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*Vice is a Monster of so frightful Mien
As to be hated needs but to be Seen;*



*Yet, Seen too oft familiar with her Face
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.*

Popes Essay on Man.

The Universal Magazine

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P R E F A C E,

A N D

ILLUSTRATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

I N all periodical works, as Magazines, and the like, it will be always a point of as much propriety, as mark of a grateful disposition, to thank the Public for the favourable reception they have given them; and this tribute of thanks should take place more especially at the beginning of a New Year, or at entering upon a New Volume

WE now enter, with the New Year, upon the Forty-second Volume of *The UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of KNOWLEDGE and PLEASURE*, and we gladly obey the call of the Public for our gratitude; but declare at the same time, that we do so, not to comply with the law the Authors of such works may have imposed on themselves, nor out of custom, but as a duty; for, indeed, our Readers and Correspondents have so greatly multiplied, and beyond our most sanguine expectations, within these few years past, that, as from thence we have just reason to presume our endeavours have been pleasing to them, so we think it our duty to thank them for their particular notice of our Collection, hoping that we shall be able to continue them always in the same good opinion of it.

IF we have not paid all the attention we could have wished to some of our Correspondents favours, they might consider, that it was not out of any disregard, but that they were not judged fit for the eye of the Public, who never make allowance for imperfections. 'Tis true, there is nothing perfect under the sun, yet

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there should be always, if possible, a tendency to perfection, tho' perhaps never attainable.

WE bear no manner of enmity to the Compilers of other Magazines and Newspapers; we wish they may all thrive and prosper: But we cannot help betraying some jealousy, that they adopt our best pieces and translations as their own. This is acting a disingenuous part. They should at least acknowledge from whence they borrow, and not raise for themselves a superstructure of merit, where they have been at no pains to lay the foundation of it.

WE have calculated the FRONTISPIECE of our present Volume to expose the reigning Vices of the Age. They are all found expressed in the attributes of the Pagan Deity PAN. His musical instrument, composed of reeds, and hung upon the tree, under which he lies reclined, denotes our fondness for idle musical entertainments. The Peacock is an emblem of all our vanities in the apparatus and modes of dress and equipage. The Goat and Hog shew how much we are addicted to the base and brutal passions of Lust and Gluttony. The Wolf, with open jaws, ready to devour, is a striking picture of the Avarice and Rapaciousness of all such as make it their whole Study to enrich themselves, and raise sudden fortunes, by distressing the poor, and preying upon the wants and foibles of mankind; and the sinister views of this selfish spirit are further exemplified in the low cunning, deceit, subtlety, and malice of the Serpent twisting about PAN's body, and the Cat. APOLLO, the Pagan God of Light and Wisdom, unmarks PAN, and exposes his horrid deformity and infamy to the world, whilst a Genius, with a Balance, weighs the turpitude of Vice, and finds that it is as empty and transient as air, and that all vicious pursuits, in no respect, conduce to man's present or future happiness.



THE
 Universal Magazine

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Knowledge and Pleasure :

F O R

JANUARY, 1768.

V O L. XLII.

DISCOURSE *on the* DEPRAVITY *of the* AGE, *particularly in the* Vices
of AVARICE *and* PRODIGALITY.

Say what is Life, and wherefore was it giv'n?
 What the Design, the Purpose mark'd by Heav'n?
 Was it in vicious Course to run the Span,
 To raise the Animal, and sink the Man?

THE most approved writers of morality seem to agree in opinion, that there is nothing better, for forming the character of the man of integrity, the truly good and virtuous man, than to place often before his eyes some great models. Examples affect more than maxims. 'Tis true, nothing could be more proper to excite to virtue, than the maxims of Marcus Antoninus, if we did not find a still more powerful motive in his example; and it is therefore the Great men of our age, the potent, the rich, are called upon to read for themselves a lesson in it. The moral duties practised by a Pagan Philosopher may, perhaps, awake them out of their insensibility, when the precepts of Christianity are considered as romance or fiction.

Marcus Antoninus was constant and modest, grave and complaisant, clement and just; as indulgent to others as he was

NUMB. CCLXXXIX, VOL. XLII.

severe to himself; insensible to any of the charms of vain-glory; unalterable in the designs he had formed, because he never formed any without due reflection, and never through passion or caprice; an enemy of flatterers; pious without affectation; moderate in all things; always consistent with himself; submissive to the voice of reason; incapable of disguise, much less any sort of artifice; always upon his guard against self love; never impatient or uneasy; very ready to pardon the greatest faults that regarded only himself, but inexorable when extreme necessity, that is, the public good, forced him to punish them. He had always in view the welfare of the State in every thing he did, and never his own pleasure, or interest, or private glory: In short, on all occasions, he was a strict observer of justice, and never spoke but the truth.

We cannot read the speech Marcus Antoninus

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toninus made to his principal Officers, at the approaches of death, without being tenderly moved, without likewise being much edified. We discover in it all the strength of his mind, all the greatness of his soul, his invincible passion for justice, and the vehement desire he had to inspire his son with the same passion, who, as yet too young to profit by the lessons of so worthy a father, neglected even to imitate his example, and became a monstrous compound of all vices. Marcus Antoninus died at last, leaving an infinite regret to those of his age, and an eternal remembrance of his virtue to posterity.

How few are there now of his character in the world! We are scarce advanced in the ways of life, when we imperceptibly embark in occupations, whose details expose us to become always the victims of hard treatment, treachery, false judgments, in a word, of all the iniquity, or, at least, of the selfish and avaricious designs of men, and all the caprices of fortune.

How shall we reconcile two maxims equally good, and yet in appearance contradictory? To expect finding any justice in the world, and to think well of another, nothing more easy. Let us think ill of men in general; let us think well of every man in particular.

And, indeed, we should make a monstrous virtue of prudence, or rather a horrid vice, if it inclined us to distrust all men, so as to be apprehensive of finding in every one of them the wicked man, the traitor, and the knave. We cannot form such an idea, without destroying the principles both of Christianity and our own happiness. It is therefore incumbent on us to think well at all times of those we are obliged to live with, and, if the judgments we form of them are false, we may place them to the account of their advantage; still it would be adviseable to be of opinion, that there is little sincerity in the world, little probity, little disinterestedness, little truth, and little justice.

This opinion we ought to have of the world in general will be of singular service to us, when we are real sufferers from the trespasses of iniquity; yet it requires moderation; for we should never anticipate the idea of an injustice which, perhaps, is not intended against us. You cannot shew more meanness of spirit, than by distrusting all mankind; and you cannot shew less wit, than by confiding in every one.

Of all the modes of injustice we are exposed to, there is not one which costs us so much to put up with, as that which we

suffer from men on whom we seem to have the best right to depend. The more the hand that strikes is dear, the more sensible the blow is; and such is the misfortune of the condition of mankind, that that, which should procure for us the greatest sweets of life, is often the source of the sharpest troubles. The most virtuous wife does not always find a reasonable husband; the complaisant and attentive husband is not always the best beloved; the most tender father often labours for undutiful children; and the most faithful friend finds, sometimes, that he had placed his affections on an inconstant and an ingrate. In all these cases, have recourse to resignation, arm yourself with manly patience; this is your only antidote: But ought we to suffer by precaution, for an evil that may not happen? No. What must we therefore do? Expect the worst, and dread nothing.

Let us suffer men to live according to their humours and fancies; we should be sorry for their indiscretions, but should correct ourselves. Let us weigh all things, not in the scale of covetousness and irregular desires, but in the balance of justice, and according to the prescript of right reason. Let us in all things consult prudence; not that false prudence which takes up the bandage of fortune to blindfold our eyes, but that rational prudence which teaches us to procure and preserve to ourselves the necessaries of life, yet without making us insensible and regardless of the wants of others; and which also teaches us to foresee disgrace, to know our true advantage, and to moderate our desires.

We shall suffer less from the iniquity of men and the resolutions of fortune, by so ordering affairs as to have but a reasonable attachment to riches. The avaricious man may make his God of them, and well he may; but it is hard to conceive that the inordinate desire of wealth should infect all men indiscriminately. Guard against this error, which I dare call a real heresy in matters of morality and reason; prevent this abuse by judicious reflections. A little more money is not so sure a means for our becoming happy, as to know how to moderate our desires. You will save your heart, if you know how to undeceive your mind. Forget not those three maxims: That which is desired is always more agreeable than that which is possessed: A man that does not desire a thing is not less happy than he who possesses it: Nothing is mortal to an immortal heart. Add to this reflexion, whatever a man may fondly persuade him-

himself by reasoning falsely on the nature of things : And so the miser, though he paints opulence to himself as the only supreme good, yet, in the midst of his abundance, through the dread of want, he reduces himself to have nothing.

Whence the immoderate attachment to riches is of all passions the most shameful, the most tyrannical, and the most hurtful to him who is possessed by it ; it is the most dishonourable vice, and it is that which paves the way to a multiplicity of acts of injustice. It points out at once a character of baseness and inhumanity ; it makes us suffer ourselves, and compels us to make others suffer ; it deprives us of the pleasure of enjoyment ; delivers us over to trouble, to agitation, to uneasiness ; in short, it assumes almost all the features with the complexion of infamous avarice. Remember particularly that every action, which is only equivocal in the pecuniary measures of usury, is an effective crime for an honest man.

Compare for a moment the treasure of a wise and good man with the treasure of a miser. The one with little is always rich, the other is always poor, in the midst of abundance ; the one is always of an even temper, always tranquil, always noble and liberal ; the other is always agitated, always alarmed, always consumed with terrors and apprehensions, always desiring and never enjoying, always immured by baseness as in a dark dungeon, where he refuses himself, as it were, an alms ; the one is always happy, the other always unhappy. It is therefore the sound judgment, the upright mind, the good heart, in a word, it is the rational conduct in life, and not the quantity of wealth, that procures for us, by tranquillity of mind, true abundance, true happiness, and true pleasures.

La Bruyere, a French writer, may, in some measure, be deservedly styled the evangelist of probity and reason : I shall quote but one of his hints on the makers of fortune. There are, says he, filthy souls, nurtured with dirt and ordure, enamoured of gain and interest, as noble souls are of glory and virtue. They are capable of one only pleasure, which is that of acquiring or not losing ; earnest and greedy after the last farthing of interest, full of fancies concerning the situation of their debtors, always uneasy about the value of money, and buried, as it were, amidst a heap of bargains, sales, and parchments. Such persons are neither parents, friends, citizens, christians, nor, perhaps, men ; and, if you allow them

any merit, it is because they have money.

On the contrary, pass in review the good and reasonable man ; every thing in him will invite you to copy his example. Thunder has made some ravages in a part of his mansion-house, mortality has unpeopled his flocks and herds, hail and storms have spoiled his harvests ; he consoles himself for his losses in what remains to him ; and, far from exclaiming against the elements and accidents, he moralises with his friends, and takes pleasure in moralising.

Once conquered by avarice, it will be impracticable to be extricated from its bonds ; it is a counterpoise to merit which will always preponderate ; and this vice alone is sufficient to render those ridiculous who might otherwise be distinguished by good qualities. But, if the too great attachment to the accumulating of wealth determines some to have recourse to unworthy means for raising fortunes, there are others who by squandering away their substance, impose upon themselves a kind of necessity for having recourse to the same means : In such case, necessity cannot be admitted as an excuse, the party being voluntarily determined to it. We should therefore be upon our guard against avarice, and not less so against prodigality.

It is true that prodigality is not so universally despised as avarice, being at least of some benefit to sharpers, flatterers, and parasites. The rich miser, like a reduced family ashamed to beg, and therefore industrious to conceal their misery, lives solitarily, and sequestered from civil society. The prodigal, on the contrary, makes a boast of irregularities ; he is surrounded by false friends and cheats, who pretend to adore, though, in fact, they despise him ; he receives the incense of a number of libertines, sycophants, and beggars in lace, and is withal so great a dupe, that he does not perceive that he barter his wealth against the seductions of treacherous praise.

But if prodigality has the small advantage over avarice, of daring to shew itself with more effrontery ; an advantage only in appearance, and of short duration : It is likewise true, that the miser creates for himself a pleasure in the privation he imposes on himself ; whereas the spendthrift, by a luxurious round of almost perpetual fruition, prepares himself for an everlasting remorse. Prodigality leads him necessarily to an unforeseen beggary who suffers it to gain the ascendant over him, and he is soon obliged to put up with
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the shame of becoming burthensome to others. Every resource may likewise fail him. Those he had so liberally spent his fortune upon, no longer know him. More noble friends, who might have helped him, if he had been only unfortunate, abandon him. He cannot endure himself; the remembrance of his former situation incessantly torments him; every want of life makes him feel more sharply the bitterness of his present situation; and his wants, which are every day more pressing, are so many silent reproaches, yet very expressive of the horror of his conduct; a thousand times more unhappy than the miser, because he feels the whole weight of his misfortune, because his retreat is forced, because he suffers so much the more in being destitute of all necessities, as he had too inconsiderately lavished the means for procuring them. The spendthrift does not use his wealth, but abuses it. And what makes him thoroughly sensible of the enormity of his misbehaviour is that, after having made himself unworthy of the esteem of good men, he does not even excite the compassion of the most generous. If charity still pleads in his favour, at least it does not diminish the contempt he inspires.

Let none deceive themselves, the prodigal is not a beneficent man. A fool that dissipates his substance is not acquainted with the nature of a good action. We daily see several putting themselves to a prodigious expence in vanities of all sorts, yet would let a wretch suffer for the want of a shilling. On the contrary, the man that is truly in love with good actions, preserves his wealth to have always abilities for exerting them, that he might not be wanting to himself, that he might not be a burden to others. A squandering disposition is therefore far from being the effect of liberality: It is a disorder of the mind that deprives us of judgment and taste, and which hurries us without discernment and choice into a thousand extravagant expences; it is, in fine, an irregularity of conduct that lays hold indiscriminately of all means to make us miserable. Prodigality dishonours the mind, as avarice dishonours the heart. The latter makes us ignorant of the very names of all the virtues; the former forbids us the use of them. By the one, we refuse ourselves necessities; by the other, we reduce ourselves to the impossibility of supplying our wants: Both are equally enemies of true virtue.

Such is the progress of corruption in the heart of man, that that which is only

a fault soon degenerates into vice: Yet we do not stand on our guard against this fatal progress: Our predominant fault flatters us, and how shall we rid ourselves of it? We dread nothing so much as to know ourselves well. The prodigal thinks he is only liberal; the miser believes he is only frugal. So it is that self-love, always artful, unites, in the same point of blindness, two characters diametrically opposite. Decline all frugality that may be blameable; decline all liberality that is misplaced. Borrow from the covetous man and the spendthrift wherewithal to form your character. Be truly, be always, and altogether, what both flatter themselves to be, and what they are not; never be what they are.

Let us suppose an impossibility of uniting the two qualities of frugal and liberal, yet, at the same time, if you was allowed the liberty of option between one and the other, I would counsel you to incline to liberality. I am sensible that excessive liberality destroys itself as fire by consuming the fuel that is to keep it up: It would, however, be more eligible to give into too little than too much economy, since in point of expence the heedless squanderer may return to reason from reflections imposed by necessity, whereas the miser will still sink deeper into the mire. But why fancy chimerical incompatibilities between the gifts of the soul and those of the mind? Good order is the gift of the mind, the gift of being beneficent is the gift of the soul. Join together those two gifts. If prodigality and avarice are contraries that exclude and destroy each other, the same cannot be said of virtues; not one of them is contradictory of another: Cannot the good man be at once a regular man and beneficent?

Between avarice and prodigality, which of all extremities are the most vicious, there is a judicious mean which may be attained to. But take care that from this mean to the extremities there are two great and wide intervals. The interval from liberality to the dissipating humour is filled with vain and vague projects, with foolish hopes, with confidences ill grounded, with extravagant enterprises, with confusion and disorder in business, with ridiculous affectations of doing more than can be done, with generousities ill placed, with inconsiderate proceedings, with parties embraced without deliberation, with an assemblage of all ill tastes, with a madness after novelties, with fancies too hastily satisfied; in short, with expences hazarded, by which fortune suffers, and the

the soul receives no benefit.

The interval from oeconomy, under a just regulation, to avarice, is filled with cares, inquietudes, distrust, and vain terrors, that shut up the entrance to every other reflection; with painful lamentations on the badness of the times; with trivial attentions and narrow views; with a servile regularity of giving an account of almost nothing; with pitiful details; with false prudence in doing less than ought to be done; with bad politics well skilled in the arts of promising, but never of giving; with timid indecisions on trifles; with an aversion from every thing that may please others; with an excessive attachment to whatever has the shew of right, and an inflexible severity in suing

for it; with a hard heart and ill-nature to all mankind; with shameful savings and a scandalous meanness, which add but little to the increase of fortune, and yet cast on honour an indelible blemish.

Avoid as a plague those two dreadful extremities; but this is not enough; avoid likewise the two intermediate spaces. Folly is on the right, shame on the left; fall not, have always a counterpoise in hand, do not lose sight of your mean. What is then this mean? Is it a point? Is it a line? I cannot define it. It is something that constitutes all excellent characters. It is a compound of a good mind and good heart: If it be a line, it is the line of virtue: If it be a point, it is the point of perfection.

THOUGHTS *on several Subjects.*

TO retort an injury is to be almost as bad as the aggressor. When two throw dirt against one another, can either keep himself clean?

To a man of business knowledge is an ornament. To a studious man action is a relief.

There is more true greatness in generously owning a fault, and making proper reparation for it, than in obstinately defending a wrong conduct.

A mind hardened against affliction, and a body against pain and sickness, are the two securities of earthly happiness.

Let a person find out his own peculiar weakness, and be ever suspicious of himself on that account.

Strive to live usefully in this world, and you will be happy in the next.

It is best if you can keep quite clear of the great. However, in their company behave with the dignity of a man of spirit. If you sneak and cringe, they will trample upon you.

If the world suspect your well intended designs, be not uneasy. It only shews that mankind are themselves false and artful, which is the cause of their being suspicious.

If you give away nothing till you die, even your own children will hardly thank you for what you leave them.

An idle person is dead before his time.

The truest objects of charity are those whom modesty conceals.

Real merit, like artless beauty, shines forth, at all times, distinguishingly illustrious.

Might not the lavish wasters of Heaven's most inestimable gift, time, as well employ the same activity in something that

might turn to the account of themselves and others, as in the insipid and unprofitable drudgery of the card-table?

To serve your friends, to your own ruin, is romantic. To think of none but yourself, is sordid.

Judge of yourself by that respect you have voluntarily paid you by men of undoubted integrity and discernment, and who have no interest to flatter you. Act up to your character. Support your dignity. But do not make yourself unhappy, if you meet not with the honour you deserve from those whose esteem no one values.

Despise trifling affronts, and they will vanish. A little water will put out a fire, which, blown up, will burn a city.

Give away what you can part with. Throw away nothing: You know not how much you may miss it.

Provide for after-life, so as to enjoy the present. Enjoy the present, so as to leave a provision for the time to come.

Avoid too many, and great, obligations. It is running into debt beyond what you may be able to pay.

Conclude at least nine parts in ten of what is handed about by common fame to be false.

Wealth is a good servant, but a bad master.

Do not offend a bad man; because he will stick at nothing to be revenged. It is cruel to insult a good man, who deserves nothing but good. A great man may easily crush you. And there is none so mean who cannot do mischief. Therefore follow peace with all men.

Presents ought to be genteel; not expensive: They are not valued by generous

rous minds for their own sake, but as marks of love or esteem.

Whoever anticipates troubles, will find he has thrown away a great deal of terror and anguish to no purpose.

Live so, as nobody may believe bad reports against you.

Whenever you find you do not care to look into your affairs, you may assure yourself that they will soon not be fit to look into.

Reform yourself first, and then others.

Do what good offices you can: But

leave yourself at liberty from promises and engagements.

Let no one overload you with favours: You will find it an unsufferable burden.

There are many doublings in the human heart: Do not think you can find out the whole of a man's real character at once, unless he is a fool.

Let no pretence of friendship mislead you: He is not your friend who attempts it.

If you trust a known knave, people will not so much as pity you, when you suffer by him.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CX.

On DELICACY.

How slow the Dawn of BEAUTY and of TRUTH
Breaks the reluctant Shades of GOTHIC Night!

AKINSIDE'S Pleasures of the Imagination.

DELICACY is good sense, but good sense refined; which produces an inviolable attachment to decorum and sanctity, as well as elegance of manners, with a clear discernment and warm sensibility of whatever is pure, regular, and polite; and, at the same time, an abhorrence of whatever is gross, rustic, or impure; of unnatural, effeminate, and overwrought ornaments of every kind. It is, in short, the graceful and beautiful added to the just and the good, and seems to be exactly the same thing that urbanity was among the Romans.

When that illustrious people had spread their military fame over the world, and subdued all the nations around; they then turned their attention to the embellishments of life. Their success was equal to the vigour of their attempts; and they soon learned to polish their language, refine their pronunciation, cultivate humanity, and adorn their manners. A Lælius and a Scipio arose, and transplanted liberal wit from Greece; which afterwards grew and prospered with a bloom and vigour scarce inferior to what it drew from its native soil. Rome was now become the seat of elegance, as well as empire: Nor were her eagles more dreaded, than her refinement was admired. The attainment of these accomplishments they stiled urbanity, as they were the peculiar characteristics of the distinguished inhabitants of this imperial city.

It may be a difficult matter to fix the criterion by which this property of delicacy may be tried in any subject, yet it does not thence necessarily follow, that there is

no such thing. The mind has undoubtedly a certain fixed rule by which it judges in most things, though not able to explain positively, in what that rule consists. A true judge in painting, who has been long conversant among the noble remains of that charming art, will be able to distinguish a copy from an original. So that the standard, by which we are to be guided in the affair of delicacy, is far from being a doubtful or chimerical notion, and may be said to have a real and sure foundation.

Nature has implanted in us an internal sense, which gives us a just perception of the relation between our faculties of apprehending and the objects presented to them. We are framed in such a manner, that some actions, ideas, or forms, which occur to us, as necessarily excite satisfaction and delight, as others create distaste and aversion. When we look upon a beautiful picture, the mind immediately recurs to nature; and, finding a certain agreement between its own ideas of beauty and the representation which stands before us, it instantly acknowledges the similar graces, and recognises the true and proper standard.

The criterion then of delicacy, in any action or composition, is the sure feeling and consciousness of its conformity to a like natural sensation within us, operating necessarily on the mind, the very instant that the kindred forms or ideas are exhibited to us. This sense and taste of beauty may, indeed, like all our other faculties, be greatly improved by discipline and exercise; as, on the contrary, for want of them,

them, it may be much impaired. But still it is evident, that this discerning power is born with us, and is as certain a principle as any belonging to our nature. For, do we not see that even infants are delighted with the first view of a round ball, and prefer it to a less regular figure? The untaught mind discovers a sympathy between the ideas and objects, and easily distinguishes the fair and shapely from the irregular and deformed.

Here it may be objected, that this internal sense can hardly be looked upon as a sure criterion, since men's notions are so widely different, that what raises the idea of beauty in one may have a contrary effect upon another.

This kind of objection may be urged with equal force against the evidence even of mathematical demonstration. Though the Philosopher has evinced the truth of a proposition by the most infallible deductions of reasoning, yet there may be some particular minds, which, either through a weakness of their faculties, or the intervention of wrong ideas, cannot feel the force of his conclusions.

But this is no argument against the truth and certainty of the reasoning: The demonstration is not less clear, though not apprehended by every individual. It is the very same in our present inquiry. It cannot, with any shew of reason, be inferred there is no such thing as beauty, or no criterion to ascertain it, because some particular minds do not feel the one, or apprehend the other. If a dispute arise, we appeal to nature and the common feelings of mankind, and do not hesitate to affirm, that what appears beautiful to one will generally do so to another, if his faculties are right, and his attention fair and impartial.

Who ever denied the beauty of the Venus de Medicis: Or does any man say there is not a distinguished delicacy in the works of those inimitable artists, Raphael and Guido? Some connoisseurs may, it is true, give the preference to the former; and some, perhaps, be more charmed with the latter; or they may differ in the degree of merit to be ascribed to this or that particular performance; but still they all agree that grace and elegance are the characteristics of both these masters. This is a point, which never has been, and never will be contested. And whence can this universal consent arise, but from something certain and uniform in nature? From whence, but that inward sense common to mankind, which operates with the same efficacy upon the generality of the species?

Nor is this true with respect to the imitative arts only; but it is equally applicable to every object that presents itself to us. Nature then is the standard and ascertainment of delicacy. To her tribunal the defenders of beauty make their appeal; to her sentence they finally submit their cause. The great masters of criticism have, indeed, upon very just grounds, been esteemed by all improved nations, as proper regulators of taste; and therefore a deference is due to their known rules and established measures. But this deference is not founded on the authority of their names; but on the justness of their observations and reasonings. And on this account they have ever been looked upon as infallible guides, to prevent the mind from deviating out of the plain paths of nature.

The same rule will serve for the delicacy of good breeding, though this seems intirely to depend upon prevailing customs, which are of so unsettled a nature, that they are ever varying with the complexion of times and climates. As far therefore as certain forms and ceremonies are absolutely indifferent in themselves, and have no other value but what they derive from the fashionable world; to that standard alone (wavering and uncertain as it is) we must be content to refer ourselves in this case. But yet surely there are many exterior observances and forms of behaviour, in which we may clearly discover a comeliness or inelegance, that arises manifestly from a conformity or unsuitableness to the nature of things, to common sense, and an inbred feeling of decorum. If this were otherwise, on what principle do we claim a right to draw comparisons between the politeness of different countries, and give the usages and customs of one the preference to those of another?

But, however this may be, yet the more essential points of delicacy in manners are clearly ascertained by our internal sense, and are therefore invariably the same in every age and every climate.

Suppose a man, for instance, to be solicited by his friend to do him a good office, or lend him assistance in distress. After great importunity he yields to his intreaties, but with such a sullen air, and reluctant countenance, as must offend even the receiver.—Who would not feel the odiousness of granting a request with such circumstances of indecency? Suppose another man conferring a favour with such a pleasing cheerfulness and humane address, as makes the giver appear to be the person obliged.—In this case, it is impossible for any, but the most brutal and dege-

nerate, not to be sensible of the comeliness of such a demeanor, and applaud this amiable manner of heightening the value of a generous action.

In such points of behaviour then, as these, which are the most material parts of good breeding, we have the same rule to form our judgments, as in the imitative arts. They depend not on the caprice of fashion, or the varying complexion of times and climates; but are founded on that internal sense of decorum, that universal humanity, common and natural to all mankind; which is the ground of our love and hatred, the guide of our approbation and dislike.

If we proceed farther, and extend our inquiries to things of higher importance, to the noblest and most essential beauty, the purity of a moral conduct, that culture of the mind, which leads a man to see and feel the comeliness of virtue, we cannot help perceiving but that it has undoubtedly a sure foundation, and an infallible standard in nature. And, as this kind of refinement is of the highest concern to us, it must be allowed to have a just claim to our best attention and regard.

The diamond is valuable in its rough state; but, whatever value it then might have, it certainly had no beauty, till it came from the hands of the judicious artist. Thus it is with sense and virtue: They are jewels indeed, even when rough and unadorned; but surely their merit is more attractive, and they command a much higher estimation, when they are set off with suitable embellishments.

Hence it was that Socrates, the wisest and best of all the Grecian sages, tempered the harshness of precepts with an air of pleasantry; well knowing, that to please was the surest way to persuade. He therefore stript philosophy of her uncouth attire, and gave her a more graceful mien.

Our chief business in life is indeed to form just sentiments, in order to produce a just conduct. Yet something is still wanting, some additional grace, to make truth and virtue operate with full success, both with respect to ourselves and our fellow-creatures. They may, it is true, procure us the esteem, but will not be able to gain us the love of mankind, without an happiness of manner.

A just value should be set on the generous affections; but, valuable as they undoubtedly are, yet, if they be not accompanied with a certain grace, they will neither have the merit nor efficacy of benevolence attended by delicacy. Refinement is useful in the most momentous affairs of

life.—Truth and virtue are, in these cases, what foundation and strength are to an edifice: They give solidity and support. But, if symmetry, proportion, and suitable decorations, be not added, you cannot boast of a complete structure.

In every view, it is evident, that the refinements and elegancies of life not only render men more agreeable and amiable to one another, but are also conducive to the greatest and highest purposes. For this reason, perhaps, the Author of our frame has made us susceptible of the pleasures of imagination; that we might be more readily gained over to the interests of virtue; when we thus find, that the way to her lies through the paths of pleasure. This seems to be the excellent design, and this is ever found to be the constant effect of genuine delicacy. When it conspires with virtue, its influence is as surely felt, as its loveliness is readily acknowledged; like mingled streams, they become more forcible by being united. Thus it is, that these mutual friends confirm and strengthen each other's interest. Delicacy allures men to virtue; and virtue ascertains and supports delicacy. The connexion between them is strong; the harmony perfect; and the effects answerable.

Yet, alas! how many do we see, distinguished for the elegance of their taste, both in arts and manners, who, at the same time, are insensible of moral beauty, and utter strangers to the sensations of inward harmony and proportion? We might be surprised at this, were it no uncommon thing for men to live at variance with themselves, and in contradiction to their own principles. This must be the case of those who cultivate the exterior embellishments of life, whilst their minds lie waste and neglected: For what is that principle on which they ground their entertainment and pleasure of refined taste, but a sense of symmetry, order, and proportion in nature? They cannot then but be sensible, that there is such a thing as beauty in the mind, as well as in the outward forms; and the latter, however valuable in itself, yet, when compared with the former, is but of a subordinate and lower degree. It is possible that the elegance of their fancy in the inferior kind may have engrossed their attention, and made them overlook the superior worth of the other; especially where some unsubdued passions concur to help on the mistake, or the force of inveterate habit has taught them to stop at the low attainment of subaltern beauty. But, when fancy is satiated, and reason has leisure to operate, they must, in the philo-

philosophic hour, perceive the absurdity of admiring exterior symmetry, without recurring to the interior, the more essential beauty. Whilst therefore they act in opposition to these suggestions of the mind, they must unavoidably be unhappy.

It is an opinion, or rather an assertion, of many of the most celebrated ancients and moderns, 'That the high and genuine taste (as they call it) of the polite arts never resided in the breast of an immoral man.' They imagined it impossible for one, who was impure in his actions, to be refined in his sensations: Since, in their estimation, the same faculties and dispositions, which would lead a man to discern and relish the charms of arts, would necessarily incline him to taste and admire the delights of a regular conduct; between which, they thought, there was an inseparable connection.

This may be thought in the main a fanciful maxim: Still it is true, that the study of the fine arts naturally leads to the

love of virtue. When a man has given himself up to those engaging speculations, they take such full possession of the heart, that he is not at leisure to lend an ear to the calls of ambition, or the demands of inordinate self-passions. And, as these grand inciters of vice are thus happily silenced, he is more likely to hearken to the suggestions of virtue, and incline more readily to every duty of benevolence and social regard.

Upon the whole, it very rarely happens, that a man of a true refined taste in arts and literature is not, at least, an honest man. He may now and then, perhaps, be betrayed into some little slips and mistakes in his conduct: but these unwarinesses do not darken the whole character, nor give any just grounds to fix upon him the imputation of immorality. 'Such small stains and blemishes (as the inimitable Mr. Addison observes) die away, and disappear amidst the brightness which surrounds him.'

Observation on HUMAN KIDNIES petrified, by Philip Sachs, Doctor of Physic, at Breslau.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

HELLEN de Scalin, the wife of Henry Hartman, Governor of the castle of Mount St. John in the Upper Silesia, after having been afflicted for several years with the most painful nephritic symptoms, died at last by the violence of the pains. Her body having been opened, the two kidneys were found intirely converted into a stony matter, which had the hardness and solidity of alabaster. Dr. Sachs, having learned that these two petrified kidneys were in the possession of George Eustachius Krause, then Deputy of the States of the Upper Silesia at the diet of Breslau, obtained his communicating one of them to him, in order to examine it with attention. His description of it is as follows:

'This kidney, which was the right, and the largest, after its metamorphosis, had preserved the ordinary form, which is that of a French bean; the external part of the parenchyma, throughout its semicircular and convex superficies, was wrinkled and contracted, which made it appear divided into several lobes; it was more porous and soft than internally; its colour was greyish, and small reddish veins were perceived in it, which seemed to be, as it were, painted; but the rest of the substance of this kidney, towards its concave part and the bason, as well as a small portion of the ureters, were of real stone, resembling perfectly, both in hardness and colour, white alabaster; and this kidney weighed upwards of five ounces and a half'.

Besides satisfying Curiosity in an inquisitive, or seeking Entertainment in an idle Mind, the Lives of illustrious Men will always afford good and solid Instruction; and, as such, we here propose to our Readers the LIFE of the formerly much celebrated Sir HENRY WOTTON.

SIR HENRY WOTTON, a statesman of good abilities, much employed abroad, and not less distinguished at home by his learning and parts, was born on the 30th of March 1568, O. S. at Boston or Boughton-Hall, in the parish of Boughton-Malherbe in the county of Kent, where the family had been settled

for many generations; being the only child of his mother Eleonora, daughter of Sir William Finch of Eastwell in Kent, and widow of Robert Morton, of the same county, Esq. He was trained up with great care and tenderness by her in his infancy; after which a domestic tutor was provided to instruct him in the first rudiments

men's of grammar; whence, as soon as his strength and years were judged sufficient to bear a stricter discipline, he was sent to Winchester school, where he continued till the age of sixteen, when, having made an extraordinary progress in classical learning, he was removed for further improvement to Oxford, and admitted of New College, in the beginning of the year 1584; but had chambers (as was usual at that time) in Hart-Hall, now Hertford College; where, tho' he lived in the rank of a Gentleman Commoner, yet he pursued his studies with uncommon application, and removed, at two years standing, to Queen's College, in the view of applying himself with better advantage to logic and philosophy, in which he made an extraordinary progress, without neglecting to cultivate his talents for polite literature. So much distinguished merit recommended him to the particular notice and favour of the Provost of that college, who, in some discourse with him, finding he had entertained some thoughts of writing a play, desired him to complete that design for the use of the society. Thus encouraged, he set upon the business in earnest, and composed a tragedy, which he called by the title of *Tancredo*; and which, it is said, was so skilfully planned, the characters so judiciously contrasted, and so well sustained, the whole also enlivened with such shrewd and subtle strokes of wit, and seasoned with so many moral sentences, that the gravest persons of the society declared he had in a slight employment given an early and a solid testimony of his future abilities.

On the 8th of June, 1588, he put up a grace (i. e. a petition) to the University to be admitted to the reading of any of the books of Aristotle's logic, which was granted. In the mean time he studied the civil law under the famous professor Albericus Gentilis. This professor was by birth an Italian, of which language our student was particularly fond, studied it with great assiduity, and acquired an extraordinary readiness in it. This, however, he did not suffer to engross his time, to the neglect of the academical exercises: He was mindful to look into such philosophical subjects as were proper for that purpose; and he read the three lectures required for his degree of Master of Arts, which were much applauded by the University. Mr. Walton particularly observes, that our student, having in these lectures described the form, the motion, and the curious fabric of the eye, and demonstrated how, of these very many parts, every humour

and nerve performs its distinct office, so as the God of order hath appointed, without mixture or confusion; and all this for the advantage of man, to whom the eye is given not only as the body's guide, but, whereas all other of his senses require time to inform the soul, this in an instant apprehends and warns him of dangers, teaching him in the very eyes of others to discover wit, folly, love, and hatred: After these observations, he discussed the optic question then so much bandied among the philosophers, whether we see by the emission of the beams from within, or reception of the species from without; after that and many other like learned disquisitions, he concluded with beautifying his discourse by an exaltation of the blessing and benefit of sight, and, running through a great variety of instances thereof, he came to that of seeing the beauty of flowers; whence he closed all with this useful moral reflection, that man decays, withers, and quickly returns to that earth from which both had their first being. These, continues Mr. Walton, were so exactly debated, and so rhetorically handled, as caused his master Albericus to call him *Henrice m'Ocelle*; an expression which was taken up by several of Sir Henry's friends, and many other persons of note during his stay in the University.

Upon the death of his father, which happened in 1589, he came, by the old Gentleman's last will, into the possession of a perpetual rent-charge of one hundred marks a year. The old Gentleman had a noble estate, and took this method of settling the fortunes of his younger sons, giving to each a rent-charge of the same value with this of the youngest son. Mr. Walton relates a remarkable story of this Gentleman's being saved from engaging in Wyatt's rebellion by a dream of his uncle Nicholas Wotton; who, while he was Ambassador in France in 1553, dreamt that his nephew was inclined to be a party in such a project, as, if he were not suddenly prevented, would turn both to the loss of his life, and ruin of his family. Upon this he wrote to Queen Mary, intreating that her Majesty would cause his nephew to be sent for out of Kent, and that the Lords of the Council would interrogate him in some such feigned speeches as might give a colour for his commitment into a favourable prison, declaring that he would acquaint her Majesty with the true reasons of his request, when he should be so happy as to see and speak to her Highness. The thing was done as he desired,

fred, and Mr. Wotton secured. It was about this time that the treaty of marriage was set on foot between Queen Mary and King Philip of Spain, which occasioned Wyat's rebellion, that ended in his death, and several others, especially of the county of Kent, where his estate lay; and of this number probably we should have found Mr. Wotton, had he not been confined; for there had been an ancient and intire friendship between the two families; and, when the uncle, on his return to England, visited his nephew in prison, he confessed that he had more than one intimation of Wyat's intentions, and thought he should not have continued intirely innocent, if his uncle had not so happily dreamt him into a prison. Though the circumstances of this story make it apparent, that the dream was no more than a paraphrase of Mr. Wotton's waking thoughts, or, perhaps, no more than an artful device for a better pretence to apply to the Queen on the occasion; yet the family seems to have sunk into the common superstitious weakness upon the article of dreams, if we may believe Mr. Walton, who, speaking of Thomas Wotton, Esq; our statesman's father, tells us, that his dreams did usually prove true, both in foretelling things to come, and discovering things past. A little before his death, continues Mr. Walton, he dreamed that the University-treasury [at Oxford] was robbed by townsmen and poor scholars; and that the number was five. And, being to write to his son Henry at Oxford, he thought it worth so much pains as, by a postscript in his letter, to make a slight inquiry of it. The letter, which was written out of Kent, and dated three days before, came to his son's hands the very morning after the night in which the robbery was committed; and, when the city and university were both in a perplexed inquest of the thieves, then did Sir Henry Wotton shew his father's letter, and by it such light was given of this work of darkness, that the five guilty persons were presently discovered and apprehended, without putting the University to so much trouble as the casting of a figure. But Mr. Wood observes, that, upon his search into the University registers, records, accounts, &c. from 1584 to 1589, in which time our author Wotton was resident in Oxford, he found no such robbery committed.

With the fortune left our statesman by his father, he resolved to complete his education in foreign parts, in which design he shortly after left Oxford, where he had

made so good a figure, and travelled through France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries. As the then state of the times made it hazardous for an English Protestant to travel into those countries, our traveller assumed a feigned name at his first setting out, and changed that frequently, as occasion required. By several of his letters to Lord Zouch from Ingolstadt and Vienna, in 1590 and 1591, it may be collected, that he passed then for a Dutchman, and always as a Roman Catholic; and he lived as a student. At the latter place he boarded with Dr. Blotius, the Emperor's Librarian, by whose means he had free access to that library, in which were many choice manuscripts concerning the state of the Empire: Into those secrets he made it his business particularly to search; and by the same person he had good opportunity of learning the secret debates of the Empire. For my part, says he, in a letter dated February 6, 1591, my chief cares and charges are bestowed in Dutch and Greek writers, and secret letters of the Empire, of which I have in my possession some that might make a great man beholden to me. As he then intended shortly for Italy, to conceal his passage thither, he gave out that he designed for Constantinople. He went, however, to Florence that year, as appears from a letter to Lord Zouch, dated Florence, May 8, 1592, in which he gives the following account of his journey from Venice to Rome. I had, says he, the company of the Baron, with whom, notwithstanding the Catholic religion, I entered into very intrinsical familiarity, having persuaded him that I was half his countryman, himself being born, though under the Duke of Cleve, yet not far from Colen, which went for my town. I found him by conversation to be very indiscreet, soon led, given much to women, careless of religion; qualities notably serving my purpose: For, while a man is held in exercise with his own vices, he hath little leisure to observe others; and, besides, to feign myself an accommodable person unto his humour in all points was indeed most convenient for me; looseness of behaviour and a negligent worldly kind of carriage of a man's self are the faults that States least fear, because they hurt only him in whom they are found. To take the benefit of this, I entered Rome with a mighty blue feather in a black hat, which, though in itself were a slight matter, yet surely did it work in the imaginations of men three great effects. First, I was by it taken for no English-

Englishman, upon which depended the ground of all : Secondly, I was reputed as light in my mind as in my apparel, (they are not dangerous men that are so :) Thirdly, No man could think that I desired to be unknown, who, by wearing that feather, took a course to make myself famous through Rome in a few days.'— He proceeds to relate, that, upon an unexpected meeting with a Scotsman, who, he apprehended, might discover him, he withdrew secretly from Rome, but not before he could say this of himself, that no Englishman, containing himself within his allegiance to her Majesty, had seen more concerning the points at Rome, than he had done.

Having spent several years abroad, he returned home an accomplished scholar, well qualified for any public employment, which had always been his wish, and which he obtained soon after his return, apparently in 1596; when he was appointed Secretary to Robert Earl of Essex. In this quality he attended that peculiar favourite of Queen Elisabeth in his expeditions by sea against the Spaniards, that and the following year, as he did also in his Lordship's subsequent expedition to Ireland in 1599. But, upon his return from thence, the Earl being apprehended upon no less a charge than that of high treason, the Secretary, dreading the consequence to himself, though no ways concerned in the cause, thought it best to secure his own safety by flight. Under these fears he presently withdrew in the most private manner by the way of Dover into France, where, hearing of his master's arraignment, trial, and execution, he continued for some time in great perplexity, and, judging it not safe for him to return home, he passed once more into Italy, and fixed his residence chiefly at Florence, being well known and much respected at that Court; and the place became more agreeable by his meeting here with an old friend, Signor Vietta, a Gentleman of Venice, then taken into the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as his Secretary. It was during this retreat that he drew up his 'State of Christendom, or a most exact and curious discovery of many secret passages and hidden mysteries of the times.' That this treatise was written at this time is manifest from the whole tenor of it; and by the first pages of it there seems to be room to conjecture, that his design in it was to procure Queen Elisabeth's favour, and leave to return to England. However that be, it is evident, that, though he

thought himself well versed in the secrets of all Christendom at that time, yet the whole centers in a learned defence of every measure of that Queen's reign which were most liable to objection; as her assisting the Dutch Protestants, and the French Catholics, both against Spain; the execution of the Queen of Scots; and of Don Antonio in Portugal. Under the first of these articles he settles the measures of Christian obedience to sovereign Princes upon such clear principles, that the subject has not been better handled by any one since the revolution, and it is the first eulogium on Queen Elisabeth, (from page 82 to 90, inclusive) that is found in any branch of our history. In short, in this piece our author opened all the treasures of his political knowledge and talents, and laid it down as an offering at the feet of his Royal Mistress. The beginning of it shews, that he was then well known to and by Cardinal Allen, Morgan, Thomas Throgmorton, and Charles Paget, and trusted by those English refugees on account of their religion, and the different doctrines of some Jesuits. It was first printed in 1657, in folio, and reprinted in 1677, with this title, 'The state of Christendom; giving a perfect and exact discovery of many political intrigues and secret mysteries of state, practised in most of the Courts of Europe, with an account of their several claims, interests, and pretensions.'

He was thus employed, when about a year before the death of Queen Elisabeth an unforeseen accident opened the door of his subsequent fortune, in bringing him an opportunity of performing a piece of secret service of the last importance to King James then in Scotland. The great Duke of Tuscany, having at this time intercepted some letters, wherein was discovered a design to take away the life of the Scottish King, thereupon resolved, in abhorrence of the fact, to endeavour the prevention of it. To which purpose he advised with his Secretary Vietta, by what means a relation of it might best be given to that Monarch. After some deliberation the affair was resolved to be committed to Mr. Wotton, who had been first of all recommended to the Duke, and was also taken notice and approved of by him above all the English that frequented that Court. Mr. Wotton was gladly called by his friend Vietta to the Duke, who, after much profession of trust and friendship, acquainted him with the secret, and, being well instructed, dispatched him into Scotland with letters to the King, and

and with those letters such Italian antidotes against poison as the Scots till then had been strangers to. As soon as he received his proper credentials, he parted from the Duke, and, taking up the name and language of an Italian, he, to avoid the line of English intelligence and danger, posted into Norway, and through that country towards Scotland, where he found the King at Stirling. There he used means, by Bernard Lindsey of the King's bed-chamber, to procure him a speedy and private conference with his Majesty; assuring him, that the business he came to negotiate was of such consequence as had caused the great Duke of Tuscany to injoin him suddenly to leave his native country, in order to impart it to his King. Upon Mr. Lindsey's reporting this to his Majesty, he was struck with some little wonder, mixed with jealousy, to hear of an Italian Ambassador or messenger; and requiring his name, which was said to be Octavio Baldi, appointed him a private audience at a fixed hour that evening. When Octavio Baldi came to the presence-chamber door, he was requested to lay aside his long rapier, which, Italian-like, he then wore; and, being entered the chamber, he found there with the King three or four Scotch Lords standing at a distance in several corners of the chamber, at the sight of whom he made a stand, which the King observing, bade him be bold, and deliver his message, for he would undertake for the secrecy of all that were present. Then Octavio Baldi delivered his letters and message to the King in Italian, which when his Majesty had received graciously, our messenger stepped afterwards to the table, and whispered the King in his own language, that he was an Englishman, begging a more private conference with his Majesty, and that he might be concealed during his stay in that nation; which was promised and faithfully performed by the King for three months, the time of his stay there; the whole being spent with much pleasantness to the King, and as much to Octavio Baldi, as that country could afford; whence he departed as true an Italian as he came thither. To the Duke at Florence he returned with a fair and grateful account of his embassy; and, a few months after, there came certain news to Florence, that Queen Elisabeth was dead, and that James King of Scotland was proclaimed King of England. Upon which, by the advice of the great Duke,

Mr. Wotton set out homewards, not without hopes of making his fortune.

The success proved answerable to his wishes; for, when King James arrived in England, he found, among others of the late Queen's Officers, Sir Edward Wotton, Comptroller of the Household; of whom he demanded if he knew one Henry Wotton, that had spent much time in foreign travel. Sir Edward replied he knew him well, and that he was his brother; and the King, asking where he then was, was answered, at Venice or Florence, but, by late letters from thence, he understood he would suddenly be at Paris. Send for him, said the King, and, when he shall come into England, bid him repair privately to me. Sir Edward, after a little wonder, asked the King if he knew him. The King answered, You must rest unsatisfied of that, till you bring the Gentleman to me. Not many months after, Sir Edward brought his brother to attend the King, who took him in his arms, and bid him welcome by the name of Octavio Baldi; saying he was the most honest, and therefore the best dissembler that ever he met with; and surely, says his Majesty, I know you neither want learning, travel, nor experience; and, having had so real a testimony of your fidelity and abilities to manage an embassy, I have sent for you to declare my purpose, which is to make use of you in that kind hereafter.

At this interview, he conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and, in 1604, sent him Ambassador in ordinary to Venice. And so high was his reputation, that several Gentlemen of the best breeding and families in the kingdom requested him to permit their sons to attend him in this embassy, for their improvement under his eye, and by his conversation and example. On his way thither in passing through Germany, he staid some days at Augsburg, where having in his former travels been well known by many of the best note for literature, and passing an evening in merriment, he was requested to write some sentence in the Album (a pocket-book so called, much used by the German scholars and travellers for this purpose) of one of the company; to which he consenting, took occasion, from some accidental discourse that had passed, to write a pleasant definition of an Ambassador in these words! *Legatus est vir bonus, peregre missus ad mendum reipublicæ causa*; which may be thus englished: *An Ambassador is an honest*

honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his country : But the word for 'lie,' upon which the conceit turned, is not so expressed in Latin as would admit, especially in the hands of an enemy, so fair a construction as Sir Henry thought in English.

At Venice he executed this embassy much to the satisfaction of the King, and to the honour and interest of his country. About a year before in 1603, some contentions had arisen between the Pope (Clement VI.) and the Venetians : That state had not only passed several injunctions against lay persons giving lands or goods to the church without licence from the civil Magistrate, somewhat like our statutes of Mortmain ; but had by several foul views seized and imprisoned an Abbot and a Canon, two churchmen, without licence from the Pope ; and though, while Clement lived, the difference proceeded no further than to calm debates, yet King James thought it expedient to foment the division, in a view perhaps of animating the Venetians to shake off the Romish religion. But, upon the death of Clement, Pope Paul V, a man of a much hotter temper, greatly inflamed this quarrel ; and, objecting those late acts of the States to be a diminution of his just power, he limited 24 days for their revocation, threatening to excommunicate the republic, unless he was obeyed. Thus it continued for about a year ; the Pope still threatening, and the Venetians still answering him with fair speeches, and no compliance ; till, in 1606, the Pope proceeded to an actual interdict against the States, who on their side, upon hearing of it, immediately published by sound of trumpet a proclamation to this effect : ' That whoever had received from Rome any copy of a papal interdict published there against the law of God, as against the honour of that nation, should presently render it to the council of ten, upon pain of death.' This done, they recalled their Ambassador from Rome, and suspended the Inquisition by an act of state. At such a juncture it is true our Ambassador had difficult cards to play ; his business being to spirit up the quarrel, if possible, with a total breach. But however he failed in that ; and Bishop Burnet, speaking of this embassy, has presumed even to attack his conduct in the following terms : ' Here, said he, I must add a passage, concerning which I am in doubt, whether it reflected more on the sincerity or on the understanding of the English Ambassador. The breach be-

tween the Pope and the Republic was brought very near to a crisis ; so that it was expected a total separation not from the Court but from the Church of Rome was likely to follow upon it. It was set on by P. Paul, and six other divines, with much zeal, and was very prudently conducted by them. In order to the advancing of it, King James ordered his Ambassador to offer all possible assistance to them, and to accuse the Pope and the Papacy as the chief authors of all the mischiefs of Christendom. The Prince and Senate answered this in words full of respect to King James, and said they knew things were not so bad, as some endeavoured to make the whole world believe, on design to sow discord between Christian Princes. And when the Pope's Nuncio objected, that King James was not a Catholic, and therefore was not to be relied on, the Duke answered, that the King of England believed in Jesus Christ, but he did not know on whom some others believed. Upon which P. Paul and the six divines pressed Mr. Bedell, the Ambassador's Chaplain, to move the Ambassador to present King James's premonition to all Christian Princes and States, then put in Latin, to the Senate ; and they were confident it would produce a great effect. But the Ambassador could not be prevailed on to do it at that time, pretending that, as St. James's day was near at hand, it would be more proper to do it then. If this was only for the sake of a speech that had been made on the conceit of St. James's day and King James's book, with which he had intended to present it, that was a weakness never to be excused. But, if this was only a pretence, and there was a design under it, it was a crime not to be forgiven. All that Bedell could say to persuade him not to put off a thing of such importance was in vain ; and indeed I can hardly think that Wotton was so weak a man, as to have acted sincerely in this matter. Before St. James's day, came, which, I suppose, was the 1st of May, and not the 25th of July, the difference was made up, and that happy opportunity was lost ; so that, when he had his audience on that day on which he presented the book, all the answer he got was, that they thanked the King of England for his good wishes, but they were now reconciled to the Pope, and that therefore they were resolved not to admit of any change in their religion, according to their agreement with the Court of Rome. It may be easily imagined what a wound this was to his

his chaplain, as well as to P. Paul, and the six divines.'—Thus severely is Sir Henry used by that author; but he has made a rod for his own back, which our readers will find in the following remark on the passage by Dr. Hickes: 'Behold here a story as false as formal, says that Gentleman; and great pity it is, that Sir Henry Wotton's heir, if any such be now alive to represent him, should not have the benefit of an action against our historian to repair the honour of his ancestor, which is so deeply wounded by him. For, if this story were punctually true, it would not bear the severe reflections which he hath made upon Sir Henry for it; because he might not think fit to follow his chaplain's advice, without an order from the King his master, which he might hope to receive before St. James's day, and yet for private reasons not think fit to tell his chaplain the reason of his delay. But the story must needs be false, because the King's book, of which he makes mention, was not then extant. For the Pope and the Venetians were reconciled in April 1607, and the King's Premonition came not out till 1609. Nor would it help him to say, that this is only a mistake of the Premonition for the Apology, which was reprinted with it, and to which, in the King's own phrase, it was a preamble. For the first edition of the Apology was as little extant before the reconciliation mentioned as the Premonition: For that which occasioned the King's writing the Apology, as himself tells us, was the two breves sent one by the Pope, and Cardinal Bellarmine's letter; and the latter of the breves bears date from Rome but August 23, 1607; and the letter September 6, 1608, following. By which it appears that the reconciliation was made several months before either of these was written, and longer before they could come to the King's hand, longer yet before he could finish the Apology in English, and again longer before it could be put into Latin. From whence it appears that this fine told story, which so much dishonours the memory of Sir Henry Wotton, to honour that of his Chaplain, is a pure fiction, and as much the birth of somebody's brain, as ever any thing Varillas wrote was his.'—The same answer of Dr. Hickes may be applied to Mr. Welwood, who reckons this among the unhappy transactions of King James, and attributes the miscarriage of it to our author, having related the story apparently from Burnet. But there is another assertion of that Prelate in the same book,

'The Life of Bedell,' which has been too incautiously charged as a mistake. 'Tis where he tells us, that Father Paul gave Mr. Bedell the MS. of the History of the Council of Trent; and, though it must be allowed too roundly advanced in the terms without further explanation, yet is not, as has been maintained, intirely overthrown by a passage in a letter of Sir Henry Wotton to King James, written in 1609, where Sir Henry has these words: 'I acquainted them [the Princes of Germany] how greedy the Italians were of our treatises in matter of controversy, and of diverse ways that had been used, both to excite and satisfy that curiosity, both by the works of the Archbishop of Spalato, since his retirement into your Majesty's protection, and of a discourse that was ready to come abroad, wherein should be discovered by a great intelligent man, even of their own breeding, all the practices of the Council of Trent, out of the original letters and secret papers, wherein your Majesty had a hand for the benefit of the Christian world.' According to what Sir Henry observes, that history was printed in 1619, in English, being translated by Sir Nath. Brent, who went to Italy on purpose to procure the original Italian, and after Bedell's leaving Venice in 1610. Yet it must be observed, that this is spoken by Sir Henry of the complete work; notwithstanding which, some part of that manuscript might have been written and given to Sir Henry and Bishop Bedell before: And this is insinuated by the account we have of this matter from Isaac Walton, in his life of Sir Henry Wotton, who tells us this history was, as it was written, sent in several sheets in letters, by Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Bedell, and others, unto King James and the then Archbishop of Canterbury, into England, and there first made public both in English, and in the universal language [Latin]. In short, this matter is fully explained by Bishop Burnet himself, who, after the former too round assertion, informs us in the same book, that Bishop Bedell, after his return from Venice, went to his charge at St. Edmondsbury [in Suffolk], and there went on in his ministerial labours, with which he mixed the translating of P. Paul's immortal writings into Latin. Sir Adam Newton translated the two first books of the History of the Council of Trent, but was not master enough of the two languages; so that the Archbishop of Spalato said it was not the same work; but he highly approved of the two last that were translated by

Mr.

Mr. Bedell. Whence it should seem, that Mr. Bedell and Sir Henry Wotton saw this time at Venice no more than four books, and that these actually were all written. The whole work contains eight books.

Sir Henry Wotton, on his return home in 1610, had the misfortune to pass five years in a tedious attendance at Court, without any employ; the affair at Augsburg being objected to him. The fore-mentioned Album falling, about eight years after, into the hands of Gaspar Scioppius, a zealous Romanist, the sentence was published by him in his books, as a principle of the religion professed by the King of England, as well as his Ambassador; and it was presently after written on several glass-windows in Venice, and Sir Henry Wotton vouched for the author of it. This coming to the knowledge of King James, his Majesty expressed much resentment against his Ambassador's indiscretion; which occasioned Sir Henry to write two apologies, one to Volserus, a principal person in Augsburg, which was dispersed in Germany and Italy, and another to the King, both so well penned, that his Majesty, upon the receipt of them, declared publicly, that Sir Henry Wotton had commuted sufficiently for a greater offence. And now, as broken bones well set become stronger, he did not only recover, but was much more confirmed in his Majesty's favour and esteem than he had ever been before. There likewise grew out of it a further benefit, of very great use in life: His friends and foes became equally discovered by the trial. Those who laboured to excuse this facetious freedom he learned more highly to value; while those of his acquaintance

who urged this as an advantage against him, served to teach him that lesson of wisdom, to be more carefully watchful over his tongue and pen for the future; the neglect of which kept him no less than five years unemployed, except in a tedious and painful attendance at Court.

It is not improbable that this slip at Augsburg was upon his mind, when he gave the following advice many years afterwards, in the latter part of his life, to a friend, who, on his being designed for the employment of an Ambassador, came to Eton, and, desiring some experimental rules for his prudent and safe carriage in his negotiations, Sir Henry gave him this for an infallible aphorism, 'That to be in safety himself, and serviceable to his country, he should always, and upon all occasions, speak the truth.' It seems a state paradox. But, continues he, you will never be believed, and by this means you will secure yourself, if you shall ever be called to any account; and it will also put your adversaries (who will still hunt counter) to a loss in all their designs and undertakings.—As to his painful attendance at Court, he makes the following reflection on such a miserable condition, in that letter where he gives an account of Sir Thomas Overbury's imprisonment: 'I cannot but cast towards you a longing and, in truth, an envious look from this place [the Court] of such servility in the getting, and such uncertainty in the holding, of fortunes, where methinks we are all overclouded with that sleep of Jacob, when he saw some ascending and some descending; but that those were angels, and these are men: For in both what is it but a dream.'

[To be finished in our next.]

Observation on the poisonous Quality of MUSCLES.

Leigh, January 11th, 1768.

HAVING often read, heard of, and seen, several instances of the poisonous effects from eating muscles, and which sometimes have proved fatal, I here humbly offer this medical piece to the public, with a view to investigate the cause, and to propose an easy, safe, and speedy cure for the same.

Negatively, muscles poison not from any innate, or yet adventitious deleterious principle, whether poisonous salts, or sulphur, or from any minute crabs, or copperas, as some say. For eat as

many of these little animals found therein, as you can collect, and no ill symptoms will ensue; and, as for copperas, it is a wholesome drug. A few grains of common green copperas dissolved in a glass of water make a good and cheap chalybeate medicine. Besides muscles poison some people, though gathered from grounds where no copperas lies near them; nor does the poisoning effect proceed from the nature of the muscle itself, else all who eat them would alike suffer, which is not the case, but only here and there one: Nor does it proceed

proceed from any heterogeneous mixture with the substance of the muscle or any digressing salts, or ill-disposed juices met with in the stomach, causing a fermentation; because in this case it never swells, a symptom that always follows such a cause, but is in the very reverse condition always contracted.

Positively, then, the poisonous effect of muscles is from no active poison at all, but is an accidental disorder only: Though the consequence may sometimes prove as mortal as if it was.

In short, to be as brief as possible, it is owing to a ramous piece of the muscle insinuating itself between the rugæ of the stomach, when, being detained, it affects its nerves, and by communicating the stricture all over that system produces those nervous symptoms usual in such a condition. So you see, at first, it is a nervous case intirely; and, unless the entangled body be disengaged soon, it will cause such an universal spasm of the nervous fibres, as will, by constringing the evanescent veins, by stopping the passage, prevent the blood's passing back in its usual course of circulation into the evanescent arteries again; whence the shortness of breath, tickling cough, hoarseness, swellings, inflamed tubercles, universal itching, and other symptoms of impeded circulation naturally proceed.

What confirms me in this opinion is that the like disorder has proceeded from eating grapes, when some of their skin may be supposed to have been in like manner detained. I was called to a woman, whom the neighbours suspected her husband had poisoned; whom I cleared, as it was owing to her eating cold French beans with cold meat only, which I soon cured, and set all to rights again by carrying the cause off merely by a single emetic, and no more.

The strongest instance of a similar case was a patient I had ordered a dose of pilulæ Ruffi to. A few hours after she had taken them, I was called to her in a hurry by the passionate mother, to come along with her, and be witness of my works, being rudely charged with poisoning her daughter. The young woman looked

frightful indeed, her fingers and toes stood astart, her limbs swelled, her skin was full of red bumps, and she itched all over.

I ordered a brisk purge which soon carried off the cause, when the symptoms ceased of course. I imagined it was owing to the ingredients of the pills not being rubbed fine enough; so some of the rosin of the aloes had lodged between the plicæ or foldings of the intestines, and by irritation poisoned her, like as muscles do certain people sometimes; and, without such speedy assistance, she must have died.

As truth alone is my only aim, I will conceal nothing that may conduce to disprove this my theory, wherefore I purposely produce the objection. I have heard it said, that some have been poisoned by sipping some of the stewed muscle liquor, or even of their pickle only. If this can be proved, I must at once give up my opinion, however plausible it may appear; but, till then, (which I fancy will never be) I must continue to think, and believe, as here accounted for.

This being most certain that whatever we feed upon, if it stops by the way, and yields not in progressive motion along the alimentary tube to the peristaltic impulse of the stomach and intestines, produces always more or less the effects of poison; and the reason why some folks only are subject to be thus affected by muscles, and others not, must, in my opinion, be owing to the singular structure of their stomach.

Now, as to the cure, it is simple, as most of mine are. Swallowing a small spoonful of sweet oil often may be of service; as it renders the rugæ, or wrinkles, glib, and sets the detained morsel afloat again; but the speediest and most certain cure is from a vomit, which, by increasing the quantity of fluid secreted a tergo, together with the expulsive force of the stomach, &c. ejects the extraneous substance at once out of its place of confinement, that, by irritation only, was the cause of all the symptoms, and so renders it submissive to the peristaltic motion of those parts again, in order to be extruded the body.

J. COOK.

We have here inserted, in order to illustrate the Spanish Novel in our Magazines for November and December last, some historical Facts concerning JEALOUSY, one of which particularly seems to point out the True Story, on which the Novel was founded.

THE jealousy of the wife contributes frequently to make the husband inconstant. Whoever is suspicious, says a

modern author, makes an invitation to treachery. For which reason a sensible woman, who was told that her husband made

made love to several pretty women, answered very discreetly, 'I little mind how my husband bestows his heart in the day, so he brings it home to me at night.'

The poets have compared jealousy to a fury, with a pale and livid complexion, stern look, hell in her heart, pursued by remorse, abhorred by all nature, and hated by herself first. Gabrielle de Vergy, of an illustrious birth, and who lived in the time of the crusades, was the victim of this implacable fury. The amiable Gabrielle, brought up from her infancy with Raoul de Coucy, a young man of great hopes, had conceived for him the tenderest sentiments. Coucy, on his side, could not imagine a greater happiness than the pleasing assurance of spending the rest of his days with Gabrielle. But the parents of this young Lady, who, undoubtedly, were never sensible of the sweets of an union formed by esteem and tender love, delivered her into the hands of Fayel, a cruel, barbarous, and jealous man. This savage made it a crime in her to have a heart of sensibility. In vain the unfortunate wife strove to calm the suspicions of her tyrant by the most discreet behaviour, and a due attention to all his injunctions; she could not avoid being consigned over to the horrors of a dark dungeon. Coucy, informed of the treatment of one so dear to him, and still dearer by reason of her sufferings, consents to remove at a distance from the place of her habitation. He does more; he conceives the generous design of going to seek death in battle against the Saracens; too happy if this death could appease Fayel's jealousy, and mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate Gabrielle. He puts himself at the head of two hundred chosen cavaliers, and exerts prodigies of valour; but, as he was exposing himself to the blow that was to rob him of life, he soon found death over a heap of killed or wounded Saracens. Then perceiving his end approach, he calls his 'Squire, and, with a hand he scarce was able to stretch forth, gave him a letter which he had just written on his buckler. Do not lament my destiny, said he, rather lament the distress of her who could not move a barbarous husband to pity. Carry to that adorable object my heart and this letter, wherein I have endeavoured to mark out a few words. I trust to thy zeal for my service; and he expired pronouncing the dear name of Gabrielle. The 'Squire, the better to acquit himself of his commission, disguises himself, and repairs to the environs of Fayel's castle,

in order to espy out the moment of getting into it without being perceived. But this jealous man, who was always in motion and prying about, was the first to take notice of him. He instantly takes him for one of his rivals, thinks he knows him, and, stealing softly upon him, stabs and kills him with a poniard. He soon found it was Coucy's 'Squire, and, dreading all from such a rival, he hastes to rifle the faithful domestic. How great was the joy of his soul, in seeing the heart of him he was under such dismal apprehensions of! but when he had done reading the lover's letter, a letter so full of tenderness, jealousy seized upon all his senses. It inspired him with the most horrid of projects. I will have this heart, said he, so beloved by a perjured wife, presented to her as a dish of meat. His orders were given. The fatal meal was served up. Gabrielle that day felt some unaccountable boding, and quaked with dread as she approached her husband. He presses and solicits her to eat; she yields to his intreaties. This dish, said he to her, with a cruelly mocking air, ought indeed to please thee, for it is the heart of thy lover. She immediately falls senseless to the ground; but her husband, whose revenge was not yet complete, endeavours to recover her. When she was come a little to herself, he commands her, with the greatest menaces, to read the letter he presented to her. Gabrielle receives it amazed and astonished; But she scarce had perceived the characters drawn by the faithful Coucy, informing her that he died with joy for her sake, when a mortal cold overwhelmed all her senses. Fayel makes new efforts to call her back to life; but she was no more.

Jealousy gave occasion to a like disaster in the reign of Charles II. King of Spain. The Marquis d'Astorgas, of the house of Osorio, was enamoured of a young and beautiful woman. His wife, coming to hear of this intrigue, went forthwith, well escorted, to see her husband's mistress, and killed her with her own hands. She afterwards plucked her heart out of her, which she procured to be dressed in a ragoo, and served up to her husband. When he had eaten of it, she asked him if he liked it, and he answered, Yes. I am not surprised at it, said she, for it is the heart of thy mistress whom thou hast loved so much. With these words she took out of a drawer her head, still all over bloody, and rolled it along the table, where the unhappy lover was sitting with several of his friends. His wife disappeared

to be placed in boxes, and the boxes in the
my husband bottom of the trunk in the day
I was very differently, and with mind do
which have to be that pretty women, an

to the Commission of the European Communities.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



Printed for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Martin's Lane.

peared that instant, and took refuge in a convent, where she became mad through rage and jealousy.

A Lady, having asked audience and obtained it of John III. King of Portugal, said to him: Sir, would your Majesty have pardoned my husband if he had surprised and killed me in adultery? When the King had answered her, that in such case he would have pardoned her husband, she added: All is right then; for, having known, Sir, that my husband was familiar with another woman in one of my country-houses, I went thither with two of my slaves, to whom I promised their liberty if they assisted me in my enterprise; and, having broken open the door, I surprised and killed them both with a poniard. I ask you, Sir, for the same pardon you would not have refused my husband, if I stood convicted of the same crime. The King, astonished at her resolution, pardoned her.

A Portuguese Gentleman, who lived at Goa, being one night a-bed with his wife, and having dreamt that she had granted favours to a lover, was no sooner awake, than, transported with rage and jealousy, he killed her that moment as she slept.

The traveller Carre is witness of the following fact, which happened in 1672, whilst he was at Donguery: Abdelkam, one of the principal Lords of Visapour, and General of the troops of the kingdom, being tired of the profession of arms, had come to a resolution of spending his days in tranquillity, within the precinct of his se-

raglio, where his great riches had facilitated the means of his assembling together two hundred of the most beautiful women in the world. In this situation, he received orders to resume the command of an army against the Prince Sevagi. When he saw himself obliged to set out, his jealousy was so furiously kindled, that it inspired him with the blackest of all designs. He shut himself up for eight days amidst his women, and this time was a continued round of feasting and pleasures. The last day, to save himself, during his absence, all the uneasiness and anxieties of love, he had the throats of these two hundred women cut before his eyes. By the sequel of this history we learn with pleasure, that Visapour was soon after delivered of this monster by the very hands of his enemy. Sevagi, who made it a point of honour to join humanity to his heroic qualities, conceived so great a detestation of this abominable murderer, that he dreaded to tarnish his reputation, by exposing himself to the chance of arms with him: He therefore proposed to him a conference, under the pretext of accommodation. Abdelkam accepted the offer. They were to proceed both, without attendance, between the two armies. When they were near enough to one another, Sevagi drew his poniard, and, availing himself of his enemy's surprise, stabbed him in the heart, reproaching him with his crime, and declaring that he who had violated the laws of nature, deserved to be excluded a right to the law of nations.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 308 of our last Supplement.

With the HEAD, finely engraved, of her late Majesty Queen ANNE.

UPON the death of King William, the crown, pursuant to the act of succession, devolved to the Princess ANNE of Denmark, daughter of King James II. by the Lady Anne Hyde. This Princess was born at St. James's, on the 6th of February, 1664-5. She was sent to France in 1669, which much alarmed the people, on a surmise, that she was gone thither to be bred a Catholic; the bigotry and superstition of her father, who had found means to pervert her mother, being well known. But their fears ceased, when it was found she was sent there on account of her health only, she having at that time a defluxion in her eyes, which the change of air, and the methods there used, soon removed; and she returned to England

much improved in her constitution and person. Dr. Henry Compton, Dean of the chapel, and afterwards Bishop of London, had the care of her education.

The Duke of York, two years after the death of his first wife, married, in 1673, Mary of Este, the Duke of Modena's daughter, a rigid Papist. The new Duchess of York was brought over by the Earl of Peterborough (who had married her by proxy) in the winter of 1673. She was then very young, about sixteen, but of a full growth. She was a graceful person, with a good share of beauty, and so much wit and cunning, that, during all King Charles's reign, she behaved herself in so obliging a manner, and seemed so innocent and good, that she gained upon all that

that came near her, and possessed them with such impressions of her, that it was long before her behaviour, after she was Queen, could make them change their thoughts of her. So artificially did this young Italian carry herself, that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons, both in the Court and the country. Only sometimes a satyrical temper broke out too much, which was imputed to youth and wit not enough practised to the world. She avoided the appearances of a zealot, or a meddler in business, and gave herself up to innocent cheerfulness, and was universally esteemed and loved, as long as she was Duchess. By this marriage, all hopes of a Protestant male heir being lost, a greater value was raised in the people for the Princesses Mary and Anne, from the general expectations of having the succession continued to them, whom, with joy, they saw educated in the Protestant religion.

Upon the marriage of the Princess Mary to the Prince of Orange, her father was very pressing with the King, his brother, to leave him the disposal of his other daughter, the Princess Anne; but the King thought it more advisable to hearken to the importunities of his Parliament, and marry her also to a Protestant Prince. In the year 1681, the Prince of Hanover (afterwards King George I. of England) came over to make his addresses to her: But he was scarce got hither, when he received orders from his father not to proceed in that design; for he had agreed a match for him with his brother the Duke of Zell's daughter, which, at that time, was more advantageous to the family. Two years after, Prince George of Denmark, second son of Frederic III, and younger brother of Christian V, Kings of Denmark, came into England, in order to marry the Princess Anne. Accordingly, eleven days after his arrival, they were solemnly married by the Bishop of London, in the chapel royal at St. James's, on the 28th of July, 1683. This marriage at first, did by no means please the nation; for it was known that the proposition came from France, and therefore it was apprehended, that the English and French Courts reckoned they were sure he would change his religion. But these apprehensions were, by experience, found to be entirely groundless. He had now lived, in all respects, the happiest with his Princess that was possible, except in one point. For though there was a child born almost every year, for many years, yet they all died; so that the most fruitful marriage of

the age was fatally blasted, as to the effect of it.

Upon the Princess's marriage, the Lady Churchill (afterwards Duchess of Marlborough) was, at the Princess's earnest request to her father, made one of the Ladies of her Bedchamber, and was at length distinguished by a very particular degree of her favour.—She had an ascendant over the Princess in every thing; she was a woman of little knowledge, but of a clear apprehension, and a true judgment; a warm and hearty friend, violent and sudden in her resolutions, and impetuous in her way of speaking. She was thought proud and insolent on her favour, though she used none of the common arts of a Court to maintain it: For she did not beset the Princess, nor flatter her. She staid much at home, and looked carefully after the education of her children. The beginning of the Princess's kindness for her had a much earlier date than her entrance into her service. They had used to be together, when children, and the Princess, even then, expressed a particular fondness for her. This inclination increased with their years; and the Princess always distinguished her, by the pleasure she took in her conversation and confidence. Hence it was, that, upon her marriage, she was so desirous to have her near her person. But it will not be amiss to give her own account of the great favour she was admitted to with the Princess:

‘The beginning of the Princess's kindness for me had a much earlier date than my entrance into her service. My promotion to this honour was wholly owing to impressions she had before received to my advantage; we had used to play together, when she was a child, and she even then expressed a particular fondness for me. This inclination increased with our years. I was often at Court, and the Princess always distinguished me by the pleasure she took to honour me, preferably to others, with her conversation and confidence. In all her parties for amusement, I was sure, by her choice, to be one; and so desirous she became of having me always near her, that, upon her marriage with the Prince of Denmark, in 1683, it was, at her own earnest request to her father, I was made one of the Ladies of her Bed-chamber.

‘What conduced to render me the more agreeable to her in this station was, doubtless, the dislike she had conceived to most of the other persons about her, and particularly to her first Lady of the Bed-chamber, the Countess of Clarendon: A Lady, whose discourse and manner (though the Princess

Princess thought they agreed very well together) could not possibly recommend her to so young a Mistress; for she looked like a mad-woman, and talked like a scholar. Indeed, her Highness's Court was throughout so oddly composed, that I think it would be making myself no great compliment, if I should say, her chusing to spend more of her time with me, than with any of her other servants, did no discredit to her taste. Be that as it will, it is certain she at length distinguished me by so high a place in her favour, as perhaps no person ever arrived at a higher with Queen or Princess. And, if from hence I may draw any glory, it is, that I both obtained and held this place without the assistance of flattery; a charm which, in truth, her inclination for me, together with my unwearied application to serve and amuse her, rendered needless; but which, had it been otherwise, my temper and turn of mind would never have suffered me to employ.

'Young as I was, when I first became this high favourite, I laid it down for a maxim, that flattery was falsehood to my trust, and ingratitude to my greatest friend; and that I did not deserve so much favour, if I could not venture the loss of it by speaking the truth, and by preferring the real interest of my Mistress before the pleasing her fancy, or the sacrificing to her passion. From this rule I never swerved. And, though my temper and my notions, in most things, were widely different from those of the Princess, yet, during a long course of years, she was so far from being displeased with me for openly speaking my sentiments, that she sometimes professed a desire, and even added her command, that it should be always continued; promising never to be offended at it, but to love me the better for my frankness.

'Favour with a Princess, upon these terms, engaged me to her in the manner that it ought, I mean, by a sentiment which I chuse to call Honour, rather than Gratitude or Duty, because, while it employs all the justice and affection of these, it seems to express a more disinterested principle of action. For I can truly affirm, that I never considered myself, on any occasion, where her interest or glory was concerned, nor had I any idea of a misery which I would not have sooner incurred, than the inward shame of being conscious of a failure in this respect. The facts themselves, which I am going to relate, will in a great degree evince the truth of what I say; and that the Princess was perfectly persuaded of it, is, I think, suf-

ficiently manifest, both from her letters to me, and from that unreserved intimacy of friendship, in which we for many years lived together.

'Kings and Princes, for the most part, imagine they have a dignity peculiar to their birth and station, which ought to raise them above all connection of friendship with an inferior. Their passion is to be admired and feared, to have subjects awfully obedient, and servants blindly obsequious to their pleasure. Friendship is an offensive word, it imports a kind of equality between the parties; it suggests nothing to the minds of Crowns or Thrones, high titles or immense revenues, fountains of honour or fountains of riches; prerogatives which the possessors would have always uppermost in the thoughts of those who are permitted to approach them.

'The Princess had a different taste. A friend was what she most coveted; and, for the sake of friendship (a relation which she did not disdain to have with me) she was fond even of that equality which she thought belonged to it. She grew uneasy to be treated by me with the form and ceremony due to her rank; nor could she bear from me the sound of words which implied in them distance and superiority. It was this turn of mind, which made her one day propose to me, that, whenever I should happen to be absent from her, we might, in all our letters, write ourselves by feigned names, such as would import nothing of distinction of rank between us. Morley and Freeman were the names her fancy hit upon; and she left me to chuse by which of them I would be called. My frank open temper naturally led me to pitch upon Freeman, and so the Princess took the other; and, from this time, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman began to converse as equals, made so by affection and friendship.' Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough, p. 9, &c.

After her father King James's accession to the throne, the Princess, during his whole reign, kept her Court as private as she could, consistent with her station. When the King's designs were discovered, and Popish counsels began to prevail, attempts were made to draw the Princess into them. The King, indeed, used no harshness with her; he only discovered his wishes, by putting into her hands some books and papers, which, he hoped, might induce her to a change of religion. Lord Tyrconnel, also, took some pains with his sister-in-law, the Lady Churchill, to engage her, if possible, to make use, for the same end, of that great favour he knew she

she enjoyed with the Princess; but all these endeavours proved fruitless, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark remained firm to their religion.

Though the Queen, after she had declared herself with child, declined giving the Princess of Denmark any satisfaction in that matter, yet it does not appear that she thought it an imposture; nor did she, in her letter to the Queen, when she left the Court, give the least hint of such a suspicion. Upon the landing of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, the King went down to Salisbury to his army, and the Prince of Denmark with him. But the news quickly came from thence, that the Prince of Denmark had deserted the King and joined the Prince of Orange, and that the King was returning to London. The Princess was so struck with the apprehensions of the King's displeasure, that she told the Lady Churchill, she could not bear the thoughts of it, and declared, rather than see her father, she would jump out at the window. The Bishop of London (who in that critical time absconded) was then lodged secretly in Suffolk-street. The Princess immediately sent the Lady Churchill (who knew where he was) to concert measures with the Bishop, how she should withdraw from the Court. It was agreed, that he should come about midnight in a hackney-coach near the Cockpit, in order to convey the Princess to some place where she might be private and safe.

The Princess went to bed at the usual time, to prevent suspicion. Lady Churchill came to her soon after; and, with her and Lady Fitzharding, and one servant, the Princess, by the back-stairs, which went down from her closet, walked to the coach, where they found the Bishop and the Earl of Dorset. They conducted them that night to the Bishop's house in the City, and the next day to the Lord Dorset's at Copthall, from whence they went to Nottingham, where the country gathered about the Princess, and, forming themselves into a little army, chose to be commanded by the Bishop of London; which he too easily accepted; but the Princess did not think herself safe, till she was surrounded by the Prince of Orange's friends.

Quickly after this the King fled into France, and the throne, being declared vacant, was presently filled with the Prince and Princess of Orange. The Parliament thought proper to settle the crown on King William for life, and the Princess of Denmark gave her consent to it. The Lady Churchill at first took a

great deal of pains (which she believed the King and Queen never forgot) to persuade her against it; but, finding that all the principal men, except the Jacobites, were for King William, and Dr. Tillotson (whom she consulted) having convinced her of the expediency of the settlement proposed, she advised the Princess to acquiesce in it, and carried Dr. Tillotson to her to second her advice. Upon what the Dr. said to her, the Princess took care that no disturbance should be made by her pretended friends the Jacobites, who had pressed her earnestly to form an opposition.

Not long after the advancement of King William to the throne, the misunderstanding between not only the King, but also the Queen and the Princess of Denmark, broke out, of which a large account has been already given. Though, after Queen Mary's death, there was a reconciliation, yet it went not much farther than what civility and decency required; and such a coldness had continued between the King and the Princess, that she was not made acquainted with public affairs, or encouraged to recommend any to posts of trust and advantage: Neither had the Ministry orders to inform her how matters went, or to oblige those about her. Only the Earl of Marlborough, after some years of disgrace, had been taken again into favour; and nothing had contented him better, than the command he had, the former year, of the troops which were sent to the assistance of the States. As he afterwards became the greatest General of the age, it will be proper to give a brief account of his rise and character.

John Churchill, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Marlborough, was second son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire, by Elisabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in the parish of Musbury in Devonshire. He was born at Ashe, the 24th of June, 1650. He was brought young to Court, and made a Page of honour to the Duke of York, who, upon his discovering a martial inclination, procured him, at the age of sixteen, an Ensign's commission in the guards. He went first to Tangier, and afterwards to France with the six thousand English forces, sent to the assistance of the French King, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, who gave him a Captain's commission in his own regiment. He distinguished himself in Alsatia, under the Marshals De Turenne and De Lorge, and particularly at the siege of the

Mheftricht the next year, in the fight of the French Monarch, who did him the honour to thank him for his services, at the head of his army, with an assurance of his recommendation to the King of Great Britain. Upon his return to England, the fame of his bravery, and his sister's favour, raised him to be a Lieutenant-colonel, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and Master of the Robes to the Duke of York, whom he attended in his banishment to the Netherlands, in 1679, and in his recess to Scotland. In 1681, he married Mrs. Sarah Jennings, then in great favour with the Princess Anne, the Duke of York's second daughter; of whom an account has been given. Upon the Duke's return from Scotland, Colonel Churchill was created Baron Churchill of Aymouth in Scotland, the 21st of December, 1682, and Captain of the third troop of guards. When the Duke of York came to the Crown, the Lord Churchill was made Lieutenant-general, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and sent Ambassador to France, to notify that Prince's accession to the throne. On the 14th of May, 1685, he was created a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Churchill, of Sandridge in Hertfordshire. Upon the insurrection in the West, in favour of the Duke of Monmouth, he commanded the first forces that were sent against him, and, by his conduct, greatly contributed to the victory at Sedgmore. But, afterwards finding King James intirely bent upon introducing Popery and arbitrary power, he thought himself freed from any ties of former obligations, and joined with the other Lords to invite the Prince of Orange to come over to their assistance. Upon his leaving King James, he was declared Lieutenant-general by the Prince of Orange, who, as soon as he ascended the throne, made him Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and, on the 9th of April, 1689, created him Earl of Marlborough. The new Earl commanded the English forces that served the same year in Flanders under Prince Waldeck; and, in 1690, he reduced the towns of Cork and Kingsale with incredible expedition. The next year, he made the campaign under King William in Flanders; but (as hath been largely related) he was soon after, in 1692, suddenly removed from all his employments, nor was he restored to favour till the year 1698, when he was appointed Governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and served as one of the Lords-justices three several times during the absence of the King, by whom he was at last declared

Commander in Chief of the English forces in Holland, and Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the negotiations at the Hague; in which employments he was continued by Queen Anne.

He was a man of a noble and graceful appearance, bred up in the Court with no literature; but he had a solid and clear understanding, with a constant presence of mind. He knew the arts of living in a Court beyond any man in it. He charmed all people with a soft and obliging deportment, and was always ready to do good offices. He had no fortune to set out with, which put him upon all the methods of acquiring one. And that went so far in him, that he did not shake it off, when he was in a much higher elevation; nor were his expences suited enough to his posts. But, when allowances are made for that, it must be acknowledged, that he was one of the greatest men the age has produced. He was in high favour with King James, and therefore he has been severely censured, as guilty both of ingratitude and treachery to a very kind and liberal Master. It is said, that, when afterwards a scheme was forming by King James's friends in England for his restoration, and a list was offered to him of those that were to be pardoned, the King, upon seeing Lord Churchill's name in the list, declared he would never forgive him, and, in being pressed upon that head, insisted that he would not pardon him, unless he merited it by some signal service. Such was King James's resentment, for his being deserted by a person whom he thought so much obliged to him for the many favours he had heaped upon him. But it may be remembered, in his behalf, that he never discovered any of that King's secrets, nor did he ever push him on to any violent proceedings; so that he was in no contrivance to ruin or betray him. On the contrary, whenever he spoke to him about his affairs, which was but seldom, because he could not fall in with his notions, he always suggested moderate counsels. The Earl of Galway told Bishop Burnet, that, when he came over to Holland with the first compliments upon King James's accession to the Crown, he said then to him, that, if King James was ever prevailed with to alter our religion, he would serve him no longer, but withdraw from him. So early was this resolution fixed in him. And therefore, when he afterwards saw how King James was determined, he could not be contented to see all ruined by him. He was also very doubtful, as to the pretended birth. For

these reasons, he resolved, when the Prince of Orange came over, to leave King James; but to betray no post, nor do any thing more than the withdrawing himself, with such Officers as he could trust with such a secret. This he did with great regret, at a time when it was evidently with hazard to himself, it not being then possible to foresee, that King James would so shamefully desert the kingdom; and when he might have been all that an ambitious man could have hoped for, by assisting that King to settle Popery in England.

[See his life, with his head finely engraved, in the Supplement to the Vth Volume of our Magazine.]

The Princess of Denmark was in this situation above described, when King William's death put an end to it, and placed her on the throne. She was entered on the thirty-eighth year of her age, and, from her infancy, had imbibed strong prejudices against the Whigs. She had been taught to look upon them all, not only as Republicans, but as enemies to

the Church of England. This aversion to the whole party had been confirmed by the usage she had met with from her sister and King William, which was now to be charged to the account of the Whigs. And Prince George, who had also been ill treated (as he thought) in the late reign, threw into the scale his resentment. On the other hand, the Tories had the advantage, not only of the Queen's early prepossession in their favour, but of their having assisted her in the affair of her revenue. It was indeed evident, that they had done this more in opposition to the King, than from any real respect to her. But still they had served her; and, the winter before the King died, they had, in prospect of his death, paid her more than usual attendance. Hence it is, that, as soon as she was seated on the throne, the Tories (whom she usually called by the agreeable name of the Church-party) became the distinguished objects of her favour, as will presently be seen.

[To be continued.]

Observation on a STONE formed under the TONGUE, and extracted with Success by Simon Schultzius, Physician to the King of Poland.

SEveral authors of credit have observed, that stones are formed under the tongue, as well as in all the other parts of the body; and lately Antony Stattlender, one of our surgeons of Thorn, had twice an occasion to treat this malady, of which he gave me the following account:

Having been sent for by Matthew Rudiger of Dantzick, who complained for several months past of a great pain under the tongue, he found not only a swelling in the part but a very great hardness, and he ordered the patient a gargarism of plants, partly emollient, and partly resolute, which was of some service to him; but the pain, however, did not intirely cease. Having again examined the aching part, the extreme hardness of the swelling was more sensible than the first time, which engaged him to make a slight incision in it; it then appeared to him, that the scalpel had hit upon something stony, and, having enlarged the opening, he in fact extracted from it a stone of the bigness of a small

green olive. Afterwards he laid on the wound honey of roses, with the powder of wild pomegranate flowers; and, the wound soon cicatrizing, the patient felt no more pain in that part.

The same surgeon was also sent for to see a woman, who was house-maid to James Esken, Counsellor of the Council of Thorn, who likewise had long complained of a sharp pain under her tongue. Emollient and anodyne remedies calmed for some time the pain, but returning again, and becoming insupportable, especially whenever she eat any thing, by the motions the tongue is then obliged to make, the surgeon performed the same operation on her, and extracted from the aching part a hard stone, of nearly an oval form, but pointed with a curve at the smaller extremity. I saw those two stones, which were both of an ash colour; and I was well acquainted with the woman, who, as soon as her wound was closed, did not afterwards complain of the least pain.

CASE of a Preternatural Fatness, by Dr. Wade, Physician at Lisbon. Read November 7, 1763.—From Medical Observations and Inquiries, just published.

MR. William K—ke, a merchant of this place, aged 52, tall, of a strong make, short-necked, with a capacious breast and a prominent belly, broad-shouldered, large about the hips, of a pal-

lid tallow coloured complexion, gay and active, until these seven or eight years past, that he gave himself up to a more indolent sedentary life, caught cold the beginning of June, 1762, by walking long in

in the wind and sun, thinly clad, and sleeping the same day without any other covering than his shirt. The following night he was seized with a vomiting, and, in straining, threw up some blood; for, some days after, he complained of a cough, and what he expectorated was bloody; for which he was twice let blood, losing each time about ten ounces. He then went to his country-seat, where he ceased to spit blood, or any thing else; but grew worse of his cough, and was troubled with a most difficult breathing, and threatened with immediate suffocation, whenever he used the least motion, even in his room, or turning in his bed. At this time, the whole surface of his body, excepting the whites of his eyes, appeared yellow, and an œdematous swelling of his legs came on, which vanished, after taking a vomit and a purge of *hiera picra*, by the advice of a surgeon who was then on the spot: The yellowness likewise gradually diminished, but the other symptoms continued as before. After some time he began to pass better nights, recovered his appetite a little, and seemed to gather flesh. He came to town the beginning of September and consulted me. I found him without any appearance of wasting; but with his eyes sunk, his lips pale, his complexion of a more tallow colour than usual; with a dry cough, and a difficult respiration, whenever he attempted the smallest degree of motion: His pulse was accelerated only in proportion to the difficulty of respiration, for in a quiescent state it was slow, equal, and without the least intermission. When he was lying down or sitting up, he breathed freely, except when he turned or changed his situation: His urine, in quantity and quality, was perfect as in health, without any thirst. He could lie in his bed on either side, or on his back equally well, after he was once settled in the situation; and the state of his viscera was sound, as far as could appear from the examination of so prominent a belly.

Embarrassed by this strange confusion of symptoms, I proposed to myself the following queries: Is this a disorder of the breast only? The yellow tinge of his skin, some months ago, gives reason to believe not. If it be in the organs of respiration, oppressed or confined, is it from a vomica, or an hydropic cause? If the first (which might well be the consequence of a great check of perspiration, attended with the throwing up of blood) how is it situated so as not to affect respiration at all in a quiescent state, to permit the work of

nutrition to go on, to communicate nothing to the circulation; to leave the pulse undisturbed, and, in fine, to excite neither cough or anxiety, in certain situations? If the case be hydropic, why is he so easy in a reclined or horizontal situation, to say nothing of the natural condition of the urinary secretion, and the constant firmness and regularity of his pulse? Why is his countenance so altered, without the least appearance of wasting?

Obscure as the case was, I judged, that the most powerful resolvents were in general indicated, the squill, gum ammoniac, honey, the most aromatic and penetrating of the pectoral plants; with a recommendation to ride continually, and to return to Sintra, a delightful village, between four and five leagues from this capital: There he continued taking the above remedies, until they at last disagreed so much with his stomach and bowels, that he dropped them, and, in their place, drank largely of whey, medicated with the juices of the lactescent cichoraceous plants. These he continued some time, and wrote an account of his state, the 30th of September; from which are extracted the following circumstances, in his own words: 'Though I can perform reading out and hallooing, without the least impediment or want of breath, please to observe, that I can only do it after having sat a while in my chair; for, upon the least motion, I remain intirely breathless, because [here begins the difficulty of explaining the matter properly] a certain somewhat (I must give it a name, right or wrong, and therefore will call it a FUME) rises as from out of my stomach, seizes my throat instantly, and so intirely, that I pant for want of breath; and it feels hot, more or less, according to the excess of my motion.—My head is attacked, not only with a giddiness, but with a beating in my temples and in the ears, where it causes a noise and ringing which makes me almost crazy. This ringing and beating has, without ceasing, continued for these last eight days, though I sit in my chair, or lie in my bed; and, according to the motion of my body, it beats quicker or less so; but is always beating.—Riding apace don't take away my breath, nor fatigues me much; but turning in my bed makes me pant for two or three minutes at least.'

He came to town in November, complaining no longer of the beating and ringing; but was worse, as to all his other symptoms, and soon after began to complain of a difficulty in swallowing,

which daily increased, and was attended with a violent dry cough, and constant vomiting up his food.

It was evident, from the whole progress and succession of the symptoms, that they flowed from some obstructing or distending cause within the breast, which continually increasing compressed the different organs and vessels contained in that cavity, disturbed their functions, and must at last destroy them. Here Boerhaave's description of the Marquis de Saint Auban's case presented itself *, where death followed, after ten months and a half languishing, from a preternatural tumour, or mass of fat in the breast; but there was this essential difference in the two cases, that the present one never produced pain, while Boerhaave's case was one continual suffering of the acutest tortures; yet the reading over again that accurate and well-described history, wherein the great author of it ingeniously confesses his absolute ignorance of the cause before the dissection, consoled me not a little under my want of penetration, and the despair of extricating myself from such doubt and perplexity. Among the rest, I had recourse to Morgagni's collection, published at Venice, 1761. He justly observes, that a manifest pulsation is by no means essential to an aneurysm; and, in his histories and dissections, besides the difficulty of breathing common to them all, mentions so many other appearances, similar to those which this case presented, that I strongly suspected that was the cause. He accounts well for the symptoms not being constantly the same, nor continual, from the situation of the aneurysm, with respect to the artery; and for the fainting fits such patients are subject to, and which this patient had frequently, during the latter months of his life.

But of this enough; and the sequel will shew how much I was mistaken.

He died May the 15th, 1763, about eleven months after the first attack, and for the last fortnight suffered great anxieties, and could not remain a quarter of an hour in one situation, starting up continually; his swallowing was performed with the utmost difficulty, and, as he expressed it, with three or four efforts, or at three or four times, before it reached his stomach, yet even that symptom was not constant. He vomited up almost every thing he took, and his legs swelled, with the circumstance, for a day or two, of the most excruciating pain in the calf of one of his legs, which went off by reducing the tension and swelling, with dis-

cutient stupor and a purge. The glands about the throat swelled, and he discharged saliva considerably, for a few days before his death.

The body was opened the day following by Mr. Scrafton, an eminent and experienced surgeon, who had attended the patient with me all along, and Mr. Dufau, lecturer of anatomy, and surgeon in the Royal Hospital. Mr. Hayes, one of the surgeons of the British military Hospital, assisted.

The adipose membrane on the breast and abdomen was considerably thick, and the muscles, particularly the pectoral ones, were much wasted. The cartilages, which join the ribs to the sternum, were ossified, and even by saw were separated with difficulty. Upon raising the sternum, the space between the two laminæ of the mediastinum was filled with a prodigious quantity of fat. The cavities of the breast, being opened, shewed a small quantity of water in each, as did the pericardium: The heart was buried in fat; from the basis to the last ramifications of the coronary vessels it was excessive, while the muscular substance was flaccid and withered. The auricles and ventricles contained several concretions of a slight fibrous texture, not deserving the name of a Polypus, and were probably formed in the agony of death. A large mass of fat filled the upper part of the breast, where the thymus is placed in young subjects. The lungs were much collapsed, but sound without any adhesion. The abdomen presented an amazing collection of a fatty substance, not only in the omentum, but in the mesentery and mesocolon, where not a vestige appeared of blood-vessels, glands, &c. which all were buried in a prodigious heap of fat. The liver was large, but free from any manifest obstruction; the gall bladder turgid, and the rest of the viscera sound.

Though suffocation and death from corpulency be not uncommon, I have nowhere read of a case, where the internal adeps had acquired so enormous an increase, without manifesting it by great external corpulency, or where the symptoms were so singular and anomalous. I have been the more diffuse in relating them, as they may serve, on another occasion, to form a juster and more precise notion of the cause, which, however difficult it may be to remove, is more within the reach of medicine than an aneurysm, a polypus, or an encysted tumor; for here the fat had nowhere formed a preternatural tumor, or changed its consistence or colour, but

was

* See *Atrocis rarissimique morbi historia altera.*

was accumulated in an unusual quantity, wherever it is naturally lodged more or less in subjects well constituted; it only appeared a little less solid, and with a tinge somewhat yellower than it is in its natural condition.

Nor is it less remarkable, that the symptoms here came on at once, suddenly after taking cold, not in a slow imperceptible manner, as might be expected from the gradual increase of such a cause. It seemed, as if from that time there had been a total suspension of the circulation of the fat, or that the venal vessels destined to take it up had ceased their function, while the arterial vessels continued furnishing it to the cellular substance, in the same manner as dropsies are caused from want of absorption. Reason as well as the authority of the best physiologists confirm this circulation; and, as the accumulation was only, or chiefly, internal, may it not be supposed, that, by the constriction of the whole habit caused by cold, the adeps first stagnated on the surface of the body, where from the serous vessels it received a tinge of the bilious humor, and occasioned for some days an icteric appearance, while the conjunctive membrane of the eyes remained white?

From the greater resistance of the teguments, and perhaps from the nature of the adipose membrane on the surface of the body, the congestion of adeps there had its limits, and was thrown on the internal cellular web, where, meeting with much less resistance, and not absorbed or taken up, it continually increased. In the lower cavity it compressed the stomach, and hindered the action of the lungs on all sides, and in the posterior part of the mediastinum it surrounded the oesophagus from the pharynx to its passage out of the breast, and thereby variously affected deglutition. The bed of adeps under the upper part of the sternum was so considerable, that this alone would have been sufficient to obstruct many of the functions of that cavity.

In this manner, we may account for most of the symptoms; but why, under such a confinement and compression of the immediate organs of respiration, it was only embarrassed by the muscular motion of the body, and that in the most afflicting manner, from the slightest of motions, such as turning in bed, I am at a loss to explain in a manner satisfactory; and the more, as that, on the last days of his life, he scarce mentioned or complained of a shortness of breath. He said, that the state of his disorder was changed, and that he believed, if he could swallow more

freely, and keep in his stomach what he got down, that he should recover. In a vomica, an hydropic collection, a schirrous or steatomatous tumor, the symptoms are more constant from the incomprehensibility of the humors; but, perhaps, a half fluid fat, confined only in the compressible and elastic cells, which are its proper seat, may, by shifting from place to place, disorder the functions variously in manner and duration; and may not this difference of circumstances be a help to distinguish that cause from so many others, which occasion the same symptoms, and stir up the attention of the physician early enough, to attempt the cure with the prospect of success?

The Ægyptians had their *ars pinguefaciendi*; the reverse, or *ars attenuandi*, would here be the remedy, and, at first sight, seems the easiest of the two; yet daily experience evinces, that it is the most difficult. The use of vinegar is in every one's mouth represented as fit for that purpose; but can it be continued long enough, or taken in a quantity sufficient to answer that end, without affecting dangerously the œconomy? The learned and ingenious Dr. Fleming recommends soap, and confirms it by a remarkable example. It seems well adapted to that intention by its attenuating virtue, and faculty of rendering greasy substances miscible with water; yet, that it has not always that effect, I was not long ago convinced by a Gentleman here, who took several drachms of it, with aqua calcis, daily, for many months, upon a suspicion of calculous concretions. He was emaciated when he began that course, but grew fat during the use of it, more than he had ever been before. It must indeed be acknowledged, that the ease, and at last the entire freedom from pain, which he obtained by it, with the addition of milk to the aqua calcis, might more than counterbalance the emaciating power of the soap. A mercurial salivation, and decoctions of guaiacum, with sweating, are very efficacious in emptying the cellular membrane, and exhausting it of all its oil: Upon this principle, the great Boerhaave explains their power, in *tractatu de lue aphrodisiaca*.

But it is needless to enlarge upon this subject; every physician, who has the good fortune to discover early this cause, will easily recollect all that has been proposed, to prevent and reduce corpulency. With this only view of furnishing hints for the diagnostic of such cases, have I related the case so prolixly.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

EVery action becomes lawful, and even virtuous, when the public good is concerned. It is this principle, which has preserved among the Arabs that example of severity of a Governor of Bassora, whose name was Zaid. The Governor, after having in vain endeavoured to clear the city of the assassins that infested it, saw himself under the necessity of decreeing the pain of death against every man who should be found at night in the streets.

A stranger, being apprehended in consequence of this decree, was brought before the Governor's tribunal, and he endeavoured by tears to implore his clemency. Unhappy stranger, said Zaid to him, I must appear unjust to you, by punishing a disobedience to orders, which you might have been ignorant of; but the welfare of Bassora depends on thy death; I lament it, but cannot help condemning thee.

Of the Excellence and Dignity of the Faculty of SEEING, with some Observations, why Sight, notwithstanding its Excellence and Utility, discovers almost nothing which the Blind may not comprehend.

THE advances made in the knowledge of optics in the last age, and in the present, and chiefly the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, do honour, not to philosophy only, but to human nature. Such discoveries ought for ever to put to shame the ignoble attempts of our modern sceptics to depreciate the human understanding, and to dispirit men in the search of truth, by representing the human faculties as fit for nothing, but to lead us into absurdities and contradictions.

Of the faculties called 'the five senses,' sight is without doubt the noblest. The rays of light, which minister to this sense, and of which, without it, we could never have had the least conception, are the most wonderful and astonishing part of the inanimate creation. We must be satisfied of this, if we consider their extreme minuteness, their inconceivable velocity, the regular variety of colours which they exhibit, the invariable laws according to which they are acted upon by other bodies, in their reflections, inflections, and refractions, without the least change of their original properties, and the facility with which they pervade bodies of great density, and of the closest texture, without resistance, without crouding or disturbing one another, without giving the least sensible impulse to the lightest bodies.

The structure of the eye, and of all its appurtenances, the admirable contrivances of nature for performing all its various external and internal motions, and the variety in the eyes of different animals, suited to their several natures and ways of life, do clearly demonstrate this organ to be a masterpiece of nature's work. And he must be very ignorant of what hath been discovered about it, or have a very strange cast of understanding, who can seriously

doubt, whether, or not, the rays of light and the eye were made for one another, with consummate wisdom, and perfect skill in optics.

If we should suppose an order of beings endued with every human faculty but that of sight, how incredible would it appear to such beings, accustomed only to the slow informations of touch, that by the addition of an organ, consisting of a ball and socket of an inch diameter, they might be enabled in an instant of time, without changing their place, to perceive the disposition of a whole army, or the order of a battle, the figure of a magnificent palace, or all the variety of a landscape? If a man were by feeling to find out the figure of the pike of Teneriffe, or even of St. Peter's church at Rome, it would be the work of a life-time.

It would appear still more incredible to such beings as we have supposed, if they were informed of the discoveries which may be made by this little organ in things far beyond the reach of any other sense: That by means of it we can find our way in the pathless ocean; that we can traverse the globe of the earth, determine its figure and dimensions, and delineate every region of it: Yea, that we can measure the planetary orbs, and make discoveries in the sphere of the fixed stars.

Would it not appear still more astonishing to such beings, if they should be farther informed, That, by means of this same organ, we can perceive the tempers and dispositions, the passions and affections of our fellow-creatures, even when they want most to conceal them? That, when the tongue is taught most artfully to lye and dissemble, the hypocrisy should appear in the countenance to a discerning eye? And that by this organ we can often per-

ceive what is straight and what is crooked in the mind as well as in the body: How many mysterious things must a blind man believe, if he will give credit to the relations of those that see? Surely he needs as strong a faith as is required of a good Christian.

It is not therefore without reason, that the faculty of seeing is looked upon, not only as more noble than the other senses, but as having something in it of a nature superior to sensation. The evidence of reason is called seeing, not feeling, smelling, or tasting. Yea we are wont to express the manner of the divine knowledge by seeing, as that kind of knowledge which is most perfect in us.

Notwithstanding what hath been said of the dignity and superior nature of this faculty, it is worthy of our observation, that there is very little of the knowledge acquired by sight, that may not be communicated to a man born blind. One who never saw the light, may be learned and knowing in every science, even in optics; and may make discoveries in every branch of philosophy. He may understand as much as another man, not only of the order, distances, and motions of the heavenly bodies; but of the nature of light, and of the laws of the reflection and refraction of its rays. He may understand distinctly, how those laws produce the phenomena of the rainbow, the prism, the camera obscura, and the magic lanthorn, and all the powers of the microscope and telescope. This is a fact sufficiently attested by experience.

In order to perceive the reason of it, we must distinguish the appearance that objects make to the eye from the things suggested by that appearance: And again, in the visible appearance of objects, we must distinguish the appearance of colour from the appearance of extension, figure, and motion. First, then, as to the visible appearance of the figure, and motion, and extension of bodies, I conceive that a man born blind may have a distinct notion, if not of the very things, at least of something extremely like to them. May not a blind man be made to conceive, that a body moving directly from the eye, or directly towards it, may appear to be at rest? and that the same motion may appear quicker or slower, according as it is nearer to the eye or farther off, more direct or more oblique? May he not be made to conceive, that a plain surface, in a certain position, may appear as a straight line, and vary its visible figure, as its position, or the position of the eye, is varied? That

a circle seen obliquely will appear an ellipse; and a square, a rhombus or an oblong rectangle? Dr. Saunderson understood the projection of the sphere, and the common rules of perspective; and, if he did, he must have understood all that I have mentioned. If there were any doubt of Dr. Saunderson's understanding these things, I could mention my having heard him say in conversation, that he found great difficulty in understanding Dr. Halley's demonstration of that proposition, That the angles made by the circles of the sphere are equal to the angles made by their representatives in the stereographic projection: But, said he, when I laid aside that demonstration, and considered the proposition in my own way, I saw clearly that it must be true. Another Gentleman, of undoubted credit and judgment in these matters, who had part in this conversation, remembers it distinctly.

As to the appearance of colour, a blind man must be more at a loss; because he hath no perception that resembles it. Yet he may, by a kind of analogy, in part supply this defect. To those who see, a scarlet colour signifies an unknown quality in bodies, that makes to the eye an appearance, which they are well acquainted with, and have often observed: To a blind man, it signifies an unknown quality that makes to the eye an appearance, which he is unacquainted with. But he can conceive the eye to be variously affected by different colours, as the nose is by different smells, or the ear by different sounds. Thus he can conceive scarlet to differ from blue, as the sound of a trumpet does from that of a drum; or as the smell of an orange differs from that of an apple. It is impossible to know whether a scarlet colour has the same appearance to me which it hath to another man; and, if the appearances of it to different persons differed as much as colour does from sound, they might never be able to discover this difference. Hence it appears obvious, that a blind man might talk long about colours distinctly and pertinently: And, if you were to examine him in the dark about the nature, composition, and beauty of them, he might be able to answer, so as not to betray his defect.

We have seen how far a blind man may go in the knowledge of the appearances which things make to the eye. As to the things which are suggested by them, or inferred from them; altho' he could never discover them of himself, yet he may understand them perfectly by the information of others. And every thing of this kind
that

that enters into our minds by the eye, may enter into his by the ear. Thus, for instance he would never, if left to the direction of his own faculties, have dreamed of any such thing as light: But he can be informed of every thing we know about it. He can conceive, as distinctly as we, the minuteness and velocity of its rays, their various degrees of refrangibility and reflexivity, and all the magical powers and virtues of that wonderful element. He would never of himself have found out, that there are such bodies as the sun, moon, and stars; but he may be informed of all the noble discoveries of astronomers about their motions, and the laws of nature by which they are regulated. Thus it appears, that there is very little knowledge got by the eye, which may not be communicated by language to those who have no eyes.

If we should suppose, that it were as uncommon for men to see, as it is to be born blind; would not the few who had this rare gift, appear as prophets and inspired teachers to the many? We conceive inspiration to give a man no new faculty, but to communicate to him in a new way, and by extraordinary means, what the faculties common to mankind can apprehend, and what he can communicate to others by ordinary means. On the supposition we have made, sight would appear to the blind very similar to this: For the few who had this gift, could communicate the knowledge acquired by it to those who had it not. They could not indeed convey to the blind any distinct notion of the manner in which they acquired this knowledge. A ball and socket would seem, to a blind man, in this case, as improper an instrument for acquiring such a variety and extent of knowledge, as a dream or a vision. The manner in which a man who sees, discerns so many things, by means of the eye, is as unintelligible to the blind, as the manner, in which a man may be inspired with knowledge by the Almighty, is to us. Ought the blind man therefore, without examination, to treat all pretences to the gift of seeing as imposture? Would he not, if he were candid and tractable, find reasonable evidence of the reality of this gift in others, and draw great advantages from it to himself?

The distinction we have made between the visible appearances of the objects of sight, and things suggested by them, is necessary to give us a just notion of the intention of nature in giving us eyes. If we attend duly to the operation of our mind in the use of this faculty, we shall perceive, that the visible appearance of objects is hardly ever regarded by us. It is

not at all made an object of thought or reflection, but serves only as a sign to introduce to the mind something else, which may be distinctly conceived by those who never saw.

Thus the visible appearance of things in my room varies almost every hour, according as the day is clear or cloudy, as the sun is in the east, or south, or west, and as my eye is in one part of the room or in another: But I never think of these variations, otherwise than as signs of morning, noon, or night, of a clear or cloudy sky. A book or a chair has a different appearance to the eye, in every different distance and position: Yet we conceive it to be still the same; and, overlooking the appearance, we immediately conceive the real figure, distance, and position of the body, of which its visible or perspective appearance is a sign and indication.

When I see a man at the distance of ten yards, and afterwards see him at the distance of a hundred yards, his visible appearance, in its length, breadth, and all its linear proportions, is ten times less in the last case than it is in the first: Yet I do not conceive him one inch diminished by this diminution of his visible figure. Nay, I do not in the least attend to this diminution, even when I draw from it the conclusion of his being at a greater distance. For such is the subtilty of the mind's operation in this case, that we draw the conclusion, without perceiving that ever the premises entered into the mind. A thousand such instances might be produced, in order to shew that the visible appearances of objects are intended by nature only as signs or indications; and that the mind passes instantly to the thing signified, without making the least reflection upon the sign, or even perceiving that there is any such thing. It is in a way somewhat similar, that the sounds of a language, after it is become familiar, are overlooked, and we attend only to the things signified by them.

It is therefore a just and important observation of the Bishop of Cloyne, that the visible appearance of objects is a kind of language used by nature, to inform us of their distance, magnitude, and figure. And this observation hath been very happily applied by that ingenious writer to the solution of some phænomena in optics, which had before perplexed the greatest masters in that science. The same observation is further improved by the judicious Dr. Smith, in his Optics, for explaining the apparent figure of the heavens, and the apparent distances and magnitudes of objects seen with glasses, or by the naked eye.



The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 361 of our last Supplement, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the most Noble MONTAGU, Duke of Manchester.

Our Readers, by looking back to our Magazine for May last, 1767, Page 247, will find that there, giving the Genealogy of the Montagu Family, an Account of the immediate Ancestors of the late Duke of Montagu, we only touched upon the Ancestors of the present Duke of Manchester; and therefore we shall here return to Sir Henry Montagu, who was created Earl of Manchester, Son of Sir Edward Montagu, eldest Son of the Lord Chief Justice Montagu.

THIS Sir Henry had, in his tender years, such vivacity and pregnant parts, that one, skilful in mysterious arts, beholding him at school, foretold, that he would raise himself above the rest of his family; which accordingly came to pass. He was a Member in 43 Elis. for Higham-Ferrers, and for the city of London in the Parliament called by King James on his accession to the crown. His eminent abilities and great knowledge in the laws so far recommended him, that, on the 18th of Nov. 1616, 14 Jac. he was advanced to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, wherein he so well demeaned himself, that King James delivered him the staff of Lord Treasurer of England at Newmarket, the 3d of December in the eighteenth year of his reign (but his patent bears date the 14th of the same month) and, on the 19th of December next ensuing, raised him to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Montagu of Kimbolton, in Com. Hunting. and Viscount Mandevil; those titles being chosen by him, as he was in possession of the castle and lordship of Kimbolton, which many ages since belonged to the family of Mandevil. He continued in the office of Lord Treasurer not quite a year, for, Sir Lionel Cranfield having married the Countess of Buckingham's niece, he, by the favour of George Villiers, then Marquis of Buckingham, was first created a Baron on the 9th of July, in the 19th of King James, and, on the 13th of October following, succeeded the Lord Viscount Mandevil, as Lord Treasurer; which his Lordship did not unwillingly resign, the projects then on foot being such as he did not think fit to countenance; and the King consented to his removal the more readily, finding (as Wilson, in the life of King James, observes) the Lord Mandevil intelligent in all the great affairs of state, and thereupon made him Lord President of the Council.

On the accession of King Charles I. his Lordship was continued Lord President, and created Earl of Manchester in Com.

Pal. Lanc. on Feb. 5, in the first year of his reign.

On the death of Edward Earl of Worcester, in 1627, his Lordship succeeded him as Lord Privy-Seal; in which office he continued till his death. He was a great speaker in the House of Peers, and employed by his Majesty in the delivery of several of his messages to them; yet, in those times of trial, preserved his interest and reputation amongst all good men: dying (as Lord Clarendon observes) 'in a lucky time, in the beginning of the rebellion, when neither religion, loyalty, law, or wisdom, could have provided for any man's security.' He departed this life on the 7th of November, 1642; and had sepulture at Kimbolton, where a noble monument is erected to his memory.

He married three wives, and by his first, Catharine, daughter to Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, in Com. Oxon, third son of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, in Com. Northamp. (ancestor to the present Duke of Marlborough) he had issue four sons.

Edward Montagu, his eldest son and successor, had his education in Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, and, returning from the University to Court, attended on Charles, Prince of Wales, when he was in Spain; and, on his coronation, was made one of the Knights of the Bath. He was elected one of the Knights for Huntingdonshire, in the first Parliament called by that Monarch, and served for the same county in three other Parliaments, till he was called by writ to the House of Peers, as Baron of Kimbolton, his father then living. In 1640, he was one of the Lords who petitioned the King to summon a Parliament, 'whereby the causes of the grievances of the nation might be taken away, the authors and counsellors of them punished, and the war with Scotland composed without blood, to the honour and safety of his Majesty, the comfort of his people, and the uniting of both realms.'

His Lordship, at that time, had such a sense of the miserable state and condition of

of the kingdom, by the arbitrary counsels of some at the head of affairs, and their contrivances to deprive the nation of all liberty and property, as induced him to form a party to prevent those growing evils, which threatened the subversion of our constitution. And he, with the Earl of Bedford, and the Lord Viscount Say, are mentioned by Lord Clarendon to be the great contrivers and designers of bringing those to justice who were concerned in arbitrary measures, which this Lord, on all occasions, shewed a dislike to.

In 1641, when both Houses of Parliament had adjourned themselves, and it was thought necessary for the public safety, that Committees should be chosen to meet twice a week, or oftener, if they saw cause, during the recess, to transact such business as by instructions they were authorised to do; the Lord Kimbolton was one of the sixteen Lords nominated by the House of Peers to be of their Committee. But, being so much confided in by those of his party, he was represented to the King by Lord Digby, as an enemy to his Majesty's person and government, who advised him (in order to strike a terror into others) to accuse the Lord Kimbolton to the House of Peers, and five Members to the House of Commons, of high treason. This the King assented to, without consulting any other person than Lord Digby, as Lord Clarendon asserts; and the extraordinary manner of visiting their lodgings, and sealing up their studies, trunks, &c. together with the King's going to the House of Commons, to demand the five Members, occasioned new discontents, and was voted the highest breach of the privilege of Parliament that could be made.

When the heats and divisions of both parties had caused them to take arms, the Lord Kimbolton, engaging in the service of the Parliament, had the command of a regiment in the Battle of Edgehill, and soon after succeeded his father as Earl of Manchester.

His Lordship was Speaker of the House of Peers, and used his utmost endeavours for healing the breaches of the nation, by a peace with the King; but the army, opposing all pacific measures, thought that unhappy Prince the only obstacle to their absolute sway; and therefore, by cunning devices, and modelling the House of Commons, undutifully brought him to the block. The House of Peers abhorred the murder of the King, and the Earl of Manchester never after sat in Parliament,

till the meeting of the Peers who voted the restoration of King Charles II. He had all the prejudice imaginable against Cromwell, and was hated by him above all men. so that he endeavoured to take away his life.

His Lordship, by his prudent management, and seasonable advices and consultations with General Monk, was particularly instrumental in the King's restoration, being present at that conference in Northumberland-House, where some have said the General was influenced, and even over-awed. When the Parliament met, he was called to the chair of the House of Peers, and, officiating as Speaker, received the King's letter to that noble body; also on the 5th of May, 1660, was declared, both by Lords and Commons, first Lord-Commissioner of the Great Seal of England. On the joyful entry of his Majesty, the Earl of Manchester, being appointed by the Lords to congratulate his return to his subjects, made this just and memorable speech to him in the banqueting-house, Whitehall:

‘That this day may prove happy to your Majesty is the hope, the expectation, and the earnest desire of my Lords the Peers, whose commands are upon me to make this humble tender to your Majesty of their loyal joy for your Majesty's safe return to your native kingdom, and for this happy restoration of your Majesty to your crown and dignity, after so long and so severe a suppression of your just right and title.

‘I shall not reflect upon your Majesty's sufferings, which have been your people's miseries; yet, I cannot omit to say, that, as the nation in general, so the Peers, with a more personal and particular sense, have felt the stroke that cut the guardian-knot which fastened your Majesty to your kingdom, and your kingdom to your Majesty.

‘For, since those strange and various fluctuations and discomposures in government, since those horrid and unparalleled violations of all order and justice, ‘strangers have ruled over us, even with a rod of iron:’ But now, with satisfaction of heart, we own and see your Majesty, our native King, and son of the wise, a son of the ancient Kings, whose hand holds forth a golden scepter.

‘Great King! give me leave to speak the confidence, as well as the desires, of the Peers of England: Be you the powerful defender of the true Protestant faith; the just assertor and maintainer of the laws and liberties of your subjects: So shall
‘judgment

‘judgment run down like a river, and justice like a mighty stream;’ and God, the God of your mercy, who hath so miraculously preserved you, will establish your throne in righteousness and in peace.

‘Dread Sovereign! I offer no flattering titles, but speak the words of truth; you are the desire of three kingdoms, the strength and the stay of the tribes of the people; for the moderating of all extremities, the reconciling of differences, the satisfying of all interests, and for the restoring of the collapsed honour of these nations. Their eyes are towards your Majesty; their tongues, with loud acclamations of joy, speak the thoughts and loyal intentions of their hearts; their hands are lift up to heaven with prayers and praises; and what oral triumph can equal this your pomp and glory?’

‘Long may your Majesty live and reign, a support to your friends, a terror to your enemies, and honour to your nation, and an example to Kings, of piety, justice, prudence, and power; that this prophetic expression may be verified in your Majesty, ‘King Charles the Second shall be greater than ever was the greatest of that name.’

It being thus evident that his Lordship cherished all endeavours tending to the restoration of King Charles II. and, with great zeal, affection, and industry, promoted the same; his Majesty held it fit to honour and reward this noble Peer, by making him of his Council, and of his Bed-chamber, as also Lord Chamberlain of his Household; and finally, to evidence the further value and esteem his Majesty had for him, he was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter.

He ended his days at Whitehall, on the 5th of May, 1671, in the 69th year of his age, much to the regret of the King, and the grief of the whole Court. ‘He was (says Echard) a great and a public instrument in the miseries of the civil wars, and afterwards a very considerable one in the restoration; when he shewed himself the most real and unaffected penitent of his party, and publicly declared some things much to the honour of King Charles I.’ He was buried at Kimbolton.

His Lordship married five wives; by his second, Anne, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, he had issue Robert, his son and heir, who, travelling into France, died at Montpellier, the 14th day of March, 1682, and was buried by his father at Kimbolton.

His Lordship married Anne, daughter

of Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton-Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, Bart. by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters.

Charles, Earl of Manchester, the eldest surviving son, had all the advantages of education. The long intermission of Parliaments prevented his Lordship’s taking his seat in the House of Peers, till 21 May, in the first year of King James, having received his Majesty’s writ of summons, dated the 14th of February; but, not approving of the measures taken in that reign, he retired from the Court, and, on all proper occasions, shewed his concern for the religion and liberties of his country. He afterwards waited on the Prince of Orange at Dieren, who let him into the secret of the Revolution; and thereupon returning to England, whilst the Prince was landing, his Lordship raised a number of horse in Huntingdonshire, which secured that county for his Highness. And he was among the Peers who voted for the vacancy of the throne, and the supplying it with the Prince and Princess of Orange.

Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was removed from his place of principal Secretary of State; but continued of her Majesty’s Privy Council, of which he was again sworn after the Union, and was also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, and Custos Rotulorum of the same, as he had been in the reign of King William.

On the accession of King George I. he was continued Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, also sworn of his Privy Council, and was one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty’s Bed-chamber; and finally, in consideration of his great services, was created Duke of Manchester, by letters patent, bearing date 30 April, 1719. His Grace married Dodington, the youngest of the two daughters and coheirs of Robert Greville, Lord Brook; who died before him on the 6th of February 1719-20; and his Lordship deceased the year after, January 20, 1721-2; and both were deposited in a vault, in which the bodies of many of his noble ancestors lie, in the church of Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. They had issue William and Robert, successively Dukes of Manchester.

His Grace Robert, late Duke of Manchester, on the 3d of April, 1735, was married to Harriot, daughter of Edmund Dunch, of little Wittenham in Berkshire, Esq; Master of the Household to Queen Anne, by whom he left issue, two sons

sons and two daughters: George, now Duke of Manchester, was born on April 6, 1737, and wedded, on Oct. 2. 1762, — daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. and has issue a son and heir, — Lord Viscount Mandeville, born Nov. 11, 1763. His Grace has, now living, a brother, Lord Charles Greville Montagu, born May the 19th, 1741, late Knight of the shire for Huntingdon, and now Governor of South Carolina; and a sister, Lady Caroline.

TITLES.] George Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, LL. D.

CREATIONS.] Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, in com. Huntingdon, and Viscount Mandeville, (the name of a family) 19 Dec. 1620, 18 Jac. I. Earl of Man-

chester, in com. Lanc. 5 Feb. 1624, 1 Car. I. and Duke of the same place, 30 April, 1719, 5 George I.

ARMS.] Quarterly 1st and 4th argent, three lozenges, conjoined in fess gules, within a border, sable, with a crescent for difference for Montagu; second and third, or, an eagle displayed, vert, beaked and membered, gules, for Monthermer.

CREST.] On a wreath, a gryphon's head, coupe, or, wings indorsed, sable, gorged with a collar, argent, charged with three lozenges, gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, an antelope, or, armed, crested, and hoofed, argent; on the sinister, a griphon of the first, gored with a collar, argent, charged with three fusils, gules.

MOTTO.] DISPONENDO ME, NON MUTANDO ME.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Kimbolton-castle, in the county of Huntingdon, and Berkley-Square, London.

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

*The MISER, his SON, and the MICE;
A FABLE.*

A Miser went to shew his store;
His gold lay scatter'd on the floor,
With wild affright he stamps and stares,
And shakes his rev'rend silver hairs.
Is it for this, for this, he cry'd,
My wants and pleasures were deny'd?
For this, contrive to breed delay,
Send tradesfolks back without their pay?
Shall-charity so often sue,
And gratitude, and friendship too?
Nay even Nature self implore
To let my children share my store?
Now thieves, base thieves, profusely part
The gold I valued at my heart,
What have I lost? How much is stole? —
My bags are torn! and torn my soul.
The window's safe; they came not there: —
Had they tak'n all, they had tak'n my care:
This very moment will I run,
And give unto my injur'd son;
For avarice ne'er can make amends,
For conscience hurt, and loss of friends.
Scarce had he spoke; the plaints he made
Reach'd his son's ears, who flew to aid
His hoary sire; Say, Sir, what grief —
The father told the tale in brief.
And now they carefully look o'er
The bolts and locks of ev'ry door;
How tight the fast'nings! how secure!
'Twas fairies, cries the son, that's sure;
We'll find the sprights out in a trice. —
Let's see the bags, — the thieves are mice!
The mice, who own the mischief done,
Now boldly from the crannies run;
See here, cries one, the injur'd mice,
Who, by your avarice and vice,

Were almost starv'd, and forc'd to eat
Your money bags for want of meat,
Because you kept so poor a house,
As we can prove, would starve a mouse.
See, Sir, what cares, the son rejoin'd,
What idle fears disturb your mind;
This penance you inflict yourself,
What whips! what scourges! is your self,
Your children want a mod'rate share:
Divide your riches and your care;
No better time can ever offer,
Unload your conscience and your coffer.
The miser whin'd, had thieves been here,
It might occasion cares and fear;
But, as I find so safe my store,
I shall give way to fears no more;
For since my doors so strong are found
I'll keep my money, and sleep sound.
The son went penniless to rest;
The father rose, and watch'd his chest.

On the Dutch Cargo of LOBSTERS.

YE Britons, foe beset, beware of course;
The tale remember of the Trojan horse.
A ship of lobsters! thousands forty-five!
Ill-omen'd — All in black, and all alive!
Devils incarnate can contract their size, —
'Tis ten to one they're Jesuits in disguise.
Hither they come, intended for the Pope,
Our Albion's Cape espying of Good Hope,
Which they might double with their double
dealings,
And with their brethren share a Briton's feel-
ings. —
Humanity forbids to make them fail,
And Wisdom dictates, send them all to gaol.

A favourite SCOTCH SONG.

Ah! why did JOCKEY gang a—way, and leave his love be—

hind him! So far in dif-tant climes to fray, when JANE

could ne—ver find him: Where thund'ring can—nons they do roar, and

drums so loud—-ly rat—-tle: Where ver—dant fields are

all in gore by some most fu—-rious bat—tle,

by some most fu—-rious bat—tle.

2.

Ye guardian Pow'rs! my JOCKEY save,
When danger's fix'd around him:
For Oh! in arms, 'tis known how brave,
His Lairds have always found him,

There's ne'er a lad, in au the town,
Can boast his equal merit;
He'll ever fight for England's crown
With loyalty and spirit.

3. Oh!

Oh! had I known the cruel war
 So long had kept my laddy,
 I'd gang with him, tho' e'er so far,
 In an my best of pladdy:
 But hark! I hear the fifes, the drums,
 Oh joy beyond expressing!
 My lovely soldier, see, he comes;
 I'll fly for to carels him.

On the Abuse of CARDS:
From the French of Madame des Houliers.

SWEET are the joys that flow from moderate use,

But pleasure grows distasteful in abuse:
 Where cards amuse, and not distract the thought,
 An evening may be pass'd without a fault;
 But, when the mind is once by play engross'd,
 Virtue is hazarded, and peace is lost.
 What tho' the gamester glitters to the eyes,
 The wretch is but a monster in disguise!
 Who like the spider, watching to devour,
 Spreads his fell net on ev'ry gaudy flow'r,
 To catch the playful fly—a fatal snare!
 Then strips his plumes—and leaves the carcass bare—

How smiles the common enemy to find
 Fiends, like himself, to ruin half mankind!

Once let the breast this fatal passion seize,
 And avarice succeeds by slow degrees;
 At her approaches, honesty withdraws,
 No more the judgment yields to reason's laws,
 A thousand cares the tortur'd soul molest,
 Nature no longer tastes her wonted rest;
 So much the love of gold employs the mind,
 It leaves no trace of former worth behind;
 The heart that once could feel a social pain,
 Is lost to ev'ry pleasure now, but gain.
 The cheated dupe, instructed by his wound,
 Learns to dispense the mischiefs he has found,
 Creeps, like a wretch, neglected to his grave,
 And, as he liv'd a fool, he dies a knave.

The NIGHTINGALE.
From MACKARONY FABLES.

A Nightingale, in her retreat,
 Exerted all her native powers:
 Compos'd and sung plaintively sweet,
 To charm the silent hours.
 A hungry hawk in ambush lay,
 And seiz'd the hapless songster for his prey;
 The warbling victim tried, in vain,
 To melt a cruel tyrant's heart;
 Proof against every moving strain
 Of nature, or of art.
 Charmer, said he, I wait too long,
 Hawks require food more solid than a song;
 Then with a villain's smile he struck
 The loveliest tenant of the wood;
 In her poor heart his beak he stuck,
 Rioting in her vital blood:

Listen ye fair-ones to my lay,
 Your ways with trembling caution mark!
 How many virgins fall a prey
 To some base murderer in the dark!

Your youth, your tears, your spotless fame,
 Add to the brutal fire fresh fuel;
 Deaf to compassion, dead to shame,
 Selfishness is always cruel.
 Ye candid souls whose pulses beat
 With no distemper'd selfish heat,
 View here again a wretch oppress'd,
 And heaven and earth in vain implor'd:
 Robb'd of his property and rest,
 Devour'd by a rapacious Lord.
 When avarice and power meet,
 Woe to the humble neighbour of the Great.

PIOUS MEMORY.

*Occasioned by seeing the Graves dressed with
 Flowers, at Brecknock, in Wales.*

“**W**HITHER away, fair maid?” I
 cry'd,

As on old Hundy's * bank I lay;
 When, passing by me, I espy'd
 A modest maid in neat array:
 Upon her red, but well-turn'd arm,
 A little wicker basket hung;
 With flow'rs of various hues replete,
 And branches ever green and young:
 The fragrant bay, the mournful yew,
 The cypress, and the box were there;
 The daisy py'd, the violet blue,
 The red pine, and the primrose fair.
 “And why that basket on your arm,
 “With all those fragrant sweets supply'd?”
 With blushing look, and pensive air,
 And voice of meekness, soft she sigh'd,
 “To yonder church-yard do I haste
 “To dress the grave where HENRY sleeps;
 “No maid a truer lover bless'd,
 “No maid more faithful lover weeps.
 “Stern Death forbade us to unite,
 “And cut him down with ruthless blow:
 “And now I speed to deck his grave,
 “As 'tis our weekly wont to do.”

The melancholy custom pleas'd:
 She left me wrapp'd in pensive thought;
 Ideas sad, but soothing, rose,
 When my slow steps the church-yard sought.
 There, kneeling o'er her HENRY'S grave,
 Adorn'd with all her basket's store,
 The rural maiden, sighing, hung,
 Her eyes with tender tears ran o'er.
 She rais'd those eyes, so full of tears,
 Which now and then stole down her cheek;
 And much to Heav'n she would have spoke,
 —But sorrow would not let her speak.
 Yet, though her thoughts could find no vent
 There is, who reads each honest mind:
 And the true heart, to HIM devote,
 Shall ample satisfaction find.
 Then, gentle maiden! do not fear,
 Again thy HENRY thou shalt meet:
 Till then, thy tender task pursue,
 And strew thy greens and flowers so sweet,
 And you, whom all around I see,
 The same dear, mournful task employ:
 Ye parents, children, husbands, wives,
 The melancholy bliss enjoy!

Oh!

* A river which runs by Brecknock.

Oh! 'tis delicious to maintain
 Of friends deceas'd a due respect!
 Then bring me flow'rets, bring me greens,
 Straight shall my parents' grave be deck'd;
 And many a friend's (whom faithful love
 Still keeps alive within my breast)
 Luxuriously sad, I'll see
 With choicest garlands weekly dress'd.
 Come, then, the wicker-basket bring,
 Come, MEMORY, and with me go!
 Each lovely flow'r, that breathes the spring,
 AFFECTION's gentle hand shall strew:
 A mellow tear of soothing woe
 Shall o'er the graves spontaneous fall;
 While Heav'n the heart's still wish shall hear,
 And to each other grant us all.

On his MAJESTY's gracious Order for the Shortening all future COURT MOURNINGS, in Compassion to the Distresses of the Manufacturers. Vide Gaz. Dec. 22, 1767.

WHile Britain wept o'er York's untimely urn,
 Sufficient reason of itself to mourn,
 Mixt with that grief for him which tears express,
 Another pang lay rankling at her breast;
 Grim Death, who shook the fatal ebon wand,
 Dealt penury and want throughout the land;
 Her useful sons she saw with want repine,
 (Those sons who wont the colours to combine
 With rich materials, and industrious care,
 To form the garments of the British Fair)
 Saw manufacture sinking to the earth,
 With not one voice to call her spirit forth.
 No more the workman, early as the dawn,
 Saluted with his song the rising morn,
 Or whistled chearful at his daily toil,
 For ever blest with comfort and a smile;
 No more the shuttle cleaves the parting threads,
 Or the gay workman to his music treads;
 Returning from his work, at eve no more
 His wife with smiles receives him at the door;
 No more the pledges of his love he sees
 Climb to his kiss, or prattle on his knees;
 No more with wholesome food his table's stor'd,
 His family all chearful round the board;
 Morpheus no more, on fleeting downy wings,
 His drops of poppy on his eye-balls flings;
 Want stalks ungovern'd through the wretched place,
 Which wont to be the scene of love and peace;
 Pale Famine join'd in hand with sick-ey'd Fear,
 Black Discontent and comfortless Despair,
 With all their horrid train of Pain and Ill,
 The dreary mansion of th' industrious fill;
 Frozen by Penury, Industry lies,
 And the great staple of the nation dies.
 So when on Gallia's coast proud * Louis rose,
 And call'd Religion's friends their country's foes,
 When Superstition wag'd a civil strife,
 And numbers were for faith depriv'd of life,
 The languid arts were forc'd to wander far
 From the tumultuous scene of death and war.
 But here the Muse with joy may change her note,
 And strain with gratitude her chearful throat.

'Twas left to George, the virtuous and the good,
 To look with pity on the poor and rude;
 'Twas his, unask'd, his bounteous aid to give,
 And unsolicited bid Art revive;
 'Twas his her sinking frame with grace to raise,
 And his the workman's ever-grateful praise.
 For this his name shall thousand tongues employ:

For this th' industrious heart shall sing for joy;
 For this, like Roman Titus, he shall find
 Himself esteem'd 'Delight of human kind.'

Ye sacred Pow'rs, who guard Britannia's isle,
 On all his actions let your favour smile;
 Drive ev'ry sorrow, ev'ry pain away;
 Let some bright action gladden ev'ry day;
 Preserve him dear in all his subjects' eyes,
 And late restore him to his native skies.

Blest by such acts, Britannia shall obtain
 A second golden age in George's reign.

* Louis XIV.

The RESIGNATION.

From MACKARONY FABLES.

A Certain house swarm'd with huge rats,
 Traps, poison failed, baits they touch'd none:

An able Chief amongst the cats
 Pick'd them up slyly one by one.
 All libertines that staid out late,
 All vagabonds shar'd the same fate;
 This rous'd the Hanoverian breed,
 It grew to be a serious case;
 If he was suffer'd to proceed,
 He would extinguish the whole race.
 A vote ensu'd, an order pass'd,
 A proclamation for a fast.

Pursuant to their resolution,
 They watch'd and pray'd, intrench'd like moles,

The Cat, by feline institution,
 Studied to draw them from their holes.

He knew 'twas folly to pretend
 To act the patriot, or the friend.
 What people wish they soon believe,

The Cat fell sick and took his bed;
 He form'd his project to deceive,

By lying down and seeming dead;
 He shut his eyes, his breath held in,
 Stretch'd out and straight,

He lay in state,
 Just like a cat, worth nothing but his skin.
 He cannot long continue so,

Says an old sage, fir not from hence;
 This dying comes too a-propos,
 To be aught else than a pretence.

The wiser sort maintain'd their ground;
 Grimalkin, baffled for this bont,

Rose from the dead, and with a bound
 Rais'd the blockade, and let them out.

Some youngers only, not worth keeping,
 That sallied forth, paid for their peeping.
 Even thus, according to report,

Edward's Grimalkin left his post;
 Or, in the language of the court,

Thus Gaveston gave up the ghost.

And,

And, tho' the subtle Gascoon Lord
 Affur'd the Barons he was dead,
 The Barons would not take his word,
 Till they had taken off his head.
 The Court declar'd him dead in law,
 And some weak folks bit at the show;
 But found that his contracted paw
 Retir'd to strike the surer blow.
 Cats seldom die a natural death,
 As seldom Favourites resign
 Naturally, without design,
 Till they resign their forfeit breath.

*Abuse of NAMES of great Renown among the
 ancient Greeks and Latins.*

Fortune, alas! how sportest thou on earth!
 Fame, thou'rt a wind!—a bubble gave thee
 birth!

Say, where those Names which set the world on
 fire?

Where does the pride of Greece and Rome retire?
 Hector's dread name now marks the butcher's
 dog!

Cato keeps sheep, and Brutus drives a hog!
 Look ye for Pompey? Search the tanner's yard;
 You'll meet with Cæsar in yon orchard's guard;

But rivals still for fame, unknown to fears,
 A bone, unpick'd, shall set them by the ears.
 See Scipio, bolt of war, the bull essay!
 Whil'ft Nero (blood-hound still!) makes man his
 prey.—

Thus fares it with renown!—nor Gods retain
 One jot of reverence to their sacred name;
 Juno, Mars, Venus, lap-dogs now and bitches,
 With mangy coats, are drown'd, and float in
 ditches.—

Liv'd ye on earth, ye once fam'd pair of sages,
 Who view'd from different points the crimes of
 ages!

How would'st * thou weep for greatness so bur-
 lesqu'd!

How would'st † thou laugh at dogs in regal vest!

* Heraclitus.

† Democritus.

On a late scandalous Transaction.

Curst be the wretch, howe'er so nobly born,
 Who marks the virgin's fame with end-
 less scorn:

In vain the star, that glitters on his breast,
 Shall screen the villain from the public test;
 Justice his crimes to punishment shall bring,
 And change the ribband to the hempen string.

*EXTRACT from a Book, just published, intitled, Considerations on the EFFECTS
 which the Bounties granted on exported Corn, Malt, and Flour, have on the
 Manufactures of the Kingdom, and the true Interests of the State. With a
 Postscript, containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, Thoughts on the
 Causes and Consequences of the present high Price of Provisions; an Abstract
 of which was published in our last Supplement, Page 379.*

THE author, having enumerated the
 principal allegations in support of
 bounties, proceeds to take them into con-
 sideration, by demonstrating that reason
 and fact are both clearly against them.

'1st, That the lands, their cultivation
 and products, are the foundations of all
 our national prosperity and power.'

That they were the foundations of the
 ancient power of the kingdom is granted:
 But that the present prosperity, and the
 greater part of the power of the kingdom,
 is owing to manufacturing and trade.
 The lands of the kingdom could doubt-
 less sustain a less limited population than
 heretofore, because more of their natural
 products and raw materials might be car-
 ried to foreign and home markets. We
 might likewise export more corn, but it
 could not be with bounties, because we
 should have no means for so doing: On
 the contrary, necessity would probably
 oblige us to charge such exports with du-
 ties, for the support of government, and
 defence of the kingdom; as it is actually
 the case at present in almost every country
 of Europe that does grow corn for ex-

portation. The other traffic which we
 should have would be in ores, wool,
 hides, cattle, &c. and the utmost which
 these furnished the kingdom with, in an-
 cient times, were the means of having
 some small shipping, arms, and ammuni-
 tion for defence; indifferent cloathing,
 mostly imported from abroad; and small
 quantities of gold and silver, for national
 circulation. Such were all that the lands
 could produce or procure, while our na-
 tional dependence rested upon them, as
 the history of ancient times makes appa-
 rent: And, in what state of defence they
 put the kingdom for many ages, we may
 judge from the several easy conquests that
 were made of it by the Romans, Saxons,
 Danes, and Normans.

The Burgundians took the first lead in
 manufacturing in this part of the world.
 They became raised by their arts and
 commerce to a wealthy and powerful state:
 And such they continued, till the rash ad-
 venturers and ill policy of Charles, their
 last Duke, involved them in ruin and
 slavery. Arts, manufactures, and com-
 merce in England, from a concurrence of
 lucky

lucky circumstances, rose gradually on the ruins of those of Burgundy, and they did progressively so much the more enrich this kingdom than the lands and their natural and even cultivated products could do, as the difference is between ores and manufactured metals, raw hides, and tanned leather, raw wool and woollen manufactures, or, in short, every thing in their rude condition of nature, or most improved state from art; in many of which changes they increased more in value than an hundred fold. At the same time they so far benefited the lands, as to give gradual and amazing advances to their value in all the products of them, such as corn, flesh, hides, wool, timber, bark, fire-wood, ores, &c. as they were severally used for food, in manufactures, in building of houses and ships, or were made otherwise articles of commerce. Hence cities, towns, and villages, increased rapidly with population, and new ones became built; the royal navy grew to be formidable; mercantile navigation abundant; a spirit of enterprise and discovery added new regions to the dominions of England, and her expanding commerce brought home the treasures of every quarter of the globe. In proportion as the acquisition of wealth sunk the value of money, it raised that of land and its products; so that the whole of the immensely increased value of the latter has been intirely derived from labour, arts, and commerce.

Thus, from weakening the two great aristocratical power which the lands formerly gave to their owners, have they derived almost the whole of their present highly-augmented value; while the kingdom has likewise been indebted thereto for its liberty, prosperity, and power: But should the possessors of land ever again, through infatuation, suppose they have an interest to support distinct from that of trade, acquire a power tyrannically to oppress it, and persevere in so doing, they most assuredly will become woefully convinced by the event, that in the ruins of trade all their greatness will become involved; for trade, which gives their lands their value, derives little of its support from them; of which instances have appeared in all ages of the world, and Holland, Genoa, Venice, Hamburg, &c. are such in the present times.

‘ 2dly, That our trade in exported corn, &c. with bounties, is the best branch we are possessed of, because it enriches the kingdom with more returns than any other.’

This argument, or rather assertion,

may be thus brought to a fair trial. Fix on a quantity of corn to any given value, and then examine how much of every species of labour it has furnished to be put in a marketable state; which done, then oppose it to the labour which is furnished for bringing to an equal degree of perfection any of our principal manufactures to a like amount; and, as the wealth and strength of a state depend on the numbers of its useful and industrious people, this examination must decide the point highly in favour of manufactures against agriculture. Thus do a thousand pounds returns for manufactures infinitely more strengthen a state than an equal sum returned for corn, even if the latter was not purchased by a bounty, to the amount of from ten to twenty five per cent. which makes the returns in effect so much less than an equal sum returned for manufactures. Nor is it true that corn brings more riches to the kingdom than any other branch of trade; for we have scarcely any considerable one of manufactures which does not return us much more, and to infinitely greater advantage; witness the branches of woollens, hard-ware, &c. and they are also more constant in their course, as well as more certain of proving gainful to adventurers. But we may boldly appeal to more evident facts, for saying that manufacturing has always enriched every country in which it prospered, while neither observation nor history can so much as furnish a single instance of a nation made rich and powerful by the growth of corn for exportation. The countries which most depend on such exports in these times are Poland, Sicily, Sardinia, Naples, Greece, Barbary, some of the Azores, and North America; none of which grant bounties on such exportations, but, on the contrary, in most of them, a duty is paid by the purchasers, and yet they certainly are poor countries; while some of the Hanse towns, Holland, Genoa, Venice, Leghorn, and the south of France, always require imported corn, for their subsistence, and yet they are made wealthy, and some of them powerful, by manufactories and commerce. Giving corn therefore an artificial price must be hurtful for home consumption, by means of bounties on exportation; but as the practice of doing it is evidently favourable to the manufactories of other countries; and in the same degree prejudicial to our own, by making the means of living cheap there and dear here, and of course the rates of labour respectively so in both, all returns of wealth from such

trade should be considered as no other than gilded poison to our body politic, preying upon and destroying the very vitals of the state.

‘3dly, That the bounties have proved greatly advantageous to manufacturing at home, as well as to every other branch of our national trade, by making wheat greatly cheaper, upon an average, since, than it had been for many years before they were established.’

This argument may appear specious, but it is destitute of solidity. Whether we should intirely rely on the registers that have been furnished of the prices of corn for a series of years before and after the establishment of the bounties, or admit the markets from which they were kept (one of which was Windsor) to have been sufficiently important for ascertaining general prices, are points that may be little deserving of inquiry: This we however know for certain, that the civil war, which ended about forty years before, had in some degree desolated the country, by impoverishing and thinning its inhabitants: And indeed the whole succeeding times to the revolution were so disturbed by animosities and party contentions, as to afford little scope or encouragement for the improvement of arts. But the case became different in all respects soon after the revolution; and therefore agriculture may be said to have been over encouraged since that time, by the means of bounties, which it did not want. But the real question however for national consideration is, not what the prices of corn were in England before that time, but what they have been since in all other corn countries; for, with an eye to manufacturing, national trade, and of course prosperity, we must judge from the general market prices of the world, whether ours in England have been kept above or below the proper marks. And that they have been kept above them has been evident, from the bounties we have paid for enabling our corn to find purchasers at foreign ports: As, for example, Polish and Prussian corn has been sent to Holland at natural prices to the growers of it, but enhanced on the way to consumers by artificial means; while the natural prices of ours have been raised at home and reduced abroad by the bounties, from ten to five and twenty per cent. The same may be said with regard to Lisbon, which is always a place of import; Sicily and Naples have sent their corn to Portugal charged with a duty on exportation, which of course enhanced the natural prices to the consumers; the North-Ame-

ricans sent theirs much longer voyages at its natural prices; and the Baltic corn went at such to the growers, and often in the disadvantageous way to consumers of being re-shipped from Holland and Hamburg, while ours was forced to be aided in its sale by bounties at the rates before mentioned; which shews at what forced prices it has been sold abroad, and to what artificial prices it has been raised at home; no less, it must be again said, than from ten to five and-twenty per cent. with moreover the charge on home consumers, by taxes, or those bounties paid to foreigners.

Still more injurious to home consumers, and also our best national trade, have been the effects of our bounties on all the other kinds of provisions that are products of our own lands; such as flesh, butter, cheese, &c. which by the most moderate estimation have been raised at least fifty per cent. to consumers since the bounties were established, from apparently two causes, viz. the appropriation of too many lands to agriculture, on the view of exportation, and the prodigious increased breed of horses for home and foreign use: The effects of which two fatal causes upon our manufactures, trade, and even navigation, have been deplorably great; for not only the manufactures of France, Holland, and other countries have been supplied with butter and salted flesh at near half the prices our own have been forced to pay for them, (and likewise bread so much cheaper) but their ships also have been victualled to the like degree of advantage. All of which are indisputably the blessed effects of bounties on exported grain, malt, and flour.

‘4thly, That it is against the true interest of the kingdom to have bread and other provisions cheap, because their being so encourages idleness and vice among the lower orders of people.’

This argument, by the laws of common sense, directly militates against the former; but we ought not to wonder at inconsistencies, any more than absurdities, in men who are necessitated to say any thing or assert every thing in support of a bad cause. Certain it is that labour cannot be made cheap where provisions are dear; nor, of course, manufactures: And, if we cannot supply foreign countries with the latter as cheap as our neighbours, we naturally must lose all such trade. No nation will pay us more for a commodity than the rate at which they can obtain it from other countries. Friends and even relations will not do it in their private dealings; much less then should we expect it of states, which

which all experience may serve to shew have neither friendship or gratitude, all policy or friendship among them being no other than the pursuit of self interest; Some of our great men best know, whether answers to reproaches have been lately made in this style or not; but a very slight review of the shifting alliances and pursuits of Courts and States must be sufficient to shew the want of political knowledge, either in statesmen or nations, who rely upon generosity or gratitude for operating against interest in any Court or people upon earth. The utmost that can be expected in dealings, either from nations or individuals, is mere preference, where advantages are equal; and those, who expect more, will become the dupes of their own credulity.

The cheapness of manufactures can only secure their sale; and the prices of them must every-where depend on the rates labour is at, which always will be proportioned to the means of subsistence. Men do, or may be made to work for little money where provisions are cheap; but they cannot do so where they are dear. Cheap provisions, therefore, naturally make cheap labour, and of course cheap manufactures, which only can enlarge or preserve such kinds of national trade, which are the most advantageous that can be pursued: But dear provisions must make labour high, and of course manufactures the same, which will cause a sure decline, and by degrees annihilation of all such trade in any country.

We will not insist on the want either of Christian or constitutional right in the few of a free people to make miserably toiling and half-starved slaves of the many, for the indulgence in themselves of insatiable avarice, or unbounded profusion; but this may be insisted on, both from reason and experience, that no part of a people will bear much tyranny and oppression who have a remedy in their hands, and none who are useful can ever be without one. The same calamities or injuries as brought the Flemings and Hugonots to England, will send Englishmen to other countries, will transplant their arts with them, in spite of all the restraints that even tyranny can invent; and, whether oppression proceeds from one or a million, its effects will be found exactly the same upon all those who suffer from it. The best writers on policy are of opinion, that in free states equality among the people should be preserved as much as possibly can be, consistent with good order, because the extremes of riches on one hand, and poverty

on the other, are to be equally avoided, for the common good of all, as great wealth makes people dangerously presumptuous, and great poverty as dangerously desperate. To aim therefore at starving the useful into excessive toil, in order to enable the useless to indulge themselves in all kinds of luxury and profusion, is not only the most wicked, but also the most dangerous policy that can be practised; so that it should be held equally infamous and detestable in those who adopt or defend it.

As the labours of the people are the riches of a state, every government should so regulate matters, that all industrious and sober people be enabled to live comfortably; and also that vice and idleness be discouraged, by punishments inflicted on the dissolute and worthless; which practice, in either case, must be acknowledged entirely agreeable to the spirit of our excellent constitution, as well as the letter of our laws.

‘5thly, That the bounties secure the freightage of those commodities to our own shipping, which is a valuable source of employment, of profit, and of naval strength to the kingdom.’

It cannot be denied that the bounties do secure all such freightage to our shipping, or that such employment of them is of profit to the kingdom, and an increase of our naval strength. But, should the bounties be taken off, those advantages might be equally secured, by allowing free exportation in our own shipping, and laying a duty on such as may be loaded on foreign vessels.

‘6thly, That to take off the bounties would be to discourage agriculture, render all the improvements we have made fruitless, and expose the kingdom to the danger of experiencing future frequent and great wants, as also of becoming much impoverished by the money that may be drained off for the purchase of such supplies.’

These are no other than chimeras of ignorance or phantoms of terror, raised by craft for intimidation; because no rational mind can suppose, that either the owners or occupiers of lands will not, for their own sakes, endeavour to put them to the best uses possible.

Proportionally as our views may be shortened towards exportation, they will become extended towards home consumption; which is the very object they should be directed to for national advantage, as every landed man’s wishes must then correspond with the common good. Instead

of starving down population, his unalterable desire will be to see it increase; and, instead of seeking to share in the fruits of villainy and oppression with jobbers, engrossers, and all other such pests of society, he will delight himself with the hopes of beholding an opulent town rise within the limits of his own estate, from the flourishing of our trade; and so have the honourable joy of seeing the interests of his country advancing with his own.

Free exportation, for all surpluses of what is requisite for our national consumption, must be all that is needful for the encouragement of cultivation; and such, indeed, may be considered as the natural and constitutional right of landlords, because intirely consistent with the public welfare. But, while free exportation of surpluses should be thought right, forced exportation must be considered as mischievous, nay, dangerous.

7thly, That taking off the bounties would grievously affect the property of landed Gentlemen, by lessening the value and incomes of their estates; who bear their share of all other public burthens, besides a heavy land tax, which is peculiar to themselves.

Too great attention given to the mere nominal value of estates has been long an infatuation of the times, and the removal thereof can prove no other than an imaginary evil. It is not so much what money a man receives, as how far it will go, that makes his circumstances affluent, or otherwise; for, if an over value of land and its products cause a more than proportional under-value of money, he will, in that operation, find his gain, on one hand, overbalanced by his loss on the other. For example: Let us suppose, since the establishment of the bounties, that a Gentleman has raised the value of his estate a fourth-part, which, upon the whole lands of the kingdom, is, perhaps, the utmost of their increased value: This fourth-part (to talk in the mercantile style, which is most proper for calculations) cannot be derived to him from that measure, because the bounties can operate no farther therein, than the medium of from ten to twenty-five per cent. and in that the hoarding farmer, jobber, mealman, factor, and other dealers, all partake with him. So that, admitting his increase of property be six per cent. on the bounties (and it cannot rationally be estimated at more, if it

is considered how much the heavy weight of the bounties upon our manufactories, and every other species of labour, has contributed to the enhancement of the poor's rates, which are so burthensome upon lands) he will probably find most of his imaginary gain from the bounties deducted in that single article; to which if he adds, upon estimation, what he pays extraordinary from their operations, not only on the provisions consumed in his own family, but also on every thing his family uses for wear and other purposes, as well as in wages to all workmen, which are enhanced from the rates of provisions, &c. so increased, and in the estimation of which they will ever take care to be on the right side for themselves: I say, when all these additional charges to him, arising from the same cause, are considered, he will find, that not only the advantages of the bounties to his estate, but even those of improved lands and skill in husbandry, are all overbalanced to himself, by the evil operations of the bounties; which, while they do injury to his property, are bringing ruin likewise on his country.

As to the assertion, that the landed Gentlemen bear their share in all other public burthens, besides a land-tax, which is peculiar to themselves; nothing more need be said thereon, than that it must be allowed they do bear the share of most other taxes, but however not all*, as many other kinds of property pay peculiar taxes; even labour does it in statute-work, from which it may be said to receive little advantage; but farmers and Gentlemen undoubtedly do from what they may any way contribute towards the preservation of the roads. Besides, the lands are not only the greatest property of the kingdom, but the very property also which is most immoveable, and, consequently, of the greatest importance to defend. To landed property Government, then, as well as national protection, is most needful; and therefore, in justice, it ought peculiarly to contribute towards both. As for the land-tax, considering how greatly that kind of property has of late years become improved, was it but rightly laid, it would not only be reasonable, as a peculiar tax, but even prove lighter to them, than such as must become needful to replace it, though more generally levied.

The author, having with candour thus

* Particularly of the two important excises on strong beer and malt spirits, much of which latter the poor may be truly said to pay out of their bellies, as well as from off their backs; and, in so doing, they promote the landed interest.

endeavoured to refute the several principal arguments, which have been so long hacknied, in defence of the bounties under consideration, next proceeds to the making of some few other observations on so important a subject; but we shall here omit them, to come to his Postscript of remarks, mentioned in the title.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE author, on looking over this pamphlet, found himself disappointed; but, however, as it had been much read, lest ridicule should be mistaken for reasoning, or misrepresentation for truth, he resolved upon laying before the public the few following remarks on its contents:

Were the real causes such as are assigned in the pamphlet, the evils must be irremediable by any other means than the discharge of our public debts, and at the same time disburthening ourselves of all superfluous wealth; neither of which could effect a radical cure of the evil; though the former would be a measure most happy for us to accomplish, and which, if done, would in a great degree perform the latter; for, were all fictitious wealth removed, that which is real among us would be found no mischievous burthen.

Could the whole debt of the nation be immediately paid off, and, in consequence thereof, the taxes discontinued which have been mortgaged for the payment of interest on them; the doing of either, or both, would have no effect on the prices of corn, &c. because they are not dependant on a home, but foreign demand. We are taxed to the degree of from above ten to five-and-twenty per cent. for what we export, as prices may chance to prove, in order to make us pay so much more in price for what we consume at home, and foreigners so much less; and this artificial price, given to our corn at home, is the cause of so much occasional hoarding upon speculation, as more than doubles the evils arising from the simple operations of the bounties, in the general course of things. The exorbitancy of prices consists in their comparative degree here with those of other countries; and, as that degree is greatest when provisions are cheapest among us, consequently, our people must always suffer proportional hardships, and our trade, in exported manufactures, be much obstructed thereby.

But let us consider the effects of the sudden payment of our debts, and annihilation of our taxes, in another light: The

first operation of which would be to set great numbers of people upon contriving how to employ so much money to the best advantage. This might in all probability increase population apace, and, of course, so extend the calls for consumption at home, as to raise the prices still higher; which the easements to trade, from reduced taxes for some time, might favour, till the policy of rival nations should counterwork that advantage; and then, with the continuance of the bounties every thing would again fall into the same state as at present. Thus the reduction of taxes would not cause the prices of provisions to decline; consequently they have not their root in taxation, but evidently in the bounties, which give them a most mischievous artificial price, made infinitely more fatal in its operations by the craft of speculative dealers.

So much for the Pamphleteer's opinion of the effects of public debts on the prices of our native provisions. Let us now inquire into the grounds which he furnishes for supposing a great increase of national riches; which are, 'Our public works, our roads, our bridges, and our pavements; the prodigious extent of the capital, and many other considerable towns; the possessions and expences of individuals, their houses, furniture, tables, equipages, parks, gardens, cloaths, plate, and jewels.' But this supposed increase of private opulence he, at the same time, owns is in a great degree owing to the actual cause which increased our national debt, 'that is, to the enormous expence and unparalleled success of the late war; and, indeed, very much arises from that very debt itself.' Which is saying, in effect, that much artificial property has been created, to the impoverishment of the many, and the making of the few rich; with diminishing our most gainful trade, and debilitating the State. In short, our increased opulence is of a piece with the increased expences of a mortgaging prodigal, and menacing of a like issue. Our grandeur all depends on a paper superstructure, which may have its foundation sunk by the loss of our Asiatic possessions, the disgust or stubbornness of our colonists, an unavoidable war, or the continued decline of our trade of exports, which is manifestly great already. There may, indeed, have been some fortunes made by captures and the spoil of enemies, in the late war; but, at the same time, it may be doubted, whether our traders did not suffer by the same means in nearly an equal degree. So, likewise, some spoilers from the East may have imported great wealth,

but

but hardly to the value of what the State expended in blood and treasure at the same time in those regions. Immense fortunes were also raised by Commissioners, Agents, Contractors, Government and Stock-jobbers, during the late war, and are likewise in some degree at all times: But out of whose pockets, except those of the people of this kingdom, did they get them? And who else labour and starve to pay the interest, at present, as they must do the principal hereafter, if it does not sink of itself, from misfortunes happening to, or convulsions in the State? In short, those who frame high ideas of such opulence think like the politicians who cry out, the increase of the sinking fund is an undoubted sign of our national trade being in a flourishing condition, though all it so gets is from our trade of imports only, which, in the proportion, that they increase, all operate against us; or like those who boast of the happy effects of our public credit, when it enables us to mortgage our lands and labours to foreigners, for money borrowed to squander away in German broils, or for the defence, in sham wars, of such grateful allies as Portugal. The apparent affluence of the few, at this time, is owing to the proportional poverty of the many, and the surest of all signs of the want of right internal regulations. We mistake the monopoly of property for the increase of national riches: Which can only, in a safe channel, be derived to us by trade.

Instead, then, of estimating on moonshine and paper, let us rather examine into the state of our stock of real money, which will always be proportioned to the state of our trade; the quantity of gold and silver in the kingdom being as much the barometers of our general national trade, as the exchanges are of the state of our dealings with particular countries; for the general balance in our favour will be manifested by an abundance of the precious metals among us, as the balance turning against us will be discovered by a want of them. Now it may be remarked, that our circulation at home has not, for many years, been clogged with foreign corn, as was the case heretofore, though so great a drain of it from this kingdom, as was that for India, has, in the mean time, been gradually shutting up, and is now, at least in a great degree, become closed; and yet gold has, for a considerable time past, been, and is now, at a price much beyond its par-value: Which circumstances together must serve fairly to shew, that our solid national wealth is not so abundant as such

politicians as this writer would persuade us to believe; and, indeed, the whole of his doughty performance serves to let us see, that, though completely skilled in Court sophistry and cant, the whole of his knowledge is no other than superficial: He writes more like a wit than a philosopher; aiming rather to laugh than to reason men out of their opinions.

The riches of a State can never be rightly estimated by the figure of dealers, and more especially those whose traffic is among ourselves; because their dealings serve only to make property change hands, without adding one farthing to the national stock. The very powers of wealth or interest too generally furnish the means of oppression; therefore opulent farmers, graziers, mealmen, and jobbers, must, from the nature of things, be mischievous to the community. The same may be said of combining cheesemongers, who contract for the yearly produce of the cheese and butter dairies of whole counties, and by that means crush or oppress inferior dealers, and distress the whole lower orders of the people. As much may be said of contracting carcase-butchers, poulterers, fishmongers, and all others who prevent the bringing of such commodities to public markets, where the number of sellers can only prevent extortionate prices. But can affluence, in such people, be considered as any proof of the increased solid riches of the kingdom? Surely no; while, to discover the effects of them, you must examine parish rates, hospitals, alms houses, prisons, ruined and uninhabited buildings; and count the numbers of homeless wretches who appear in the roads, and croud the streets. And what should we think of such men as venture to assert, that for the cure of such evils there are no remedies to be found, when the ancient laws of the kingdom so plainly point them out, as well as the practice of every other State, from the most despotic of all governments, down to the most democratic constitution?

Again: Does the opulence of mercers, lace-men, jewellers, or any other dealers in the luxuries or dissipations of the times, add any thing to our national stock of wealth? No: The gains of some of them rather eventually diminish it, especially those which arise from dissipation; from occasioning, with a loss of time, a loss of labour, which, in effect, is the truest wealth of a State.

In like manner, merchants may acquire great riches by the trade of imports; all articles of which, unless such things as are abso-

absolutely necessary, or for re-exportation, are actually against us in trade; either by lessening the balance we receive, or increasing that which we pay to the State imported from. Such merchants therefore may grow rich by a traffic which improves their country.

So, likewise, merchants concerned in our trade of exports only, which is by far the most valuable commerce to a nation, may thrive by their business (though no trade has been so little profitable of late years, as that from hence in exported manufactures) yet add nothing to our national stock of riches, if the balance of trade with that country is against us: In short, some men may grow rich from exports to, and others by imports from, the same foreign country, which all the while is draining us of our wealth.

The nearer individuals approach to a state of bankruptcy, the more signs of affluence they are seen generally to display; and perhaps it is the same with respect to States. Certain however it is, that all orders of people among us do affect the shew of wealth, and yet at the same time are complaining of great difficulties, and express fears of becoming ruined. Such is even the case, with regard to this very writer, concerning the landed interest, in his picture of the great mansion-house, with an owner so poor as to be hardly able to keep it in repair; and yet every one knows, how much rents in general have of late years been raised, and the value of estates increased; and we also know, to what a height luxury is grown among that order of people.

This, however, is most certain, that our solid riches are not abundant, though our fictitious may be greatly too much;

and therefore our increase of riches is but of the imaginary kind, and, of course, liable to annihilation from any great national misfortune: The most fatal of which, that we can suffer, will be the loss of our trade in exported manufactures; and with that we are already menaced from the high prices of provisions, occasioned by the bounties granted upon the exportation of corn, &c. and not from any real increase of our national riches.

Administrations, and even Parliaments, must always depend on their own conduct for confidence and respect. But for any individuals to suppose there are no remedies to be found for the present evils which we suffer, or even rooted maladies in the State, should be considered, at best, as discovering a great want of knowledge; for there are not only full means in the powers of the State for affording every kind of needful relief, but also for extreme aggrandisement, if they are with integrity and abilities applied. But those of the landed interest, who have had the greatest hand in so heavily burthening the State, appear to have deceived themselves, in supposing either trade or lands have a true distinct interest, for neither can have such. If the landed Gentlemen burthen imports, they must eventually pay all such taxes under great disadvantages; and, as for exports, which is the only kind of trade that enriches a State, all such commerce, unless in what can be got from no other country, may be, either directly or indirectly, all taxed away; for it can neither be acquired or preserved, but by accommodation in prices: And, when it becomes lost, on whom but the landed men will the evil effects at last fall?

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Dec. 30, 1767.

By inserting the following in the Course of your Miscellany, you will oblige your constant Reader, &c.

Seven Oaks, Kent.

H.

Copy of an Inscription on a Monument, about 35 or 36 Feet high, erected by Sir JEFFERY AMHERST, Knt. of the Bath, &c. on a pleasant Eminence, almost opposite to his House, now a Building, called Montreal, near Riverhead, in this Parish.

First Side, facing almost South-East.

DEDICATED

To that most able Statesman

During whose Administration

Cape-Breton and Canada were conquered;

And from whose influence

The British Arms derived

A Degree of Lustre

Unparalleled in past Ages.

Second

Second Side. North-East.

To commemorate
 The providential and happy Meeting
 Of three Brothers,
 On this, their paternal Ground,
 On the 25th of January, 1764,
 After a Six Years' glorious War :
 In which the Three were successively engaged
 In various Climes, Seasons, and Services.

Third Side. North-West.

Louisbourg surrendered,
 And Six French Battalions
 Prisoners of War, the 26th of July, 1758,
 Fort du Quesne taken Possession of, the 24th of November, 1758.
 Niagara surrendered, the 25th of July, 1759.
 Ticonderago taken Possession of, the 26th of July, 1759.
 Crown-point taken Possession of, the 4th of August, 1759.
 Quebec capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.

Fourth Side. South-West.

Fort Levi surrendered, the 25th of August, 1760.
 Isle au Noix abandoned, the 28th of August, 1760.
 Montreal surrendered,
 And with it all Canada, and
 Ten French Battalions laid
 Down their Arms, the 8th of September, 1760.
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 Retaken, the 18th of September, 1762.

In a small Shaw, on an eminence that overlooks some part of Holmsdale, is erected a fort of Shed, in a rustic taste, looking towards the opposite hills; on the walls whereof are the following lines, said to be wrote by Mrs. T——, Sir Jeffery's sister.

While neighb'ring heights assume the name
 Of conquer'd lands, well known to Fame;
 Here mark the valley's winding way,
 And list to what old records say.
 ' This winding vale of Holmsdale
 ' Was never won, nor ever shale.'
 The prophesy ne'er yet has fail'd,
 No human pow'r has yet prevail'd
 To rob the value of its rights:
 Supported be its val'rous Wights.
 When foreign conquest claim'd our land
 Then rose our sturdy Holmsdale band
 With each a brother oak in hand;
 An armed grove the Conqu'ror meet,
 And for their ancient charters treat;

Resolved to die e'er they resign'd
 Their liberties in Gavel kind.
 Hence Freedom's sons inhabit here,
 And hence the world their deeds revere.
 In war, in ev'ry virtuous fray,
 A man of Kent shall win the day.
 Thus may our Queen of vallies reign,
 While Darent glides unto the main:
 Darent, whose infant reed is seen
 Uprearing on yon bosom'd green.
 Along his wid'ning banks may peace
 And joyful plenty never cease.
 Where'e'er his waters roll their tide,
 May Heav'n-born liberty abide.

N. B. The Darent is a small river, running from Sundrish to Cheapsted, and crosses the London road to Tunbridge-wells, at a mill called Longford, 21 miles and an half from London; and so runs to Otford, an ancient village, remarkable for the ruins of Thomas Becket's palace; the park being now turned into farms. From thence it goes to Shoreham, Eynsford, Fanningham, &c. and falls into the Thames about Dartford. Holmsdale is the valley, a mile or two north of this place, thro' which the river runs, and is remarkable for a battle fought here, as I remember, between the Britons and Saxons. (See the Octavo Edition of Rapin's History, Vol. I.)

NEWS *Foreign and Domestic.*

December 30.

Boston, New England, Nov. 23.

THE inhabitants of this metropolis still persevere in their resolution to discourage the use of foreign superfluities, as the only means of saving the country from impending ruin. The town met by adjournment on Friday last: The Gentlemen appointed to obtain subscriptions, reported; and it appeared that a great part of the freeholders had subscribed. The subscription rolls are daily filling up at the Town-Clerk's office, where they were ordered to be lodged for that purpose. While the town were warmly engaged in this laudable attempt to promote frugality and œconomy, they were not inattentive to the present distressed situation of their trade, occasioned by the additional duties and burthens laid upon it: And as these duties appear to be prejudicial to the people of this province, they thought it proper to give their Representatives their explicit sentiments and instructions upon a matter of such great moment; and accordingly appointed a Committee to report at the adjournment the 22d of next month. When measures are proposed which will bear to be scrutinized, upon the principles of reason and the constitution, a wise and prudent community will never fail to adopt them with unanimity; and while such measures are pursued with vigour, every one will easily discern that all violent efforts must be unnecessary, and consequently in the highest degree culpable. Upon this consideration the Moderator, in an animated address, exhorted his fellow-citizens to be steadfast in the step they had resolved upon; and the town unanimously agreed to exert themselves on all occasions, to support peace and good order. It would, however, be injustice to the inhabitants not to observe, that the last resolution was come into, to show an indignation at a dirty trick of some one person, doubtless an enemy to our civil rights, who, under cover of the preceeding night, had pasted up a paper on the venerable elm, said to contain matter adapted (though happily it failed of the intended effect) to irritate the passions, at a time when all depends upon our being cool, deliberate and firm.

They write from Charles-town, South Carolina, that the people of that province seem unanimously resolved to follow the example of the northern provinces, in discouraging the use of foreign superfluities.

December 31.

We are informed, that the following are Part of the Circumstances relating to the inveigling away and ill-treating a reputable house-keeper's Daughter.

UPON the 16th of December, a well-dressed woman, with a man, who since appears to be a Jew, went to the shop kept by this young woman and her sister, who bore unblemished characters in the millinery business; and, after paying for some goods they had purchased, they pretended that a Lady of fortune wanted a considerable quantity of millinery goods, and inveigled the young woman

to the house of a great man: Here she waited a long time, expecting to see the Lady, but, at last, instead thereof, she was accosted by the great man, who began to treat her in such a manner, as gave her the first alarm of her unfortunate situation: At this house she was kept several days, during which time she refused all sustenance, or once going to rest, for fear of the consequences, which soon after happened. Her seducers finding she could not easily be brought to their wicked purposes, notwithstanding all the great promises made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country-seat; where, after using every probable art and stratagem that could be invented, to procure her own consent to be debauched, they at last stripped her naked, and forcibly put her in bed to her ravisher. In the mean time, the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman were greatly alarmed at her long absence, as it was only pretended she was to go as far as Shoreditch: And, notwithstanding the strictest search for many days, they could not gain the smallest intelligence of her situation. However, a few days since, a Bank note was sent from an unknown person to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared, she was well in health, but not the least hint of the place of her residence was given. From some circumstances, however, attending the receipt of this letter, and other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was first found out, and afterwards the whole scene of iniquity was discovered; and thereupon, last Tuesday, pursuant to an order obtained from Lord Mansfield, her keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young woman's release, information on oath was directly made before Sir John Fielding, of the above particulars, and, in consequence thereof, warrants being issued out against all the parties concerned in this affair, the wicked woman who first inveigled the young woman from her house, was, last Tuesday night, secured, and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that should be required; but this being justly refused, she was committed to prison. Endeavours have also been, and are still using, to bring to justice all the parties concerned in this wicked transaction.

January 2.

St. James's, December 30. His Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of filling up the vacant stall of the principal Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

This day several of the Officers of the Order attended at St. James's.

The Sovereign wearing the ribbon, with the symbol of the order pendant to it, Henry Hill, Esq; Gentleman Usher, bearing the scarlet rod, and habited in the mantle of the Order, and Samuel Horsley, Esq; Bath King of Arms, in his mantle, bearing on a cushion the ribbon, with the

badge of the Order, preceded his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, supported by the Earls of Cholmondley and Bredalbane, the two senior Knights of the Order, a Gentleman-Usher daily waiter carrying the sword of State.—The sword being delivered by the Earl of Bredalbane to the Sovereign, his Royal Highness kneeling, was knighted: Then the Earl of Cholmondley having received the ribbon from Bath King of Arms, presented it to the Sovereign, who put the ribbon over his Royal Highness's right shoulder: After which, his Royal Highness kissed his Majesty's hand; and rising up, retired.

The ceremony was performed after the levee, in his Majesty's closet, several great Officers of the Court being present.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased, in consideration of the tender years of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, to grant a dispensation under his Royal Sign Manual and Seal of the Order, declaring it to be his Royal pleasure, that the conferring the degree of Knighthood by the sword of State shall be sufficient to invest his Royal Highness fully and effectually with this Order, in as ample manner as if his Royal Highness had personally performed all the accustomed solemnities.

Yesterday Morning a watchman was found in St. George's-fields, almost frozen to death, when he was carried to a public house, and put before the fire, but soon expired. This is the third person, who, in all probability, hath lost his life by the above imprudent method.—The constant custom of the northern inhabitants of Europe is to rub the frozen and benumbed limbs for some time with snow, till a due circulation of the blood is effected.

January 5.

Dublin, December 22. Sunday last prayers were publicly read in all the Popish mass-houses for his Majesty King George III, Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family; an instance not known to any of our Sovereigns, or their families, ever since the abdication of that infatuated Monarch James II.

January 6.

The Republic of Venice has just issued a decree, forbidding all the religious orders of mendicants, and also the Jesuits, from receiving any noviciate for twenty years to come. The said Republic has also resolved to suppress the large pension which they used to grant to such of its citizens as obtained the Cardinalship.

January 8.

We have been favoured with the following Particulars of the occasion of the unhappy Disturbance which happened last Sunday Evening among the Journeymen-weavers about Spitalfields, and which appeared, upon the Examination of the Parties before the sitting Magistrates last Monday at the Rotation-office in Whitechapel.

A large body of journeymen weavers well armed, having assembled on the Sunday-night in Bishopsgate-street, they proceeded to the houses of many journeyman weavers, distinguished by the names of Single-handed weavers, in resentment,

as they declared, for the latter having been lately concerned in destroying the looms and works belonging to the engine-loom weavers. At these houses several of the journeymen Single-hand weavers were seized by their antagonists, and kept in custody most part of the night; but before morning they all made their escape, except three men, who were on Monday carried before Sir Robert Darling, Knt. and George Garret, Esq; at the Angel and Crown in Whitechapel. In the course of a strict examination of the several parties, it appeared that the engine-loom weavers, who were the complainants, had acted in a very blameable manner, as they had not only assembled and taken people into custody without any legal warrant or authority, but that they had fired into several houses, and committed divers other illegal acts, to the great terror of many persons, and the disturbance of the public peace. Therefore, upon the conclusion of this examination, which lasted near six hours (in which the Magistrates, to their honour, acted with much discretion and impartiality) the above three men, who were charged with having been concerned, with many others, in destroying some of the engine-loom weavers' works, upon giving sufficient security for their appearance, were admitted to bail to answer the said charge at the ensuing sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex. The mob of journeymen weavers at both parties being the greatest almost ever known, during this long examination, obliged the Magistrates to send for a party of guards to keep the peace; and at the conclusion of the affair, the Single-handed weavers carried off the above three men in triumph. And we are also informed, that the Magistrates were unanimous in opinion, that no adequate remedy can possibly be applied to put a stop to these outrageous disturbances between the different branches of journeyman weavers, which threatens destruction to this valuable manufactory, until the legislature shall have established by law the standard prices of labour between the workmen in all the said various branches of business.

January 9.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated Dec. 22.

'Never were the people here more anxious than at present, to know the fate of the septennial bill, now under consideration in England; which our Lord-Lieutenant forwarded with great pleasure. He is universally esteemed for his great affability and hospitality. He proposes to erect, at his own expence, a monument in St. Patrick's cathedral, to the memory of that great patriot and friend to Ireland, Dr. Swift; whose ashes have lain unnoticed for upwards of twenty years.'

January 11.

They write from Venice, that a shock of an earthquake had lately happened at the island of Corfu in the Mediterranean, a small territory belonging to the Republic, by which two-thirds of the village was overthrown.

We are informed, that the reason why the Magistrates do not publish the names, and places of abode, of the several bakers convicted before them, for selling bread short of weight, is, that the opinion of Council has determined it illegal

so to do, the charges against them not amounting to felony.

January 12.

As a reply to the several paragraphs in the News-papers, relating to the treatment of a young Lady by a great man; and to prevent groundless insinuations, the public are assured, that no terms of compromise have or will be accepted by the young Lady and her father. She therefore, in justice to herself and her sex, is determined that the prosecution begun shall be carried on with spirit and resolution. No letters or paragraphs have been sent either to any of the papers to be published, by Miss W—, or any of her relations or intimate friends. It is far from their intentions to prepossess the public: The cause of truth and virtue needs no such support. They only desire to refer the matter to a public trial.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1768.

Berkshire, William Price, of Charlton, Esq;
 Bedfordshire, John Cater, of Kempston, Esq;
 Buckinghamshire, William Cresswell Wentworth, of Leekhamstead, Esq;
 Cumberland, Sir Gilbert Lawson, of Brayton, Bart.
 Cheshire, Henry Harvey Aston, of Aston, Esq;
 Camb' and Hunt', Edward Leeds, of Croxton, Esq;
 Cornwall, Francis Kirkham, of Croan Esq;
 Devonshire, William Ilbert, of West-Alvington, Esq;
 Dorsetshire, James Gollop, of Barwick, Esq;
 Derbyshire, Samuel Crompton, of Derby Esq;
 Essex, Richard Lomas Clay, of Loughton, Esq;
 Gloucestershire, John Guise, of Highnam, Esq;
 Hertfordshire, Lioner Lyde, of Ayot St. Lawrence, Esq;
 Herefordshire, Richard Gorges, of Eye, Esq;
 Kent, Richard Hulse, of Baldwins, Esq;
 Leicestershire, Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, Esq;
 Lincolnshire, Joseph Walls, of East Kirby, Esq;
 Monmouthshire, Richard Lucas, of Langattock, Esq;
 Northumberland, Bryan Burrell, of Broom Park, Esq;
 Northamptonshire, Thomas Powys, of Lilford, Esq;
 Norfolk, William Woodley, of Eccles, Esq;
 Nottinghamshire, John Bell, of Colston Bassett, Esq;
 Oxfordshire, Stucley Bayntun, of Chadlington West, Esq;
 Rutlandshire, Henry Shield, of Preston, Esq;
 Shropshire, Edward Botterell, of the Heath, Esq;
 Somersetsh. John Helliard, of Hinton St. George, Esq;
 Staffordshire, Francis Eld, of Seighford, Esq;
 Suffolk, Osborne Fuller, of Carlton Hall, Esq;
 Southampton, Chaloner Ogle, of Martyr Worthy, Esq;
 Surry, Richard Barwell, of Easler, Esq;
 Sussex, John Paine, of Falmer Esq;
 Warwickshire, John Partherecke of Clapton, Esq;

Worcestershire, Thomas Bury the younger, of Abberley, Esq;
 Wiltshire, Edmund Lambert of Boyton, Esq;
 Yorkshire, Sir George Strickland, of Boynton, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Thomas Harris, of Tregunter, Esq;
 Carmarthen, Edward Parry, of Carmarthen, Esq;
 Cardigan, Daniel Lloyd, of Dol. Esq;
 Glamorgan, Thomas Bennet, of Laleston, Esq;
 Pembroke, John Griffiths, of Klinderwin, Esq;
 Radnor, John Trumper, of Michael Church, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, William Hughes, of Plascock, Esq;
 Carnarvon, Robert Howel Vaughan, of Meiliobidd, Esq;
 Denbigh, Edward Lloyd, of Trevor, Esq;
 Flint, Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern, Esq;
 Merioneth, Robert Godolphin Owen, of Glynne, Esq;
 Montgomery Thomas Thomas, of Garthgelynenfau, Esq;

On Sunday the felons in the County gaol of Surry formed a design to escape, by breaking thro' the lower ward next the necessary, and passing over the lower ward to Bridewell-alley, by help of an ingenious rope-ladder; which ropes they had procured, and worked up very dextrously; and (as the frost had ceased) to make a return for the keeper's civility in allowing them fires during the late severe season, they cut the coal-tubs, and burnt holes, in each end of the staves for foot-boards to the ladders, which rendered them a very compleat piece of work to have executed their design, had they not been discovered by the diligent search, which is always made before the session. Ten of the ringleaders were secured with double irons, who chiefly consisted of those reprieved after sentence of death the last assizes, and those who were to be tried for capital offences at the next assizes.

January 13.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 12.

His Majesty hath been most graciously pleased to order, that the Court mournings shall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been usually observed.

HERTFORD.

Yesterday morning a great number of Spitalfields weavers, masters and journeymen, went in grand procession from Spitalfields through the city to St. James's, in order to return their thanks to his Majesty, for his declaration to shorten, for the future, Court mournings.

Monday last three men were jammed in a boat between a large body of ice near the starlings at London-bridge, from about eight o'clock in the morning till past four in the afternoon; when, at the return of the tide, the men all happily got on there. A bottle of brandy, and some tobacco, were conveyed to these poor men, by means of a rope from the top of the ballustrade at London-bridge.

January 14.

They write from Northampton, that on the 3d instant, between twelve and one in the morn-

ing, an earthquake was felt at Crick, in that county, which shook the houses very much, and lasted about a minute and three quarters. The same was also felt at Welford, Naseby, and several other places.

January 15.

On Wednesday was held a general Court of the Hon. East-India Company, when the minutes of the former Court were read, and many other affairs taken into consideration; and it was unanimously resolved to agree with the Directors, not to make any greater dividend than ten per cent. on their stock, till such time as many of their simple contract debts are discharged. This resolution was ordered to be minuted in the Company's books; and a petition was drawn up to be presented to Parliament, praying that the bill now depending for restraining the Company from making an increase of dividend, may not pass into a law.

January 17.

By letters from Portugal, we are informed, that we must speak very plain English to the Prime Minister, before there can be the least likelihood of his listening to our arguments.

January 18.

Thursday a young man, only son of a person of considerable property near Wimbledon in Surry, was tried at the Quarter sessions at St. Margaret's hill, for violently assaulting his own father, and firing at him twice, but providentially missed him. The trial between father and son was truly affecting; the father shewing all the tenderness imaginable towards the offender, who pleaded long himself from a brief he had, which in no wise tended to exculpate him; whereupon he was found guilty, and sent to the New goal till he receives sentence; at which the father cried bitterly, and would not be comforted.

January 19.

On Friday last an insurer of tickets was summoned before a Magistrate, for refusing to pay thirty guineas to an adventurer, upon the coming up of a certain number a blank, for which he had paid a premium of three guineas; when Mr. Insurer was ordered immediately to pay thirty guineas, to prevent worse consequences, which he was obliged to comply with.

Yesterday morning Daniel Asgood, a bargeman, for the murder of William Ridley, a watchman, in Water-lane, Black-friars, was executed at Tyburn pursuant to his sentence. He was a stout, well-made man, about twenty-five years of age, six feet high, and behaved with great decency and penitence. He acknowledged the crime for which he suffered, and exhorted the spectators to guard against the fatal effects of drunkenness and passion.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions 7 received sentence of death, 18 to be transported for seven years, two were branded in the hand, two ordered to be publicly and eight privately whipped, and eight were discharged by proclamation.

On Thursday evening as a servant to

Duncomb, Esq; in Grosvenor-square, was passing through St. James's park, he was collared by a man who appeared like a soldier, and robbed of 9s. and other things; after which the robber swore if he did not procure him two guineas by the next day, he would knock his brains out; which the servant promised: Accordingly, on Friday the fellow came to Mr. Duncomb's house, and enquired for the servant, who appearing, he produced a visiting-ticket (as a direction to him) which he had taken out of his pocket: The servant was struck with such a panic, that he had scarce power to speak; but Mr. Duncomb's porter having heard of the robbery, said, Is not this the man who robbed you? On which the fellow took to his heels, ran into the garret of a chandler's shop in North-Audley-street, and got under a bed; from whence he was taken, and on Saturday last committed by Justice Spinnage to Tothill-fields, Bridewell.

January 20.

Yesterday a coachman was convicted in the penalty of twenty shillings, before the Sitting Alderman at Guildhall, for refusing to carry a fare in this city.

January 25.

A few days ago a Gentleman in arrest for debt, had an information to lodge against a person in Fleetstreet, on a suspicion of felony, and desired his Officer to conduct him to the Lord Mayor, to make oath to the particulars requisite for obtaining a proper warrant: This, however, he refused, for particular reasons, notwithstanding a reward for his trouble was offered him. Hereupon the Gentleman took the liberty of communicating his situation to Mr. Sheriff Nash, desiring his interposition in the affair. Mr. Nash, sensible that the laws which deprive debtors of their liberty, were not intended to protect acts of felony from a legal prosecution, from motives of humanity and benevolence, represented the case to our present most worthy Mayor, who took the trouble of calling on the person in arrest, at the King's head in Woodstreet, to receive his oath.

January 27.

On Saturday evening the Judges met at Lord Mansfield's Chambers in Serjeants-inn, Chancery-lane, where the case of Mr. Gibson, convicted of forgery some time ago, on a special verdict, was taken into further consideration; he was found guilty, and is to receive sentence at the Old Bailey next sessions.

January 28.

Yesterday was held a general Court of the East-India Company, when many important affairs were communicated to them by the Court of Directors, particularly in relation to the bill for restraining the Company from making any further dividend than 10 per cent. per ann. for a limited time; and the Court came to resolution to petition the House of Lords that the said bill may not pass into a law. They likewise came to a resolution to add five Gentlemen in the Direction to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, whenever public business might require such assistance.

On Thursday, JANUARY 21, was published, The SUPPLEMENT to THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, Vol. XLI. with three Copper-plates, and a complete alphabetical Index to the Forty-first Volume, &c. &c.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the Lady of Sir John Dyke, in Upper Grosvenor-square.
 A son to the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Townshend.
 A daughter to the Lady of Col. Amherst, in Argyll-street.
 A son to her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, in Dublin.
 A daughter to the Lady of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. at Chester.

MARRIAGES.

WALTER Hawkesworth, Esq; of Hawkesworth, in Yorkshire, to Miss Farmer, daughter of James Farrer, Esq; of Barnborough.
 Stephen Skinner, Esq; of Panton-street to Miss Elisabeth Medlicot, of Great Russell-street.
 Right Hon. Cadwallader Lord Blaney, to Miss Tipping, daughter of Thomas Tipping, Esq; Member for Killbeggan, Ireland.
 John Gibbs, Esq; of Coventry-street, to Miss Sarah Marshall, of New Bond-street.
 Sir Edmund Wilson, Bart. to Miss Arabella Williamson, second Daughter of Claude Williamson, Esq; of Ormond street.
 James Hurst, Esq; of Great Pultney-street, to Miss Sarah Bazley, of New Bond-street.
 Col. Thomas Shirley, to Miss Maria Western, sister to Charles Western, Esq; of Rivinghall-place.
 Tho. Holloway, Esq; of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Jane Powell, of Bow-street.
 Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, to Miss Mary Farmer.
 George Beeston, Esq, of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Hannah Snelgrove, of Panton-street.
 Rev. Mr. Jones, to Miss Richards, of Egham, Surry.
 — Boon, Esq; to Miss Wright, of Austin-friars.
 Capt. Tho. Boynton, in the West-India trade, to Miss Elisabeth Burton, of New Ormond-street.
 Thomas Ashby, Esq; of Isleworth, to Miss Jones, of Hill-street, Berkley-square.
 James Usher, Esq; of Charles-street, Berkley-square, to Miss Ledbeater, of Jermyn-street.

DEATHS.

HON. Sir William Rowley, Knt. of the Bath, Admiral, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet.
 Lady Stewarts Shirley, aunt to the present Earl Ferrers.
 Lord Mount Florence, of the kingdom of Ireland.
 — Bowes, Esq; Brother to the late Baron Bowes, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Charles Conston, Esq; in the Mint, Southwark; formerly possessed of an estate of near 2000 l. a year in Kent, which he lost in one night a few years ago at gaming.

Mr. Jacob Henriques, at the Hague; well known for the Guinea lottery.

George Winfield, Esq; in Upper Brook-street.
 Rev. Mr. William Dean, Rector of Barton on the Hill, Gloucester.

Peter Sykes, Esq; Curfitor for the Counties of Surry, and Salop.

Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. at Harwood, Hereford.

James Wakefield, Esq; in Upper Grosvenor-street.

Mr. William Butcher, in the Borough, of a CANVAS FEVER.

Richard Jackson, Esq; Deputy-governor of the South-Sea Company.

Solomon Hart, Esq; in Adam's-court, Broad-street.

Charles Beaumont, Esq; near Roehampton.
 Capt. Thomas Summers, who sailed round the world with the late Lord Anson.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Jenner, President of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

John Hobbs, Esq; at Kensington.
 George Bridgeman, brother to Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Alderman of Cheapward, and Member for Chippenham.

Sir Henry Frankland, Bart. late Consul-general, in Portugal.

Edward Pearson, Esq; in Duke's-street, Westminster.

Christopher Wade, Esq; near Battersea.
 Henry Lewis, Esq; in Bedford-row.

James Cranage, Esq; at Knightsbridge.
 Sir Wagstaffe Bagot, Bart. one of the Representatives of the University of Oxford.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Irwyn, to the Rectory of St. George the Martyr, Surry.

Rev. Mr. Thorpe, to the living of Chillingham, Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Matthew Bloxham, to the Rectory of Bourton on the Hill, Gloucestershire.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be two of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; to be one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland.

Edward Willes, Esq; Solicitor-general, to be one of the Judges of the Court of King's bench.

John Dunning, Esq; to be Solicitor-general.
 John Kirkman, Esq; silkman, to be Alderman of Cheap-ward.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE. December 12.

THIRD regiment of foot-guards, Ensign William Greenfield is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Roderick Gwynne, who retires.

Ditto,

Ditto, William Augustus Fawcener, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Greenfield; by purchase.

8th regiment of foot, Ensign John Mompeffon to be Lieutenant, vice Timothy Edwards; by purchase.

Ditto, John Gough, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Mompeffon; by purchase.

11th regiment of foot, Captain Lieutenant William Augustus Gordon, from half-pay, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Thomas Faulkner, preferred.

17th regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Jonathan Rogers to be Captain, vice William Howard; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieutenant Charles Lyons to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Jonathan Rogers; by purchase.

Ditto, Ensign Abernethy Cargyll to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Lyons; by purchase.

Ditto, Robert Clayton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Abernethy Cargyll; by purchase.

29th regiment of foot, Surgeon George Hoyer to be Surgeon, vice John Robertson, deceased.

36th regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Dalling (of the 43d regiment) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Dalling, who exchanges.

Ditto, Captain James Stewart (of the 38th regiment) to be Captain, vice — Moleworth, who exchanges.

60th regiment of foot, Captain James Stevenson (of the 28th regiment) to be Captain, vice Boyle Roche, who exchanges.

62d regiment of foot, Captain Francis Dupont, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Alexander Campbell, deceased.

Ditto, Lieutenant Paul Banks, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Josiah Dodd, deceased.

Ditto, Ensign John Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice — Minchin, deceased.

Ditto, John Jones, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Johnston, preferred.

Ditto, Thomas Reynell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Allan Cameron, deceased.

68th regiment of foot, Watkyn Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Joshua Crump, deceased.

Jan. 6. Colonel, his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester is appointed to be Major-general of his Majesty's forces.

3d regiment of foot guards, Major general his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester to be Colonel, in the room of General John Earl of Rothes, deceased.

13th regiment of foot, Major-general James Murray to be Colonel, in the room of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

60th regiment of foot, Major-general Bigoe Armstrong to be Colonel Commandant of a battalion, in the room of Major-general James Murray, preferred.

18th regiment of foot, Captain Isaac Hamilton to be Major, vice Henry Folljott; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieutenant John Evans to be Captain, vice Isaac Hamilton; by purchase.

Ditto, Ensign Thomas Batt to be Lieutenant, vice John Evans; by purchase.

Ditto, Volunteer Francis Howard to be Ensign, vice Thomas Batt; by purchase.

62d regiment of foot, Thomas Reynell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Allan Cameron, deceased.

3d regiment of dragoons, Flewellin Bullock, Gent. to be Cornet, vice — Gibson, by purchase.

6th regiment of dragoons, — Milbank, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Baynton.

10th regiment of dragoons, Captain Francis Augustus Elliot, of the 3d regiment of light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Samuel Gibbs, who retires.

20th regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Stenhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Pringle, preferred.

Ditto, John Gainsford Beecher, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lieutenant John Stenhouse.

18th regiment of foot, Sir J. Wilmot Prideaux, Bart. to be Ensign, vice — Shaw, deceased.

33d regiment of foot, Hildebrand Oakes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Eyre Mingay, preferred.

66th regiment of foot, Ensign Eyre Mingay, (of the 33d regiment) to be Lieutenant, vice William Grierison, deceased.

Jan. 16. 6th regiment of foot, Lieutenant Richard M'Veagh, from half-pay, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice — Ashe, who exchanges.

7th regiment of foot, Ensign John Freeman, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant George Devereux, who exchanges.

11th regiment of foot, Eldest Ensign William Douglas, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Mellish, by purchase.

Ditto, William Draper Nicholas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Douglas, by purchase.

19th regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Robert Saville to be Captain, vice John Scrymgeour, by purchase.

Ditto, Eldest Lieutenant John Evans, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Saville, by purchase.

Ditto, Eldest Ensign John Skerret to be Lieutenant, vice John Evans, by purchase.

20th regiment of foot, Ensign Richard Dowling to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Pringle, preferred.

37th regiment of foot, Lieutenant Henry Savage from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Green, deceased.

57th regiment of foot, Richard Turbeville Picton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Thompson, superseded.

68th regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Walsh, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice John Turnbull, deceased.

Jan. 26. 2d troop of horse guards, Adjutant and Lieutenant Richard Timms, is appointed to be Exempt and Captain, vice John Sivright, deceased.

Ditto, Sub-brigadier and Cornet John Wyche to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Richard Timms.

Ditto, Doddington Egerton, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice John Wyche.

36th regiment of foot, Samuel Griffiths (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice John Persall, who retires.

62d regiment of foot, Thomas Tyron, Gent.

to be Ensign, vice William Hall, preferred.

1st troop of horse-guards, Cornet and Major James Dunn to be second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Twysden, who retires.

Ditto, Guidon and Major John Shore, to be Cornet and Major, vice John Shore.

Ditto, Brigadier and Lieutenant Thomas Dufour Eaton to be Exempt and Captain, vice James Rolt.

Ditto, Sub-Brigadier and Cornet the Hon. Richard Howard to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dufour Eaton.

Ditto, Henry Read, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice the Hon. Richard Howard.

Henry Shirdley, Esq; to be Commissary-General of stores and provisions in East Florida, vice Thomas Shirdley, deceased.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

EDWARD Price, of Bilston, Stafford, victualler.

James Pearson, of Horton Mills, Bucks, paper-maker.

Edward Gwynne, of James-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, glazier.

Tolson Bunting, of Wooldale, York, chapman.

Edmund Massey, of London, mariner.

William Beik, of Selby, York, chapman.

Henry Sifum and John Sifum, of Badman's Meuse, Jermyn-street, stable-keepers.

Thomas Lamb, of Cornhill, stationer.

James Hammond, of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate-without, gingerbread baker.

Frederick Herbst, of Conduit-street, Red-lion-square, Holborn, jeweller.

Abraham Abrahams, of Bartholomew-lane, scrivener.

William Bayzand, of St. Mary Whitechapel, cutler.

James Bayley, of Kidderminster, Worcester-shire, mercer.

John Waud, of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, butcher.

William Cooke, of Romsey, Southampton, grocer.

James Richards, of St. John, Hackney, merchant.

George Plagaven, of St. George, Bloomsbury, merchant.

Edward Fowler, of Aldersgate-street, haberdasher.

William Britnell, of the city of Exeter, ironmonger.

Thomas Sugden, of Bradford, York, linen-draper.

John Potter, of Wakefield, York, goldsmith.

Thomas Pixley the younger, of Old-fish-street, scale beam-maker.

Joseph Scott, of London, merchant.

John Cafe, of Bearbinder lane, engineer.

Charles Harris, of Christ-church, Surry, wharfinger.

William Ward, of St. Martin's in the Fields, hardwareman.

John Sarney, of Gutter-lane, goldsmith.

Mordecai Moses, of Portsmouth Common, Southampton, chapman.

BOOKS published in JANUARY.

AN Essay on Prints, containing the Principles of picturesque Beauty; in one Volume Octavo. Robinson and Roberts, 3s. 6d.

The Entanglement; or the History of Miss Shaftoe, 2 Vols. 5s. sewed. Noble.

An Epistle to the Author of Candour by the Author of the Prospect of Liberty. Wilkie, 1s.

An Apology for Lord B——, in a Letter to his Lordship, and an Address to the Town.

Flexney, 6d.

The History of a late extraordinary Adventure of a great Man and a fair Citizen. Bingley, 1s.

Memoirs of the Seraglio of the Bashaw of Merryland. Bladon, 1s. 6d.

A full and plain Account of the Gout; by Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. Cadell, 3s. 6d.

An Answer to a Pamphlet intituled, Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the high Price of Provisions. Bingley, 6d.

Mackarony Fables. Almon, 2s. 6.

Considerations on the Effects which the Bounties granted on foreign Corn, Malt, and Flour, have on the Manufactures of the Kingdom, and the true Interest of the State. Cadell, 2s. sewed.

The Birth of the Jesuit, a Poem; by George Marriott. Flexney, 2s. 6d.

Choheloth; or the Royal Preacher, a Poem, 4to. Johnston, 6s.

Popular Considerations on the Dearness of Provisions in general, and particularly of Bread and Corn; by a Country Gentleman. Rivington, 6d.

An Inquiry into the Reasons for and against inclosing the open Fields. Johnston, 1s.

Thoughts on the Death of an only Child. Cadell, 1s.

Paraclesis; or Consolation deduced from natural and revealed Religion. Cadell, 5s. bound.

BILLS of Mortality, from December 29, to January 26, 1768.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	1482	Males	732
Females	1454	Females	683
Under 2 years old		Buried.	
Between 2 and 5		Within the walls	193
5 and 10		Without the walls	732
10 and 20		In Mid. and Surry	1348
20 and 30		City & Sub. West.	663
30 and 40			2936
40 and 50		Weekly, Dec. 29,	441
50 and 60		Jan. 5,	612
60 and 70			12, 679
70 and 80			19, 647
80 and 90			26, 557
90 and 100			2936
100 and 102			2936
			2936

Peck Loaf 2s 8d.

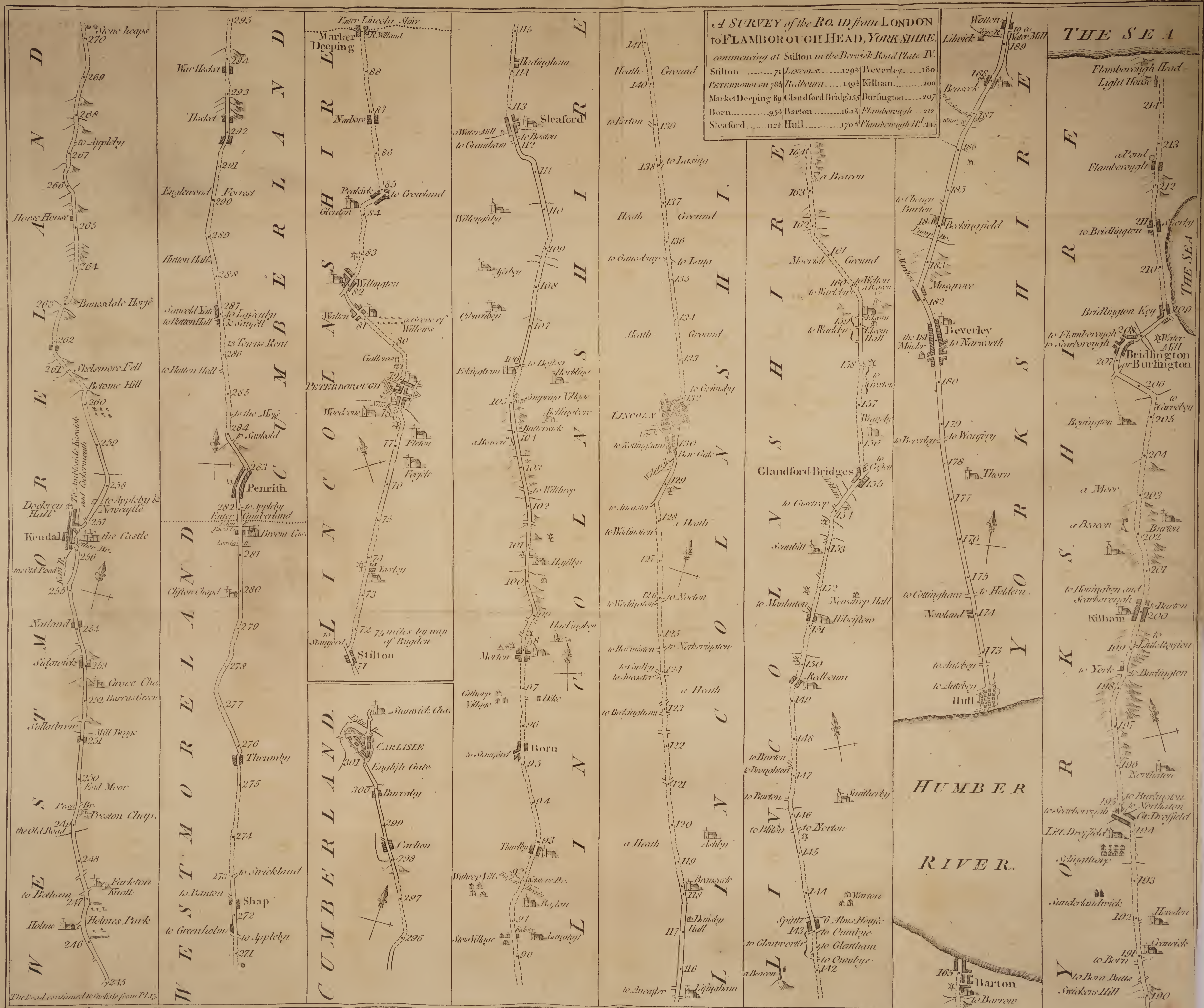
PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from December 29, to January 27, 1768, inclusive;

	BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK	South Sea STOCK	South Sea Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann. B. reduc'd.	3 per C. B. confol.	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 per C. B. 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Navy 1763.	Navy Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1766.	In. Bonds.
29	160	265	90		88 3/4					103				1
30	160	265	90		89					103				1
31	160	265	90							104				5
1	160	265								104				7
2	160	265								103				8
4		265	91		89 3/4					103				9
5	160	265	91							104				9
6	160	265	91							103				11
7		265			90					103				9
8	159	259			89 7/8					103				9
9	160	260	90 1/2							103				6
11		261			89 3/4					103				7
12	160	261	90 1/2							103				8
13	160	262			89 3/4					103				9
14	160	263	90 1/2							103				9
15	160	264			89 1/8					103				8
16	160	263	90 1/2							103				8
18	160	264			89 1/4					103				8
19	160	262			89 1/4					103				8
20	160	261	90 3/8							103				8
21		261			89 1/2					103				8
22	160	259	90 1/2							103				9
23	161	259								103				9
25		261								103				9
26	161	260								103				9
27	161	260								103				9

COURSE of the EXCHANGE.				LONDON, January 22, 1767.		Dublin	
Bear-key.	Wheat 42 to 49 s. od.	Amsterdam 35	Hamburgh, 34 8 2 1/2 uf.	39 1/8	48 1/8	9 3/8	Bags from 5l. 10s.
	Barley 21s. to 25s. 6d.	Ditto at sight 34 9	Paris, 1 day's date 31 1/4	39 3/8	50 3/8		to 7l. 10s. per C.
	Rye - 23s. to 24s. od.	Rotterdam 35	Ditto 2 uf. 30	39 1/4	5s. 6d 1/2		Pockets from 7l. to
	Oats - 13s. to 17s. od.	Antwerp, no price	Bordeaux ditto 31	49 1/4	5s. 6d 3/8		9 l. 9 s. per C.
				Cadiz		Agio of the Bank of	
				Madrid		Holland 3 1/4	
				Bilboa			
				Laghorn			





THE annexed Whole-sheet Plate, being the XVIth in our Magazine of the Roads of England, contains a Survey of the Road from London to Flamborough Head, Yorkshire; commencing at Stilton in Berwick Road Plate IV. in our Magazine of June 1766; and carried from Stilton through Peterborough, Market Deeping, Born, Sleaford, Lincoln, Redbourn, Glandford Bridge, Barton, Hull, Beyerley, Kilham, Burlington, and Flamborough, to Flamborough Head—See a farther Illustration of this Plate in Plate XV. inserted in our Magazine for December last.

The Attention of the Nation being now, in a great Degree, fixed upon considering the Causes of the high Price of Provisions; and many being justly alarmed at the Consequence that may attend the same, if proper Remedies do not take Place; we have here, on this Account, for our Readers Information, made a second Extract from a Book lately published, which seems to bid fairest for removing those Difficulties: This is, 'The Considerations on the Effects which the Bounties granted on exported Corn, Malt, and Flour, have on the Manufactures of the Kingdom, and the true Interests of the State.'—See the first Extract from this Book in our last Magazine; Page 40.

THE real design of first establishing bounties on exported grain, &c. was to make them sweeteners of the land-tax, that it might the better go down; they being twins of the same session in the first of William and Mary, and the bounties the first-born of the two: Nay it may even appear to have been considered at once as preparatory to, and an equivalent for the latter. That a land-tax was both needful and equitable at that time must be allowed: And though all other kinds of property were included in that taxation, for it was then made, and continues to be, in the mode of a general subsidy, the sweetener was but partial; for, if it really was supposed of general advantage, it must have been most grossly misunderstood by the body of the people, as the immediate effects thereof undoubtedly were the raising of the prices upon native consumers just so much as the respective bounties amounted to, with eventually taxing the whole people for the payment of them. We will not say Dutch policy any way interfered in the matter; but it may truly be said, that every good from it has constantly, in the greatest degree, been reaped by the Hollanders, while every evil from it has been sustained by this kingdom. All countries indeed who have since imported our corn, have, in some degree; been benefited by the bounties; but Holland greatly the most, as her malt distilleries and starch manufactories have had, in the use of our very materials since that period of time, just so much advantage over our own as the amount of such bounties has been. Besides which, as they have always made it their practice to purchase great quantities of corn in England and the

Baltic, whenever to be had at favourable prices, and to keep large stocks thereof on hand, they were always ready, of course, to take every early advantage of favourable foreign markets for occasional re-exportation, and consequently made it a most lucrative branch of commerce.

That England did not for some time discover all the ill effects of these bounties may be assignable to various causes, and perhaps among others the following: The national spirit of industry which became strongly exerted on the establishment of freedom; the great improvements in rising arts among us, and increase of useful knowledge; the growing state of our colonies, and the inattention to commercial knowledge, or want of it, in some of our neighbours; the obstructions given by war to infant manufactories in other countries; and, of late, the many species of refined artifice which have been practised here, as well by manufacturers as by dealers for exportation; which latter have for some time past been turning the tables against us, from their own craft, by discrediting our national commodities, and debasing that high character in trade which had acquired us the strong commercial confidence of other nations. So that the state of our national trade is now really become such, that even appearances are wanting for deceiving us any longer: For the improved policy, skill, and assiduity of other nations in manufacturing and commerce; the increased burthens of our taxes; the fatal operations of the bounties both at home and abroad, and the want of right regulations in manufacturing and dealings, have long served continually to diminish our trade in exported manufactures, which is the best

kind of commerce. Yet weak or wicked men, for the serving of selfish purposes, are continually endeavouring to infuse in the public mind an opinion, that our corn trade, with bounties, is the most advantageous to the kingdom of any, and of course the best to be pursued in its very utmost extent. They represent the establishment of those bounties as the highest effort of human policy, and beyond all example either in ancient or modern times. But we may justly consider it as a scheme which never had an example, nor will ever have a follower; so that, if it serves to prove us a wise people, it must serve at the same time to prove, that all the rest of the world ever have been, and ever will be, quite otherwise.

The French indeed, we not long ago were told, had this matter in contemplation; but, after mature consideration, they thought proper to reject it; and have since taken the opposite course, by establishing freedom in the trade of corn, both with regard to imports and exports; being determined, as we must suppose, not to let a short-sighted landed interest destroy in that kingdom its invaluable trade of exported manufactures, debilitate and bankrupt the state, and eventually ruin themselves with their country.

The political views of that kingdom formerly were intirely military; but experience has since taught them wisdom, and made them become the most formidable rivals of all other States, as well as this, in manufactures and commerce. They have for a long time surpassed the Italians in their silk manufactures, which the great Duke of Sully thought an impracticable scheme. They have since successfully rivalled the Germans in many of their linen manufactures, as all our merchants who have lived in Spain, Portugal, or several other countries, must very well know. They have beat us out of our silk stocking trade in many countries of Europe and elsewhere, nay even in some degree at home, and they are now doing the same in our hat trade abroad, although the furs are to so great a degree in our hands. The same may be said with regard to our stuffs and fine cloths: And they were many years ago very near rivalling us in our baize trade, and possibly will soon do it, as well as in our ordinary cloths, from having, what we greatly want here, a real and active council of commerce, and a wise and well executed police. The great success of their woollen manufactories is well known to such of our merchants as are acquainted with our Turkey trade, or that

which we carry on with the southern countries of Europe.

But other lights need not be wanting for our information of the progress which they have made in rivalling us in the woollen manufactories. A view of the state of their trade in raw wool will serve to confirm what has already been advanced: For besides all of their own growth, which they work up, they engross intirely what is produced on the whole coast of Barbary, the territory of Algier excepted; for the trade in that commodity is yet free at the latter place, but we do not hear any is imported from thence into England: Besides which, they import most of the Spanish wool that is sold to foreign countries: We also know they get a great deal from Ireland, and must suppose not a little from England,

Let us next calmly consider, what advantages our very bounties on exported corn, &c. must throw into the hands of our rivals in manufactures. From all our ports westward of Dover to Penzance, corn can be carried sooner, and with less danger, to some port of France than it can be brought to London, or even conveyed coast ways from one port to another, if at any considerable distance. The same may be said of our ports eastward of the Downs to Stockton, with respect to Holland, and other ports more eastward on the continent. So that where there may be a less charge of freightage, we pay bounties (as prices here may chance to prove) from ten to above twenty per cent. in favour of foreign manufactures, to the prejudice in like degree of our own, who must by that means eat their bread so much dearer than their foreign rivals: And what is still worse, our own workmen will be taxed all the while for the payment of such bounties. All such measures must evidently prove so oppressive in their operations to our own people, and so ruinous to our manufactories, that it should be no cause for wonder if we soon become disabled even from working up our own wool, and find ourselves necessitated to send it after our corn, &c. for sale, or let it perish on our hands. Perhaps the advantages thrown from our own possession, of comparative cheap workmanship, by means of our bounties on corn, &c. may have enabled them to offer such prices for our wool as occasion the excessive rates at which our manufacturers have of late been forced to purchase it; for surely it must otherwise seem incredible, that so great an advance of price should accompany as great a decrease of demand; which, as far as concerns our national use

of that commodity, appears really to have been the case.

Such a succession of unfavourable seasons having happened about the world, as perhaps the oldest man in being never heard of before, and which the youngest existing, with living to old-age, will probably never see again, have served to make people think things will be always much the same; and therefore lands may be raised to any value or rent, and of course farmers or dealers may expect any prices they please to demand for the products of them: Whereas a favourable season or two cannot fail of bringing matters again to their true bearing: When the comparative average price of our wheat will not exceed five and twenty shillings a quarter, shipping price, whether with or without bounty: And surely such seasons may be expected to return, and continue in the ordinary course, as heretofore experienced. On what principles of judgment could opinions be formed (and such were formed about the country by the farmers and dealers in corn) that, had the last harvest in this kingdom proved ever so plentiful, wheat would not have sunk in any material degree in price, as it could be kept from the markets, there being little old corn upon hand? For had the crops of the southern countries proved favourable (which they could not know was not like to happen) and our own but even moderate, which was generally expected, would not hoarding, upon speculation, have been madness, as a good crop every-where in the succeeding year was, in the ordinary course of things, more to be expected than not; which, if it should happen, would then, in all human probability, have sunk the value of wheat every-where at least fifty per cent? In such a case then obstinacy would have proved, in that degree, injurious to individuals and the State: And such are too frequently the effects of avarice in these matters, all arising from ignorant speculation, with regard to exportation, on which the bounty fatally too much rivets the eyes of our farmers and jobbers in corn; while, as a manufacturing country, the prosperity of that best branch of our trade, and the welfare of the State, alike make it needful, that our attention in agriculture and husbandry should be intirely directed to our own supply of all things: Nor ought artificial prices to be supported by continual speculations, with an eye to bounties for exportation. Besides, hoarding to excess is in general as prejudicial to individuals as to the State; for gain therefrom to either

must be ever uncertain; while a loss in waste will be sure, in quality hazarded, and as often in price as otherwise to both: Therefore, the doing it cannot proceed from sound judgment, or prove in general of advantage to individuals or the State, was even our making the most of our corn the first object of the latter, which is very far from being the case.

It is a maxim among all wise dealers in perishable commodities, to prefer securing a small present profit, to the running of risks on distant hopes of a greater: And real experience serves to prove the great wisdom of it in practice. That 'light profits and quick returns make a heavy purse,' is a trading proverb; the wisdom of which is admitted in all kinds of traffic, but particularly must be so with regard to commodities that are liable to waste or damage.

As an opinion has been industriously obtruded on the public mind, that the farming business cannot be in a thriving state, unless wheat is at five shillings a bushel, the reader may require my reasons for estimating the shipping price of our wheat at five-and-twenty shillings a quarter, in the ordinary course of the trade of exportation; and, as it is unreasonable to expect any man will take an assertion upon trust, the grounds shall be now furnished on which that opinion was built.

Sicily is well known to be the granary of the South; and her crops are so little liable to fail, that, till these last fatal three years to that part of Europe, our merchants must and do know, that, for ages past, she has very rarely been found wanting in stock for the supply of any demand that appeared, having commonly the chief produce of several harvests treasured up in her caverns, from the paucity of purchasers; and those of our merchants, who are conversant in the corn trade of the world, must likewise know, that about eight-and-twenty shillings a quarter has been the medium price at which it sold for exportation by the same, including shipping charges, and also a duty paid to government. Now the Sicilian same may be said exactly to correspond with the English quarter: And we will take a surer method of estimating the exact comparative value of money in both countries, than by a track of exchanges, from the rate at which the Portuguese moidore is valued in them respectively. In England, the reader need not be told the moidore passes currently at twenty-seven shillings; and, in Sicily, it goes as currently for seventy-two taries. Estimating then se-

venty-five taries a salme to be the medium price for that wheat, shipped free aboard (which it is believed no intelligent person will dispute) it will be found equal, in price and measurement, to eight-and-twenty shillings a quarter English money. But then another article comes into consideration, which is, that Sicily wheat is intrinsically better in quality than the best English, by full twenty per cent. as a bushel of it produces as much flour as five pecks of ours, and it accordingly sells at a proportional higher price in all foreign markets. Now, twenty per cent. upon five-and-twenty shillings is five shillings, which would make the comparative price of Sicily wheat thirty shillings a quarter, or eighty-one taries a salme, which may serve to shew how much I over-estimate the medium comparative value of the wheat of this kingdom; which I chuse rather to do, because there may, perhaps, be such a difference in the measures of the salme and quarter, as three or four quarts to the disadvantage of the latter.

The Sicilian may be considered as the standard of hard wheat, as the English is of the soft; both of them being the heaviest grain of their respective kinds, and consequently the best. From this comparative estimate, which is made so very much in favour of the wheat of this kingdom, the natural market-price of our own appears to be less than three-and-twenty shillings a quarter, because the cost and shipping-charges, here, amount to upwards of two shillings a quarter, and the price of Sicily is given at the rate it is shipped on board, free of all charges, and with a duty paid thereon. How much out of all bounds, then, must the value appear at which we estimate our corn, in the ordinary course of seasons! And how ruinously exorbitant are the artificial prices of it generally made for our home consumption!

Let it at the same time be considered, that Sicily can by no means be considered as a manufacturing country at least for exportation. Her chief trade is in corn; and yet, by a standing law of the kingdom, all exportation of it stops, when the price gets to an hundred taries a salme, which, by the above-mentioned comparative value of their money and measure with ours, is after the rate of thirty-six shillings and sixpence a quarter. Thus does the government of Sicily allow of no exportation of wheat, even with the payment of a duty, at above six-and-thirty shillings and sixpence a quarter; while England, which is a country of general

manufacturing and commerce, pays a bounty of upwards of ten per cent. on wheat bought in the market at forty-eight shillings a quarter; and proportionally more downwards to twenty shillings a quarter, at which price the bounty amounts to five and-twenty per cent. Such are the comparative high rates at which the people of this kingdom are compelled to eat bread made with their own corn, and proportionally all their other kinds of food; owing to bounties paid on the exportation of corn, and from having artificial prices given to all kinds of provisions, by such practices of dealers as are illegal; for all of which evils it is said, by many, there are no remedies to be found. But can this be owing to a want of knowledge, or is it to be attributed to a want of honesty in the nation? And surely, instead of wondering at a loss of trade from such causes, it should rather appear matter of astonishment, that we have a single manufactory remaining in the whole kingdom?

But, as such a series of bad seasons about the world, as have happened of late, cannot be remembered by any man living, it must be natural to expect they will soon fall again into their usual course; and then the state of the corn trade in general must become what it was heretofore; nay, from appearances we should imagine, that plenty will every where be greater, because improvements in agriculture and husbandry are of late grown peculiarly the objects of all countries. Such, we hear, is the case in the continental States of Italy: In Portugal they have destroyed many of their vineyards to increase their arable lands: In Spain (which was occasionally before an exporting country) a society is formed of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who appear active in the encouragement of all such kinds of improvements, for which there is, in that kingdom, such a scope as may be called boundless. France has a like Society in almost every one of her provinces; and there is hardly a Northern country which is not bent on the like pursuits. We know, likewise, that in North America their population and cultivation are almost hourly extending; so that pushes among us at farther raised rents, on the expectations of a continuation of foreign demands at exorbitant prices, can be no better than the chimeras of phrensy, or the blind efforts of a rapacious disposition, without conscience or consideration.

Upon due consideration of these matters, therefore, with adverting to what has been mentioned of the improvements making in agri-

agriculture, and the increase of tillage in all countries, that, from a favourable turn of seasons, which may naturally be expected, we shall find our corn in very little demand for foreign ports, and, consequently, the prices so low as to greatly reduce the exorbitant rents of the kingdom; while the bounties, if they are continued, will operate in the worst degree on our manufactories (as it has been shewn they must, and always do, when corn is cheapest) and, possibly, give the finishing stroke to the best trade of the kingdom.

The prosperity and safety of a State ought, surely, never to be suffered to become sacrificed or endangered, for the sake of favouring or promoting any partial interest whatsoever; and whoever supposes otherwise must be actuated by principles that can do him no honour. So, likewise, ideas of distinct interests, in land and trade, can only arise from gross ignorance, or what is worse; therefore the man who entertains them can be no good Member of the national Community. Lands, arts, labour, and every species of useful application, can respectively be intitled to no more than their natural prices, and the welfare of all must require their not being suffered to obtain more; nay, whatever is best for the whole must also be best for every component part of a body-politic; the soundness and strength of which must always depend on every limb and member being duly nourished and kept in exercise and order. Noble and comprehensive minds will see and acknowledge these truths; but narrow and selfish ones will ever be under the influence of crooked policy, and such false maxims as favour their own bias to partiality. In what is now said there is no intention to represent the selfish passions as either unuseful or pernicious, because they certainly are the great springs to all action; but still there are distinctions to be made: A labourer, an artisan, or a merchant in licit trade, cannot, for example, benefit himself, without at the same time doing service to his country; but a landlord or corn-jobber, who seeks to promote his own interest by means that ruin our manufactures and diminish our national commerce (which are its best sources of strength and wealth) does therein indulge a selfish passion that is highly pernicious to the State, and therefore deserving to be curbed and discountenanced. In short, the welfare of the State, as well as of individuals, depends on the right operations of the selfish passions, under the steady guidance of such

sound policy as insensibly establishes a perfect coincidence between individual and general welfare; but, in whatever way they operate otherwise, it is a deviation from what is right to disorder and mischief, and of course they should then be checked, and restrained from doing hurt to the State.

The greatest disorder that we experience, and the greatest national evils which we can apprehend, have now, and will have hereafter, their sources in the bounties at present under consideration, if they are suffered to continue; such as artificial values given to property; artificial prices to provisions, and of course likewise to labour and manufactures; pernicious dealings in the great necessary of life; waste and damage from hurtful hoarding; a decrease of good employment; a clog on navigation, and a decrease of our best commerce. They are likewise to be considered in the lights of heavy taxes laid on all labour, all arts, all traffic, and all other kinds of property; not for the support of Government, or defence of the kingdom, but to increase the nominal value of lands, without, in fact, enriching their owners; but, however, playing a high game of interest into the hands of jobbers, and all such intermediate dealers as are the worst pests of society. In fine, they are so absurd in their natures and so teeming with evils, that it should appear more than political blindness to suffer their continuance.

It may perhaps be thought no bad apology for the frequent prevalence of such erroneous opinions as are propagated by fraud or ignorance (and taken upon trust, which is too generally the case) to observe that so respectable a body of men as the citizens of London, and who, as a trading community, are so interested in the matter, have fallen into the strange, but too general error, of supposing the evils arising from the bounties on exported corn, malt, and flour, would be proportionably lessened, as the prices of those commodities may become lowered †, to which the granting, of them shall be limited: Whereas the real fact is, the lower the prices of those articles are, the more the bounties operate to our national prejudice; as, for example, when wheat is at forty-eight shillings a quarter, the bounty of five shillings is but little more than ten per cent. but when that grain is at twenty-four shillings a quarter the bounty of five shillings is above twenty per cent. which of course doubles the advantages therein given to the manufactories of neighbouring States.

Were the bounties taken off that we now

† As appears by their late petition to the Honourable House of Commons.

now pay on exported grain, malt, and flour, our lands would soon become applied to the best national purposes. We should have an eye, in every thing relating to agriculture, to our own demand and consumption: There would become no occasion to grant bounties on flax grown here, or hemp imported from America; nor should we send to the Baltic for so much of the latter, or to Holland for our madder: Greater numbers of people would find employment from such growths, than can now by the raising of corn or breeding horses for exportation; from which advantages, and those of natural prices for provisions, which must then take place, arts and manufactories would not only flourish, but greatly multiply in the kingdom, and of course population abundantly increase, with commerce; all of which, together, must give to lands the very utmost of their true value, and secure its continuance to their owners.

The bounties under consideration are the causes of two kinds of taxation on the people: The first of which is, for their payment when due; and the second, and much more grievous is, in the artificial prices which they give to all kinds of provisions; which on bread is from a tenth to a quarter part of its value, as prices may happen to be; and on most other kinds in a still higher degree, owing to the partial application of lands. Nor should the opinion be allowed true, that it is necessary, for the good of the State, to tax the people to the fullest exertions of labour and industry, it must remain to be considered, whether it is just or politic, that the produce of those taxes should be paid to land-owners, farmers, jobbers, ingrossers, and dealers in provisions, which is here actually the case. All such kinds of taxes in

other countries are imposed for the uses of the State; and in proportion as the people furnish supplies of them in that mode, they are excused doing it in others: But here the State receives no part of such heavy and grievous taxations, they being in part paid to land-owners, and the rest are seized by avaricious and extortionate dealers of all kinds, and mostly by those who are such in illegal ways. How absurd, how iniquitous, is such a system of policy! and especially in the situation of this State, which is burthened to such debility by debts and taxes, that administrations have appeared busied in measures that were contemptibly piddling for the retrieval of its circumstances, from the want of ample resources; while they have seen our national trade declining, without knowing how to apply relief; and even tamely suffering injuries and insults from the least formidable States.

There can no rational doubt be entertained, if all the various powers of the nation were stimulated to strong exertions by right influence, that they would be capable, under a wise direction, of soon retrieving the circumstances of the State, and raising this kingdom to such a degree of permanent prosperity and power as no other hath ever yet attained to, from the beginning of time. But this can never be done without union, which is the foundation of all strength; and particularly an union of interests, for the promoting of common good, by the removal of every idea, that there can, consistently with general welfare, exist distinct interests in the kingdom: For trade can certainly have none, nor owners of lands be indulged with pursuing any, but to their own infinite injury eventually, and also the ruin of the State.

PORTRAIT of a perfect MISER.

THE miser does not consider himself such as he is; if he did, he would rather conceive horror against, than be ashamed of himself: He considers himself as a man of exquisite forecast, as an economist whose thoughts stretch deep into futurity. When we read the Miser of Plautus, and that of Moliere, we are tempted to believe that the distinguishing characteristics of the miser are exhausted. But the following is, perhaps, not less true, nor less energetic, than those represented by these great Masters.

An original of this species having heard of a famous physician at Paris, whose parsimony was carried to excess, had the cu-

riosity of paying him a visit. He was a faithful disciple who burned with desire to be taught lessons by a renowned Master. Having previously apprised him of his coming by a message, he found him about eight o'clock in the evening, in winter, in a smoky room, with a small lamp that scarce gave any light. He said to him at entering, 'I am credibly informed, Sir, that you are the greatest economist in the world. I am somewhat of the economist myself; but would be glad to be better versed in the art; and it would be an infinite pleasure to me, if you were to befriend me so far as to give me a few lessons of oeconomy.' 'Is this all you come for?' replied

replied rudely the covetous Doctor, who imagined he was to have a patient consulting him on his bad state of health: "If it be all, sit down there," pointing to an old crazy chair; and with these words he blew out his lamp, telling him: "We have no manner of occasion to see, in order to speak; and, in the dark, our thoughts will admit of fewer distractions." "Hah!

dear Sir!" cried the humble disciple, "this lesson of œconomy is quite enough for me; I plainly see, that I shall never be otherwise than a scholar under the tuition of so great a Master; but I protest to you, that I will profit by what I have seen. So saying, he withdrew, groping his way down stairs.

The LIFE of Sir HENRY WOTTON, finished, from Page 18 of our last.

IN 1615, Sir H. Wotton was upon an ambassage of some months to the United Provinces. The business of this embassy was to concert the four following treaties: 1. The sequestration of Juliers, wherein he was joined with the French. 2. To adjust the provisional possession of the two Pretendants; wherein Sir Henry observes, that, contrary to the complaint of the Gospel, the labourers were more than the harvest. 3. To establish a definitive league between the United Provinces and the United Princes. 4. To compose some differences between the English and Dutch relating to trade; and this, he observes, exceeded the other three, both in length and difficulty, for two reasons; first, through the sensibleness of the subject, which was private utility; next, because it had a secret commixture of public respects, and those of no light consequence: For surely it importeth more to let the King of Spain dispense alone the commodities of the East, than for either of us to want them. The three first be brought to a happy conclusion; and in regard to this last, a matter of commerce, proper Commissioners were joined with him. "By these, says he, it may please your Majesty to understand, in what fair terms we have left it, somewhat resembling, to my fancy, those women of *Nombre de Dios*, who, they say, are never brought to bed in the place where they conceive, but bring forth their children in a better air. And so I hope, that our travels and unformed conceptions will take life in your own kingdom, which will be more honour to them both. For my own part, I dare affirm of these your Commissioners, that they have discharged their duties and their consciences with all faithful care of your Majesty's commandments. I am confident, likewise, they will give me their honest testimony."

Returning thence, he was sent the same year, and in the same character as before, to Venice. This was the wish of his heart. And, notwithstanding the death of his favourite, the Duke Leonardo Donato, who had an undissembled affection for him, and

the malicious insinuations of Scioppius, yet his interest was still found to live and increase in all the succeeding Dukes, during his employment to that State, which was almost twenty years; and it was observed, that such was his merit, or his modesty, that they never denied him any request. His privy-seal for this embassy was granted for three years; at the expiration of which he returned home, in the hope of obtaining the place of Secretary of State, on the death of Winwood, but was disappointed. However, he was still kept in employ abroad, being sent soon after Ambassador-extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, and in several embassies into Germany, upon the affairs of the Elector Palatine, in 1619 and the following year. Every one knows, that the ill success of his negotiations with the Emperor were owing to the unfortunate battle of Prague, after which Sir Henry, seeing all hopes of peace intirely blasted, prepared to remove from that Court. At his audience of taking leave of the Emperor, he boldly remembered him, that the events of every battle move on the unseen wheels of Fortune, which are this moment up, and down the next; and therefore humbly advised him to use his victory so soberly, as still to put on thoughts of peace, To which the Emperor replied, that he would consider his advice; and, though he looked on the King, his Master, as an abettor of his enemy, the Palgrave, yet, for Sir Henry himself, his behaviour had been such, during the management of the treaty, that he took him to be a person of much honour and merit; and did therefore desire him to accept of that jewel, as a testimony of his good opinion of him. This was a set of diamonds worth upwards of a thousand pounds. The jewel was received with all outward circumstances and terms of honour by Sir Henry; but the next morning, at his departure from Vienna, being to take his leave of the Countess of Sabrina, an Italian Lady, in whose house the Emperor had appointed him to be lodged and honourably entertained;

tained, he acknowledged her merits, and besought her to accept of that jewel, as a testimony of his gratitude for her civilities, presenting her with the same set of diamonds that was given him by the Emperor; which being immediately discovered, and told to the Emperor, was by him taken for a very high affront. Sir Henry being told so by a messenger, he replied, That, though he received it with thankfulness, yet he found in himself an indisposition to be the better for any gift, that came from an enemy to his royal Mistress, the Queen of Bohemia.

Being remanded a third time to Venice, with directions to take the round tither through Germany, he returned not to England till the year of King James's death. In his return from this his last embassy, he left his arms at all houses, where he lodged or rested in the way, with an inscription expressive of his several employments under them. In this piece of vanity, he followed the example of Sir Philip Sidney, of whom Sir Henry was a great admirer, and used to say, 'Sir Philip's wit was the very measure of congruity.' Not long after his arrival, upon the decease of Mr. Thomas Murray, in 1623, he succeeded him in the provostship of Eton college, into which he was instituted, July 26, 1625, having before given up his right to the place of one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, as well as to the reversion of the Mastership of the Rolls. This retirement at Eton was very acceptable to him. He had drank his fill of public business, which he had transacted with reputation in the service of his country, and had some years aimed at obtaining such a quietus for his reward, as this place would give. Yet it produced no present money, which his condition now required. The reversion of the Clerk's place in Chancery might have been turned into present money; but, the vacancy happening in his absence, the Duke of Buckingham prevailed upon his Majesty to dispose of it to another absolutely, without any regard to Sir Henry's right. And, as to the reversion of the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir Julius Cæsar was then in possession, and was still living, so that neither did this turn to any present money. By the following letter to the Duke of Buckingham, we see the loss of his ambassadorship was an unexpected stroke to him:

'May it please your Grace,

'HAVING some days, by sickness, been deprived of the comfort of your sight, who did me so much honour at my last access,

I am bold to make these poor lines happier than myself; and, withal, to represent unto your Grace (whose noble patronage is my refuge, when I find any occasion be bewail mine unhappy fortune) a thing which seemed strange unto me. I am told, I know not how truly, that his Majesty hath already disposed of the Venetian ambassadorship to Sir Isaac Weake, from whose sufficiency if I should detract, it would be but an argument of my own weakness.

'But that which herein doth touch me, I am loth to say in point of reputation, surely much in my livelihood (as Lawyers speak) is, that thereby, after 17 years of foreign and continual employment, either ordinary or extraordinary, I am left utterly destitute of all possibility to subsist at home: Much like those seal fishes, which sometimes, as they say, oversleeping themselves in an ebbing water, feel nothing about them but a dry shore, when they awake. Which comparison I am fain to seek among those creatures, not knowing, among men that have so long, served so gracious a Master, any one to whom I may resemble my unfortunate business. Good my Lord, as your Grace hath vouchsafed me some part of your love, so make me worthy in this of some part of your compassion; so I heartily rest

Your Grace's, &c.

HENRY WOTTON.'

From the beginning of his foreign employments, he sold to his eldest brother, Lord Wotton, the rent charge left him by his father, and, which was worse, he now, at his return, stood indebted to several persons, whom he was not able to satisfy, but by the King's payment of his arrears, which still remained due, to the amount of several thousand pounds, for his expences in his Majesty's service abroad. He had also brought home many servants with him, of which some were German and Italian artists. In this situation, he had many times hardly sufficient to supply the occasions of the day. An extreme indigence! which, it must be confessed, was in some measure owing to the improvidence of his nature. He had, indeed, got a grant of the provostship, but wanted money to settle there. However, by his own interest, and that of a friend, he quickly procured 500*l.* in part of his arrears; and he was as quickly in the college. This friend's name was Nicholas Pey, to whom Sir Henry wrote for his assistance, on the present occasion. He was an old friend, who had in his youth been a clerk,

clerk, or in some such way a servant, to the Lord Wotton, Sir Henry's brother, and by him, when he was Comptroller of the King's Household, was preferred to be a great Officer in his Majesty's House. This and other favours, being conferred upon Mr. Pey, were always thankfully acknowledged by him, and his gratitude expressed by a willing and unwearied serviceableness to the family to his death. To him Sir Henry wrote to use all his interest at Court to procure 500*l.* of his arrears, for less would not settle him in his college, and the want of such a sum wrinkled his face with care (his own expression); and, that money being procured, he should the next day find him in his college, and 'Invidiæ Remedium' writ over his door. One remarkable proof of his extreme indigence was taken notice of at that time. He was instituted, as above observed, into the provostship, July 26, 1624, and it was remarked in a letter, dated the 7th of August following, that, when he went to the election at Eton soon after his being made Provost, he was so ill provided, that the Fellows of the college were obliged to furnish his bare walls, and whatever else was wanting. The situation being now quite to his mind, as a quiet harbour to a seafaring man after a tempestuous voyage, here he sat in a calm, and might, as the Poet sings,

Laugh at the graver bus'ness of the State,
Which speaks men rather wise, than fortunate.

In 1624, he published in 4to his 'Elements of Architecture.' This treatise was wrote by him 'con amore,' as the Italian says. It is his masterpiece, and, in reality, is the best upon that subject that had then appeared in English, and was received as such by the public with the highest applause; and it is evident, that other writers upon architecture since have raised their structure upon fundamentals borrowed from this piece. The author could not but be sensible of its merit; and the following letters are produced as proofs how much he valued himself upon it:

To the Lord Treasurer Juxon.

'May it please your good Lordship,

'I was in hope long since to have waited on your Lordship with an account (I dare not say of any fruit, yet at least) of some use of my private time: But thro' certain fastidious fumes from my spleen (though of late, I thank God, well allayed) I have been kept in such jealousy,

that some things under my pen have been born very slowly. In the mean while remembering of an old pamphlet of mine of the Elements of Architecture, which I cannot in any modesty suppose that your Lordship had ever seen, though it hath found some vulgar favour among those whom they call gentle readers; I have gotten such a copy as did remain to present unto your Lordship: And, because my fortunes were never able to raise any thing answerable to my speculations in that art, I have newly made at least an essay of my invention in the structure of a little poor standish, of so contemptible value, as I dare offer it to your Lordship without offence of your integrity. If I could have built some rural retreat worthy of your reception, according to the six precepts of my master Vitruvius, I would have invited and entertained your Lordship therein, how homely soever, yet as heartily as you were ever welcomed to any place in this world: And I would then have gloried to have had under my roof as worthy a Counsellor and Treasurer as ever served the best of Kings: But, as I am, I can say no more for your Lordship's gracious respects and goodness towards me, than that I live in a tormenting desire, some way to celebrate the honour of your name, and to be known your most humble, professed, and obliged servant,

H. WOTTON.'

This letter had no date; but it could not be written before 1636, when Juxon was made Lord Treasurer. In another letter to some Lord, dated 1633, Sir Henry begins thus:

'Right Honourable,

'I received such a letter from you touching my poor pamphlet of Architecture, which I yet preserve among my preciousst papers; as I have made it a resolution to put forth nothing under my name, without sending one of the first copies unto your indulgent hands.'

His first study at Eton was the statutes of the College, by which, finding himself obliged to be a clergyman, he took Deacon's orders in 1627. By the statutes of the college the Provost is presumed to be in Priest's orders, is instituted by the Visitor [the Bishop of Lincoln] 'ad curam animarum.' He is rector of the parish, and has archidiaconal jurisdiction in the place, transferred from the Archdeacon of Bucks. From the Restoration, all the Provosts have been Presbyters. In short,

Sir Henry, Courtier-like, seems to have trimmed the matter between the college statutes and the royal dispensation. His life, however, was suitable to that character. After the customary public devotions he usually retired into his study, and there spent some hours in reading the Bible and authors in divinity, closing his meditations with a private prayer. This was for the most part his employment in the forenoon. He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them very often at his table, where his meat was choice, and his discourse better, and well seasoned with cheerfulness thro' the whole dinner. But some part of most days was spent in philosophical conclusions. Nor did he forget his innate pleasure of angling, which he would usually call 'his idle time not idly spent;' saying often, he would rather live five May months than forty Decembers. The year before his death he sent a very curious book upon this darling sport, illustrated by some remarks of his own, with a letter, dated April 8, 1638, addressed to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart.

'Noble Sir,

'Promises are to be kept even to adversaries, then much more to friends, and most to such a friend as I am now saluting: Nay, it will abide another gradation, that they are to be performed, though at an unseasonable time. I did promise you, when we were last merry together at Medleys, [the seat of Sir Henry Savile, remarkable for a long gallery, in the windows of which are painted the arms of the Yorkshire Nobility, as they were in Queen Elisabeth's reign. It is now the seat of Lord Pollington.] a place of rural philosophy, Dubravius, his book de Piscinis, which I now send you, having borrowed it of Mr. Hales, one of our Bursars. And therefore, when you have perused it at full pleasure, I shall desire it again. One thing will appear perchance strange unto you, that a Bohemian Gentleman therein named should, in one year, gather duodecies tertium out of his ponds, which, resolved into our money, I take to be about 6000 pounds sterling: And that, for aught I conceive, only by carp and pike; for so I understand his cyprinos and his lucios. True it is, that Bohemia and Moravia are the most Mediterranean countries of Christendom, and their farnels from sea hath taught them the skill of nurturing land fish to an incredible increase: Insomuch, that they will tell you, that an acre of pool there is more

worth than an acre of saffron in Austria; who yet say they have the best of the world.'

He was a constant cherisher of all those youths in the school, in whom he found either diligence or genius, for whose encouragement, besides many other things of necessity or beauty, he was at the charge of setting up in it two rows of pillars, on which he caused to be accurately drawn the pictures of divers of the most famous Greek and Latin historians, poets, and orators. He would also often make choice of some observations out of those historians and poets; and would never leave the school without dropping some Greek or Latin apophthegm or sentence, worthy to be remembered by a growing scholar; of whom he constantly bred up one or more of the most hopeful, took them into his own domestic care, and to attend him at his meals: Out of whose discourse and behaviour he gathered observations for the better completing of his intended work 'of Education': Of which, by his still striving to make the whole better, he lived to leave but part to posterity. He had proposed to himself, before he entered into his collegiate life, to write the life of Martin Luther, and in it the history of the Reformation, as it was carried on in Germany: For which design he had many advantages by his several embassies into those parts, and his interest in the several Princes of the Empire, by whose means he had access to the records of all the Hans Towns, and the knowledge of many secret passages that fell not under common view; and in these he had made a good progress, when he was stopped from further proceeding in it by King Charles I. who persuaded him to lay aside Luther, and undertake the history of England, by a promise of allowing him five hundred pounds a year while he was engaged in it. Lord Bacon had begun to write this history; but, not living to finish it, the King, who was a great favourer of that work, and was not in want of choice of fit workmen, preferred Sir Henry Wotton before all others. On receiving the royal invitation, he took that opportunity of applying for the payment of some part of the debt due to him from the Crown; but, the King's promise of a pension of five hundred pounds per ann. while he should be engaged in this work, fully answering his expectations, he accordingly set without delay upon the history, but lived to finish nothing more of it than the characters of some of our Kings, which are inserted in his posthumous works.

Sir

Sir Henry omitted no proper opportunities of shewing his gratitude to the King, and in that spirit looking with indignation on the 'Small Welcome', as he called it, given to him on his return from Scotland in 1633, 'fecit indignatio plausum;' he wrote a panegyric in Latin, which was printed in 4to. the same year, with this title, 'Ad Regem e Scotia reducem Henrici Wottonii plausus & vota.' He sent this piece to a certain Nobleman with a letter, in which he has these words: 'There is, says he, borne a small welcome to the King from Scotland (whom I have not yet seen since his return) I know not how out of a little indignation. They have sent us over from Leyden, from France, from Polonia, &c. a tempest of panegyrics and laudatives of their Princes; whereupon I debated with myself, 'What! have we not as good a theme and theatre as they? or do we want sense or zeal to express our happiness?' This stirred my very bowels, and within a while my pen, such as it is. I confess the subject is so high, as I fear may condemn my obscurity to have undertaken it; but withal so true, as I hope will not misbecome my ingenuity. Howsoever I submit it to your judgment, and, if in charity you shall be pleased to like any thing in it, I humbly beseech you, that you would be pleased to take some occasion of speaking favourably of it to the King himself; for, though I aim at nothing by it, save the very doing it, yet I should be glad to have it impressed by better judgments than my own.'

However, the next year, 1634, in coming from the Lord Treasurer, where he had been to solicit the payment of a debt of four thousand pounds, due to him from the Crown, he was arrested for a debt of three hundred pounds, and obliged to lie under the arrest till the debt was discharged by an execution. He frequently lamented the bad state of his finances, occasioned by the delay in satisfying his arrears due for his expences in his foreign employments; and in 1637, finding himself in a declining state of health, he made his will, in which were the most earnest requests to his executors, trustees, and legatees, to use their best endeavours for obtaining his said arrears, and thereby the satisfaction of his creditors. After appointing his two grand nephews, Albert Moreton and Thomas Bargrave, his executors, and Dr. Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Nicholas Pey, and John Harrison, supervisors, he proceeds thus: And, I do pray the aforesaid Dr. Bargrave and Mr. Nicholas Pey to be solicitors for such arrearages as

shall appear due unto me from his Majesty's Exchequer at the time of my death; and to assist my forenamed executors in some reasonable and conscientious satisfaction of my creditors, and discharge of my legacies now specified.—And first having bequeathed to the King several curious pictures, and all the papers of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Knt. during his famous employment under Queen Elisabeth in Scotland and France; also to the Queen Dioscorides, with the plants naturally coloured, and the text translated by Matthiolo in the best language of Tuscany, whence her said Majesty was lineally descended; and to the Prince a picture of his aunt the Queen of Bohemia; he leaves to the Archbishop of Canterbury a picture of Divine Love; to the Bishop of London, Dr. Juxon, Lord High Treasurer, a picture of Heraclitus bewailing, and Democritus laughing at the world; most humbly beseeching the said Lord Archbishop, his Grace, and the Bishop of London, of both whose favours, says he, I have tasted in my life-time, to intercede with my most gracious Sovereign after my death, in the bowels of Jesus Christ, that out of compassionate memory of my long services (wherein I more studied the public honour than my own utility) some order may be taken out of my arrears due in the Exchequer for such satisfaction of my creditors, as those who I have ordained supervisors of this my last will and testament shall present unto their Lordships, without their further trouble. Hoping likewise in his Majesty's most indubitable goodness, that he will keep me from all prejudice, which I may otherwise suffer by any defect of formality in the demand of my said arrears.—To Dr. Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury, he leaves his Viol de Gambo, which, says he, hath been twice with me in Italy. After which he concludes thus: 'To my other supervisor, Mr. Nicholas Pey, I leave my chest or cabinet of instruments or engines of all kinds of uses; in the lower box whereof are some fit to be bequeathed to none, but so intire an honest man as he is: [In it were Italian locks, picklocks, screws to force open doors, and many things of worth and rarity that he had gathered in his foreign travels.] I likewise leave him forty pounds for his pains in the solicitation of my arrears, and am sorry that my ragged estate can reach no further to one that hath taken such care for me in the same kind, during all my foreign employments. To the library at Eton college I leave all my MSS. not before disposed; and to each of the Fellows a plain ring of gold,

gold, enameled black, all save the verge, with this motto within, 'Amor unit omnia.'—Mr. Walton assures us, that every person named in his will did gladly receive their legacies, by which, and his most just and passionate desires for the payment of his debts, they joined in assisting the overseers of his will; and by their joint endeavours to the King (than whom none was more willing) conscionable satisfaction was given for his just debts.

He likewise in the same view applied to the King this year for the reversion of the mastership of the Savoy, of which still he reaped no benefit. From the time of his settling at Eton he went usually once a year, if not oftener, to Bocton-hall, which was much beloved by him, and where, he would say, he found a cure for all cares by the cheerful company, which he called the living furniture of the place, and a restoration of his strength by the connaturalness of that which he called his genial air. He yearly went also to Oxford; but the summer before his death he changed that for a journey to Winchester college; and in his way back he made some pathetic reflections. These were spoken to a friend, his companion in that journey. 'How useful; said he, was that advice of a holy monk, who persuaded his friend to perform his customary devotions in a constant place; because in that place we usually meet with those very thoughts, which possessed us at our last being there. And I find it thus far experimentally true, that my now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sat when I was a boy, occasioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me; sweet thoughts indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures, without mixtures of cares; and those to be enjoyed when time (which I therefore thought slow paced) had changed my youth into manhood. But age and experience have taught me that those were but empty hopes: For I have always found it true, as my Saviour did foretell, 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' Nevertheless, I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreation, and, questionless, possessed with the same thoughts, that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another, both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and deaths.'

After his return to Eton, which was about five months before his death, he became much more retired and contemplative. In which time he was often visited by the learned Mr. John Hales, then a Fellow of that college, to whom he ex-

pressed a sense of his drawing near the harbour (as he called it) of death, thanking God, that he was willing to leave this world in expectation of a better. These and the like expressions were uttered by him at the beginning of a feverish disorder, attended with an asthma, or short spitting. This hectic was his constitutional distemper, which frequently attacked him. In one of these fits he composed a hymn, which neither in the sentiments, expression, nor yet even in the harmony of the numbers or rhythmus, yields to any of Mr. Waller's. It is intitled, 'A hymn to my God in a night of my late sickness,' and runs thus:

O Thou great Power, in whom I move,
For whom I live, to whom I die,
Behold me thro' thy beams of love,
Whilst on this couch of tears I lie;
And cleanse my sordid soul within,
By thy Christ's blood, the bath of sin.

No hallow'd oils, no grains I need,
No rags of saints, no purging fire;
One rosy drop from David's seed
Was worlds of seas to quench thine ire.
O precious ransom! which, once paid,
That Consummatum est was said;

And said by him, that said no more,
But seal'd it with his sacred breath,
Thou then, that hast dispung'd my score,
And, dying, wast the death of Death,
Be to me now, on Thee I call,
My life, my strength, my joy, my all.

These truly musical lines were probably not later in time than any of Mr. Waller's composition. But it is much more than probable, that a poem written by Sir Henry in his youth was composed long before Mr. Waller's appearance. Though ambition shewed itself foremost in Sir Henry's nature, yet he was not without some mixture of the tender passion. In his youthful days we find him sacrificing at the altar of love, as well as Mr. Waller; like Mr. Waller too, he met with a Scharissa, who rejected his addresses; but unlike that bard in this, that Sir Henry cured his passion by turning it into disdain, as may be collected from the poem which runs thus:

O faithless world! and thy more faithless part,
A woman's heart,
The true shop of variety, where sits
Nothing but fits,
And fevers of desire, and pangs of love,
Which toys remove:
Why

Why was she born to please, or I to trust
 Words writ in dust ?
 Suff'ring her eyes to govern my despair,
 My pain for air,
 And fruit of time rewarded with untruth,
 The food of youth.
 Untrue she was : Yet I believ'd her eyes
 (Instructed spies)
 Till I was taught that love was but a school
 To breed a fool.
 Or fought she more by triumphs of denial,
 To make a trial
 How far her smiles commanded my weakness ?
 Yield and confess.
 O curse no more thy folly, but for cure
 Blush and endure
 As well thy shame as passion, that were vain,
 And think 'tis gain
 To know, that love lodg'd in a woman's breast
 Is but a guest.

But to return to Sir Henry's last illness ; after less than twenty fits, by the help of familiar physic, and a spare diet, this fever abated, yet so as to leave him much weaker than it found him : And his asthma seemed also to be overcome in a good degree by his forbearing tobacco, which, as many thoughtful men do, he had also taken somewhat immoderately. Thus he continued till about the end of October 1639, when he fell again into a fever, from which, though he seemed to recover,

yet the fits, which were wont to visit him like civil friends, and after some short time to leave him, came now both oftener and with more violence, and at last took up their constant habitation with him, still weakening his body, and abating his chearfulness, of both which he grew more sensible, and would the oftener retire to his study, where he made many papers that had passed his pen both in his youth and in the busy part of his life useless, by a fire made for that purpose. Thus he made ready for his approaching end, for which he seemed, to those many friends that observed him, to be well prepared, and to be both patient and free from all fear ; and several of his letters wrote on this last sick-bed testify the same. About the beginning of December following he was seized more violently with a quotidian fever, the tenth fit of which stripped him of mortality, which he put off, says Mr. Walton, with as much content and chearfulness as human nature is capable of, being then in great tranquillity of mind, and in perfect peace with God and man. He died in the 72d year of his age, and was interred, pursuant to his own request, in the chapel of Eton college, under a grave-stone marked with the following inscription, for which an express order was found in his will :

Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus author,
 DISPUTANDI PRURITUS ECCLESiarum SCABIES.
 Nomen alias quære.

He wrote several pieces besides those already mentioned in the course of these memoirs, all which were collected after his death, and published with the title of Reliquiæ Wottonianæ : The 3d edition of which came out in 1672, and the 4th, with the addition of several letters to the Lord Zouch, in 1685, 8vo. He wrote some other things not contained in this collection, as a journal of his embassies to Venice, and three Propositions to the Court of Angosciola in matters of Duels.

As to his person, he was tall, and of a winning address ; and Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester, in 1663, who knew him well,

gave this testimony of his parts : ' That he was a man of as florid a wit, and as elegant a pen, as any former (or ours, which in that kind is a most excellent) age hath ever produced. The same is no more than what is evident from his writings, which shew him to have been extremely well versed in poetry, oratory, painting, statuary, architecture, music, and indeed every branch of polite literature.—In short, to make use of an Italian word, which language was so much his delight, he was a person of accomplished 'virtu.' Soon after his death Mr. Cowley wrote his elegy, which begins thus :

What shall we say, since silent now is he,
 Who, when he spoke, all things would silent be ?
 Who had so many languages in store,
 That only fame shall speak of him in more, &c.

REFLECTIONS *on* CHASTITY, *or* FEMALE HONOUR.

WHAT bravery is in men, chastity is in women. This virtue, by making them triumph over every wicked attempt to dishonour them, bestows on them, as the first reward of victory, an universal esteem. And indeed this reward has so many engaging charms in it for a noble and elevated soul, that some young persons, though feeble and timid in their nature, have been seen to arm themselves with heroic courage, and expose themselves to death, to revenge their injured honour. Of this we find the two following signal examples related by Thuanus in his history :

When Don John of Austria, in 1578, commanded in the Netherlands the Spanish army against the Confederates, one of his Officers offered violence to the daughter of an Advocate of Lille, in whose house he lodged. The young Lady, in defending herself, lays hold of the ravisher's poniard, plunges it into his bosom, and absconds. The Captain, finding his wound mortal, makes his confession ; and penetrated with a deep sense of sorrow for his guilt, and a hearty repentance, begs that the virtuous young Lady might be brought to him : ' I wish, says he, you would pardon the injury you have received from me, and, to make some reparation for my base attempt in as great a degree as I am capable of, I declare myself to be your husband. But, as my crime and your virtue have put it out of my power to offer you my person, receive at least, with the name and privileges of my wife which I grant you, the present I make you of all my wealth. Let those who shall come to hear of the affront you had like to receive, learn at the same time that an honourable marriage was the reward of the endeavours I used to dishonour you, and of the courage with which you found means to defend yourself.' So saying, the noble Spaniard, with the consent of the father, and in presence of the priest who came to receive his confession, marries the young woman. He expired immediately after, leaving it to be judged which deserved to be admired most, the generosity whereby he repaired his fault, or the courage of the young Lady for preserving her honour.

In the same year, 1578, the Duke of Anjou, brother of Henry III, marched a body of forces into the Netherlands to help the Confederates against the Spaniards. There was a Captain, by name Pont, in his army, who had taken up his quarters

in the village of Becourt, at the house of a wealthy farmer, named John Millet, who had three very beautiful daughters. The eldest, who acted as housekeeper, the mother being dead, shewed all possible attention to accommodate a guest, whom it was her father's interest to behave with great respect to. In a few days time the Officer found himself smitten by charms he had an opportunity of often seeing. Resolved to satisfy his passion, and that speedily, he invites the father and daughter to sup with him. In the midst of the feast, he asks her in a laughing mood, in marriage. The farmer, without seeming that he had penetrated into his vile sentiments, made a modest refusal, pretending the inequality of conditions. Pont immediately flies into a great passion, pushes him rudely out of the room, catches hold of the daughter as she was running out, abuses, and then delivers her over to the brutality of some subalterns who had helped to facilitate his villainy, and all together afterwards force her again to sit down at table with them. This young person, who was but sixteen years old, shewed, on this occasion, a courage far beyond her years. Persuaded that she should less deplore her misfortune, than think of revenging the injury done her, she gained upon herself to dissemble her resentment, and even appeared not disconcerted at the infamous proposals made to her. But she was not long in using violence to herself : For, the Captain turning to one of his men who whispered him in the ear, she snatched up a knife, and buried it in his heart. Then overthrowing the table in an instant, she slipped away whilst the Officer's people were assisting him. She runs to her father, tells him of what had passed, and exhorts him to fly away with his other two daughters. For her part, her life was of too great a burden to her to think of escaping the punishment that threatened her, and she would therefore wait the worst from her ravishers. It fell out as she expected ; they tied her to a tree and shot her to death. Before she expired, this heroic girl cried out to her executioners : Fire, ye barbarians, at the marks I bear of your brutality, which have made me unworthy of life ; I can gladly receive death from your hands as a present. Heaven, which has revenged my honour by the loss of your chief, will not also leave this last horror unpunished.' The event justified her prediction ; the father, worthy

thy of such a daughter, spirits up with his resentment the neighbouring peasants; they take up arms on all sides; the assassins are exterminated: And, as on these occasions

justice is little consulted, four intire companies were massacred, and not one Frenchman escaped with life from these quarters.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 26 of our last.

Upon the death of King William, the Privy-council came in a body to wait on the new Queen. She received them with a well-considered speech, expressed in these terms:

‘ My Lords,

‘ I AM extremely sensible of the general misfortune to these kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the King, and the great weight and burthen it brings in particular on myself; which nothing could encourage me to undergo, but the great concern I have for the preservation of our religion, and the laws and liberties of my country. All these being as dear to me, as they can be to any person whatsoever, you may depend upon it, that no pains nor diligence shall ever be wanted, on my part, to preserve and support them; to maintain the succession in the Protestant line, and the government in Church and State as it is by law established. I think it proper, upon this occasion of my first speaking to you, to declare my own opinion of the importance of carrying on all the preparations we are making to oppose the great power of France; and I shall lose no time in giving our allies all assurances, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to pursue the true interest of England, together with their’s, for the support of the common cause. In order to these ends, I shall always be ready to ask the advice of my Council, and of both Houses of Parliament; and desirous to countenance and employ all those, who shall heartily concur and join with me, in supporting and maintaining the present establishment and constitution against all enemies and opposers whatsoever.’

The Queen pronounced this, as she did all her other speeches, with great weight and authority, and, with a softness of voice, and sweetness in the pronunciation, that added much life to all she spoke; and these, her first expressions, were heard with great and just acknowledgments. After this declaration, she caused all the Lords, and other of the late King’s Privy-council, to take the oaths to her in the same quality; and ordered a proclamation to be published immediately, signifying her pleasure, that all persons, being in

office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, should so continue till further directions.

As, by the act made five years before, the Parliament, notwithstanding the King’s death, was now continued to sit, both Houses met the same day, and unanimously voted to address the Queen to condole with her on this sad occasion, and to congratulate her happy accession to the throne. Then the Lords, in a conference, acquainted the Commons, that orders were given for proclaiming her Majesty that afternoon; which was accordingly done with the usual solemnity, and the loud acclamations of the people. Though it is remarkable, that this day afforded a visible mixture of sorrow and joy; many being apprehensive, that the death of King William, at so critical a juncture, might be attended with consequences fatal to Europe in general, and to the Protestant succession of these kingdoms in particular.

The next day, pursuant to their vote, the Lords in a body attended the Queen with an address, ‘ Most heartily congratulating her Majesty’s accession to the throne, assuring her of their zealous and firm resolution to support her undoubted right and title, and the succession of the Protestant line, against all her enemies whatsoever; being sensible their great loss was no otherwise to be repaired, to themselves and their confederates, but by a most sincere and vigorous adherence to her Majesty and her allies, in the prosecution of those measures, already entered into, to reduce the exorbitant power of France: And humbly desiring, that, for the encouragement of her Majesty’s allies, no time might be lost in communicating to them her Majesty’s resolutions of adhering firmly to the alliances already made, which they should never be wanting, to the utmost of their power to enable her Majesty to maintain.’ The Queen told them, ‘ She received these assurances with great satisfaction; and that her endeavours should always be sincere, to promote the true interest of England, and to support their common cause.’

The same day, in the evening, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended her Majesty with an address to the same purpose: They unanimously assured her, ‘ that they

they would to the utmost assist and support her Majesty on that throne, where God had placed her, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all her enemies. And, since nothing could conduce more to the honour and safety of her Majesty and her kingdoms, than maintaining inviolably such alliances as had been, or should be made, for preserving the liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France, they assured her, that they were firmly resolved to enable her to prosecute that glorious design. And, that all her subjects might rest in a full assurance of happiness under her Majesty's reign, they would maintain the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, according to the limitations in the several acts of settlement, and effectually provide for and make good the public credit of the nation.' The Queen returned them 'her hearty thanks for the kind assurances they gave her, which could not be more agreeably confirmed to her, than by their giving dispatch in all their preparations for the public service, and the support of the allies.' And this good harmony between the Queen and her Parliament, together with the resolution of the Commons about Public Credit, immediately raised the national funds above their former value, which, upon King William's death, had fallen above 15 per cent. The Queen not only answered the addresses of both Houses in this favourable manner, but, moreover, she received all that came to her so graciously, that they went from her highly satisfied with her goodness and her obliging deportment; for she hearkened with attention to every thing that was said to her.

Two days after, the Queen went to the House of Peers with the usual solemnity, and addressed herself to both Houses in the following speech:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I CANNOT too much lament my own unhappiness, in succeeding so immediately after the loss of a King, who was the great support not only of these kingdoms, but of all Europe; and I am extremely sensible of the weight and difficulty it brings upon me.

'But the true concern I have for our religion, for the laws and liberties of England, for the maintaining the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line, and the government in Church and State as by law established, encourages me in this great undertaking; which, I promise myself, will be successful by the blessing of

God, and the continuance of that fidelity and affection, of which you have given me so full assurance.

'The present conjuncture of affairs requires the greatest application and dispatch; and I am very glad to find, in your several addresses, so unanimous a concurrence in the same opinion with me, that too much cannot be done, for the encouragement of our allies, to reduce the exorbitant power of France.

'I cannot but think it very necessary, upon this occasion, to desire you to consider of proper methods towards obtaining of an Union between England and Scotland, which has been so lately recommended to you, as a matter that very nearly concerns the peace and security of both kingdoms.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

'I need not put you in mind, that the revenue for defraying the expences of the civil government is expired.

'I rely intirely upon your affection for the supplying it in such a manner as shall be most suitable for the honour and dignity of the Crown.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It shall be my constant endeavour to make you the best return for that duty and affection you have expressed to me, by a careful and diligent administration for the good of all my subjects; and, as I know 'my own heart to be intirely English,' I can very sincerely assure you, there is not any thing you can expect or desire from me, which I shall not be ready to do, for the happiness and prosperity of England; and you shall always find 'me a strict and religious observer of my word.'

There are two passages in this speech, which were thought not so well considered; particularly that expression, that, 'her heart was intirely English,' which was looked on as a reflection on the late King, and occasioned much discourse, and not a little discontent. The other passage was, that 'they should always find her a strict and religious observer of her word;' there having been an expression of the same kind in her Father's first speech, how little soever it was afterwards remembered by him.

The Commons, the next day, returned their thanks for the Queen's speech, by such Members of their House as were of the Privy council; and, the day following, the Lords attended her with an address, importing, 'That they could not sufficiently express the great satisfaction they

they received from her most gracious speech, trusting in God it would have the same effect at home as abroad, equally reviving the hearts of her allies and subjects, uniting all people, and encouraging their utmost endeavours in the common cause. That the sincere concern her Majesty had shewed for our religion, the government in Church and State, and the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line; the hazards she had exposed herself to, in concert with his late glorious Majesty, for maintaining our laws and liberties, as well as her most gracious assurances at this time, gave her subjects such a confidence in her promises, such a dutiful affection to her person, such a zeal for her service, as would oblige them to make the utmost efforts to support her Majesty under the weight and difficulties of the present conjuncture. The concern (added their Lordships) your Majesty expresses for your allies, is a farther obligation laid upon us, who are sensible their preservation is necessary to our own, and who are as desirous as ever to support the character of the Crown of England, in enabling your Majesty to maintain the balance of Europe. We cannot make suitable returns to your Majesty, for your most gracious promises of a careful and diligent administration for the public good, which we think ourselves sufficiently secured of by so solemn an engagement under your sacred word. Your Majesty hath been pleased to assure us of all we could wish, and recommend to us what we ought to desire; and we doubt not your pious intentions will procure a blessing from Heaven. And your Majesty may be assured, that resolutions, so becoming a Queen of England, cannot but make the deepest impression upon all hearts that are true to the interest of their country.' To this the Queen was pleased to answer: 'That it was a great satisfaction to her to find, that what she had said had their Lordships concurrence and approbation; and she was willing to repeat to them, that she should always hold very exactly to the assurances she had given them.'

The address of condolence and congratulation of the Bishops and Clergy of London having, the same day, been presented to the Queen by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London being indisposed, her Majesty made answer: 'That she was very well pleased with the marks of their good will, and they might be sure she should always have a particular care of the Church.' The Dissenters, in and about London, presented also an

address, which was the more remarkable, because all the Nonconformists (except the Quakers) joined in it. The Queen, in her answer, 'assured them of her protection, and that she should do nothing to forfeit her interest in their affections.' Which words were afterwards remembered, when the royal assent was given to the Schism and Occasional bills. The City of London, and all the counties, cities, and even the subaltern bodies of cities, came up with addresses. In these, a very great diversity of style was observed; some mentioned the late King in terms full of respect and gratitude; others named him very coldly; some took no notice of him, nor of his death, and simply congratulated her accession to the Crown; and some insinuated reflections on his memory, as if the Queen had been ill-used by him. Her Majesty received all civilly; to most she said nothing, to others she expressed herself in general words; and some things were given out in her name, which she disowned.

The consternation at the Hague, for King William's death, was exceeding great. Upon the first news of it, the States-general and those of Holland assembled immediately; they looked upon one another as men amazed; they embraced each other, and promised to hold together, and adhere to the interests of their country; they sat up most part of the night, and sent out all orders that were necessary upon so extraordinary an emergency, and dispatched letters to the Provinces and to the cities of Holland, to acquaint them with the news, and to exhort to union, and a perseverance in the alliances and concerted designs. The Imperial, Prussian, and Danish Ministers sent also expresses to their respective Courts on this occasion, and went all to the English Envoys. Count Goetz encouraged them, by assuring them this accident would not cause the least alteration in the resolutions of the Emperor; and that he had just received the important news from Vienna, that the King of the Romans would, in person, make the campaign on the Rhine. As the express from England had brought the Queen's speech to her Privy-council, it was agreed by these Ministers, that it should be translated into French and Dutch, in order to revive the drooping spirits of the people; which had a very good effect. The next day (March 25, 1702, N. S.) the States-general met early in the morning, and again in the evening. The States of Holland, being likewise assembled, Pensionary Fagel made them

them a moving but, withal, an encouraging speech. He imparted to them a letter he had received from the Earl of Marlborough, in the Queen's name, with very express assurances of union, assistance, and vigour. Upon this, the States of Holland went in a body to the Assembly of the States-general, where, having condoled their irreparable loss, they represented, 'That, in this dangerous conjuncture, nothing could prove more effectual for their preservation, than a perfect unity, mutual confidence, and a vigorous resolution for the defence of their country, and by adhering firmly to those measures already entered into, and such as should be judged farther expedient for the good of the common cause; declaring withal, that they were ready to perform their part, and rather to sacrifice all their blood and treasure, than to see their State, their liberty, and their religion destroyed.' This representation was highly applauded by the States-general, who returned thanks to the States of Holland for their zealous resolutions in that perilous conjuncture; and assured them of their hearty concurrence for the safety and welfare of the State, and strenuously carrying on the common cause; and they ordered letters to be sent to the other provinces, to invite them to give the same assurances. The City of Amsterdam, to signalise themselves more particularly on that occasion, signified to the States-general, that they would not only consent to such resolutions as should be thought necessary at that time, but would advance money to those provinces which could not so readily furnish out their quotas that should be granted. The States-general, soon after, published their resolutions at large in print to the same effect; and concluded: 'That they were resolved religiously to maintain their treaties and alliances, entered into with their confederates; steadfastly to pursue the contents thereof; vigorously and cordially to put them in execution; to persevere in the measures already taken, and agree to such other measures as should be thought convenient; and that notice should be given of this their true meaning and intention to all their allies and confederates.'

For a farther encouragement to the States, the next post brought a letter, in French, from Queen Anne, which she had writ, pursuant to her declaration in Council, and the Lords desire in their first address. The letter was sent to Mr. Stanhope, with new credentials as Envoy-extraordinary from England; both which,

as he was then ill of the gout, he immediately delivered, by the hands of his Secretary, to the President of the week. The Queen's letter was as follows:

'High and Mighty Lords, our dear Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

'IT is not without a sensible grief, that we find ourselves obliged to acquaint you with the afflicting news of the death of the Most High and Most Mighty Prince, William III, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, our most dear brother, of glorious memory. He was seized on Wednesday last with a fever, which so much increased the following days, that, notwithstanding all the remedies that were made use of, he expired at eight of the clock on Sunday morning. This is certainly a very great loss to all Europe, and in particular to your State, whose interest he always maintained with so much valour, prudence, zeal, and conduct. And, as it has pleased God that we should succeed him in the throne of these kingdoms, we shall also succeed him in the same inclination to preserve a constant union and amity with you, and maintain all the alliances that have been made with your State by our said dear brother, and other our predecessors; and likewise to concur with you in all the measures that shall be necessary, for the preservation of the common liberty of Europe, and for reducing the power of France within due bounds. This we desire you to be fully assured of, and that we shall always look upon the interests of England, and those of your State, to be inseparable, and united by such ties as cannot be broken, without the greatest prejudice to both nations. We pray God to keep you High, and Mighty Lords, in his holy protection.'

'Given at our Court at St. James's, March 10, 1702, in the first year of our reign.

These assurances from the Queen, and the good disposition of both Houses of Parliament, expressed in their addresses (which were also come over) were a great comfort to the States in the loss of the Stadtholder; but what revived them most was the arrival of the Earl of Marlborough, with the character of Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The Queen, five days after her accession, had made him and the Duke of Bedford Knights of the Garter; and, the next day, having declared the Earl Captain-general of her forces, both at home and abroad, she sent him into Holland to give the States full

full assurances of her maintaining the alliances that had been concluded by the late King, and of doing every thing that the common concerns of Europe required. This the Ambassador delivered in a speech to the States, which was printed and dispersed for the satisfaction of the people, March 31, N. S. The speech, translated from the French, was as follows:

‘ High and Mighty Lords,

‘ IT having pleased the Divine Providence to take to himself his Majesty King William, of glorious memory, to the great loss of his kingdoms, the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and of all Europe, the Queen, my Mistress, who by the same Divine Providence succeeds to the throne of her ancestors, as your Lordships have been informed by her Majesty’s letter, hath commanded me to declare to your Lordships, that it is her sincere desire and inclination to preserve with you the same union, friendship, and strict correspondence, as hath subsisted during the course of the preceding reign, as being persuaded, that nothing in this world can be more conducive to the safety and welfare of both nations, whose interests are the same. Her Majesty hath also ordered me to acquaint your High and Mighty Lordships, that she is firmly resolved to contribute all that lies in her power towards the promoting and increasing this union, friendship, and correspondence; and to make that a constant maxim of her government.

‘ Her Majesty has further commanded me to assure your High and Mighty Lordships, that she will not only exactly and faithfully observe and execute the treaties and alliances made between the Kings, her predecessors, and your High and Mighty Lordships; but that she is likewise ready to renew and confirm them; as also to concur with you in all measures, which have been taken by the late King of glorious memory, in pursuance of these alliances.

‘ Her Majesty is likewise disposed to enter into such other stricter alliances and engagements, which shall most conduce to the interests of both nations, to the preservation of the liberty of Europe, and to the reducing within just bounds the exorbitant power of France.

‘ In the mean time, her Majesty is ready from this moment, and without any delay, to concur with your High and Mighty Lordships, and the other allies, to this end, with all her forces, as well by sea as land.

‘ And her Majesty, to shew her zeal the more, has been pleased to authorise me to concert with your High and Mighty Lordships the necessary operations.

‘ These motives obliged her Majesty to order me to depart with all speed, to come and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible assurances, without having any regard to the usual formalities.

‘ And I deem it a very great happiness, that her Majesty has done me the honour to employ me in this commission, since it gives me the opportunity of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships the zeal I have for your service.’

Dyckvelt, the President of the week, answered this speech in the name of the States, ‘ expressing their great affliction for the death of the late King; their congratulation of her Majesty’s succession to the throne; their hearty thanks for the assurance of her friendship, and their own resolution readily to concur with her Majesty in a vigorous prosecution of the common interest.’ To which he added: ‘ That his Excellency’s person would be highly acceptable to them, not only for the Queen’s choice of him, and for the sake of King William, who first invested him with that character, but for his own merit.’ It was observed, that, when the President mentioned the late King, the tears ran down his cheeks.

[To be continued.]

Virtues of CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

Leigh, February 7, 1768.

I AM much for reducing medicine to its primitive simplicity, and think the Ancients exceeded us in some things, though we excel them in others: Let us join then their knowledge to ours, as the best method to improve the art, and thereby gain credit both to ourselves and to our profession.

To instance an example, I shall, at this

time, pitch upon a particular vegetable, which, though so very common, I fancy its virtues are yet but little known in the present practice.

Carduus Benedictus, the Blessed Thistle, well worthy the title, an annual plant, cultivated in gardens, flowers in June and July, the best time to be gathered; should be dried in the shade, and kept in a dry

airy place to prevent moulding and rotting, as it is very apt to do.

The leaves and seeds, the only parts used in pharmacy, have a penetrating bitter taste, not very strong, nor durable, attended at first with an ingrateful flavour, much of which it loses by keeping. Even cold rather extracts, in a few minutes, the fine, lighter, and more grateful parts of this excellent plant; but, if the digestion be continued some hours, the disagreeable parts will be extracted also.

Hence a strong decoction is exceeding nauseous, and even offensive to the stomach; but rectified spirits of wine gain a very pleasant bitter taste, that remains uninjured in the extract.

The nauseous decoction is sometimes used alone to provoke vomiting, and a strong infusion to promote the operation of other emetics; but the elegant bitter, when freed from the offensive parts of the herb, may be advantageously applied to other purposes.

A light infusion of clipped *Carduus* in cold water is excellent in loss of appetite, where the stomach is injured by irregularities, and far preferable to the common compound bitters of the shops and taverns.

What need is there then to be at the unnecessary expence and trouble of making such a farraginous bitter tincture as some so fondly keep by them; of gentian, snake-

root, orange-peel, saffron, cardamums, and cochineal, when this single plant alone furnishes us with a simple stomach bitter preferable to them all so jumbled together?

With me, this is always a medical maxim: The more simple a medicine is, the more wholesome it is. And a tender stomach, that cannot be reconciled to a compound prescription, may be brought by degrees to a simple one; and that is no small advantage gained.

A strong infusion made in cold, or warm water, if drank freely, and the patient be covered up warm, will produce a plentiful sweat, much safer and better, than when forced by confounded Venice treacle; and promote all the glandular secretions in general besides; or, dashed with white wine, it may be of great service, after catching cold, to restore interrupted perspiration, and set all to rights again.

A quarter, or half a pint fasting, or an hour or two before dinner, or both, is good to create an appetite; or a dram made from it to such who can bear nothing colder in their stomach. It kills worms besides.

It makes a fit bitter also to take with the bark, both to make it sit easier, and to render that drug still more efficacious. Lesser centaury is intitled also to all I have said on the Blessed Thistle.

Yours, J Cook.

A full Account of FALSE DELICACY, a new Comedy, by Hugh Kelly, now performing at Drury-lane Theatre.

THE persons of the drama are, MEN: Colonel Rivers, Cecil, Sir Harry Newburg, Lord Winworth, Sidney, Footmen, &c.—WOMEN: Lady Betty Lambton, Miss Marchmont, Miss Rivers, Mrs. Harley, Sally.—The SCENE is at Richmond; and the TIME, the time of representation.

IN the first Act, the scene being an apartment at Lady Betty Lambton's, Sidney intimates to Lord Winworth, that he cannot help thinking but that Lady Betty's refusal was infinitely more the result of an extraordinary delicacy, than the want of affection for his Lordship; To which he replies, 'My dear Cousin, you are very much mistaken; I am not one of those coxcombs who imagine a woman does not know her own mind; or who, because they are treated with civility by a Lady who has rejected their addresses, suppose she is secretly debating in their favour: Lady Betty is a woman of sense, and must consequently despise coquetry or affectation. The case however was as Sid-

ney had hinted. His Lordship, though a Nobleman of unexceptionable character, and very agreeable to Lady Betty, was, notwithstanding, rejected by her, because she thought a second marriage highly indelicate. So that, not in the least imagining that she had any secret inclination for him, his Lordship, in real despair of success in his amour with her, determines to offer his hand to Miss Marchmont, a young Lady of great merit, who, having lost her parents, and hopes of a fortune with them, while a child, had been supported by the generosity of Mr. Cecil and Lady Betty; and to Miss Marchmont his Lordship was inclined to hope he was not unacceptable, from her having interested herself in his favour with Lady Betty, whose influence with Miss Marchmont he also intends to request. This declaration of his Lordship was very disagreeable news to Sidney, who passionately admired the very woman to whom his Lordship was immediately going with an offer of his person and fortune. But, as Sidney's marriage with Miss

Miss Rivers was, as he fancied, unavoidable, he was almost pleased that he had never obtained any encouragement from Miss Marchmont, as he should now be reduced to the painful alternative, either of giving up his own hopes, or of opposing the happiness of such a friend as his Lordship.

The next scene brings us acquainted with the character of Mrs. Harley, a facetious widow, and an enemy to all formality. In company with Miss Marchmont, she accosts Sidney as he was musing on what Lord Winworth had told him.

Mrs. Harley. O here my dear girl is the sweet swain in propria persona :—Only mind what a funeral sermon face the creature has, notwithstanding the agreeable prospects before him.—Well, of all things in the world, defend me I say from a sober husband !

Sidney. You are extremely welcome, Mrs. Harley, to divert yourself——

Mrs. Harley. He speaks too in as melancholy a tone as a passing-bell :—Lord, Lord, what can Colonel Rivers see in the wretch to think of him for a son-in-law ?—Only look Miss Marchmont at his love-exciting countenance ;—Observe the Cupids that ambush in these eyes ;—These lips to be sure are fraught with the honey of Hybla :—Go you lifeless devil you.—go, try to get a little animation into this unfortunate face of yours.

Sidney. Upon my word my face is very much oblig'd to you.

Miss March. You are a mad creature, my dear, and yet I envy your spirits prodigiously.

Mrs. Harley. And so you ought.—But, for all that, you and Lady Betty are unaccountably fond of those halt-soul'd fellows, who are as mechanically regular as so many pieces of clock-work, and never strike above once an hour upon a new observation—who are so sentimental and so dull—so wise and so drowsy.—Why I thought Lady Betty had already a sufficient quantity of lead in her family without taking in this lump to increase the weight of it.

Miss March. What can she possibly mean, Mr. Sidney ?

Sidney. 'Tis impossible to guess, Madam. The lively widow will still have her laugh without sparing any body.

Upon Sidney's leaving them, having received a message from Lord Winworth, desiring the favour of his company, they are joined by Lady Betty, Cecil, and Sir Harry. These two Gentlemen are characterised, though near relations, as form-

ing a contract, which is often extremely diverting. They have a great regard for each other, but are continually wrangling. Cecil is exceeding plain in his dress ; Sir Harry is always at the top of the fashion.

Lady Betty. Indeed, Sir Harry, I think they're too hard for you.

Mrs. Harley. Why, I think so too—especially my friend Cecil, who, with that unfortunate shock of hair, has no great right to be considered as a standard for dress in this country.

Cecil. Ah, widow, there are many heads in this country with much more extraordinary things upon them than my unfortunate shock of hair, as you call it :—What do you think of these wings, for instance, that cover the ears of my cousin Mercury ?

Sir Harry. Death ! don't spoil my hair.

Cecil. You see this fellow is so tortured upon the wheel of fashion, that a single touch immediately throws him into agonies ?—Now, my dress is as easy as it's simple, and five minutes—

Sir Harry. With the help of your five fingers, equips you at any time for the drawing room,—ha ! ha ! ha !

Lady Betty. Well ! Mr. Cecil must take his own way, I think—so come along, Ladies,—let us go into the garden, and send my brother to Sir Harry to settle the business about Theodora. [Miss Rivers.]

Cecil. Theodora !—What a charming name for the romance of a circulating library ;—I wonder, Lady Betty, your brother wou'd'nt call his girl Deborah, after her grandmother— ?

Mrs. Harley. Deborah !—O I should hate such an old-fashioned name abominably—

Cecil. And I hate this new fashion of calling our children by pompous appellations.—By and by we shan't have a Ralph or a Roger, a Bridget or an Alice remaining in the kingdom.—The dregs of the people have adopted this unaccountable custom ; and a fellow who keeps a little alehouse at the bottom of my avenue in the country, has no less than an Augustus-Frederic, a Scipio Africanus, and a Matilda-Wilhelmina-Leonora in his family.

Lady Betty interrupts a further flow of this mirth, by inviting the company to take a tour in the garden before dinner. Cecil, attentive to forward the suit of his kinsman Sir Harry, takes an opportunity to introduce him to Colonel Rivers, who had been in the garden before them ; whereupon Sir Harry solicits his consent to his marriage with his daughter, by whom

whom his address was favoured unknown to the Colonel, who, having promised Miss Rivers to Mr. Sidney, could not be prevailed upon to break his word by Sir Harry's more splendid offer. He declares, however, his esteem for Sir Harry as a valuable acquaintance, but that he is not at liberty to receive him for a son-in-law.

In the second Act, the scene a garden, Lady Betty acquaints Mrs. Harley with her regret for having repulsed Lord Winworth, who, she tells her, has sent to beg half an hour's private conversation with her, on business of importance, which her Ladyship hopes it to renew his addresses, Mrs. Harley proposes to remove every difficulty by hinting to his Lordship, that Lady Betty is disposed to listen to him with favour. This expedient her Ladyship rejects as indelicate, and conjures Mrs. Harley to keep her partiality for his Lordship a profound secret.

Sir Harry, in another part of the garden, informs Cecil of the reception he had met with from the Colonel.

Cecil. Well, didn't I tell you, the moment you opened this affair to me, that the Colonel was a man of too much sense to give his daughter to a coxcomb?

Sir Harry. But what if I should tell you, that his daughter shall be still mine, and in spite of his teeth?

Cecil. Why even your vanity can't think that a young Lady of her good sense can possibly be in love with you?

Sir Harry. What, you think that no likely circumstance I see?

Cecil. I do really—Formerly indeed the women were fools enough to be caught by the frippery of externals, and so a fellow neither picked a pocket, nor put up with an affront, he was a dear toad—a sweet creature—and a wicked devil;—nay, the wicked devil was quite an angel of a man—and, like another Alexander, in proportion to the number of wretches which he made, he constantly increased the lustre of his reputation—till at last, having conquered all his worlds, he sat down with that celebrated ruffian, and wept because he could commit no farther outrages upon society.

Sir Harry. O my good moralising cousin, you'll find yourself cursedly out in your politics; and I shall convince you in a few hours, that a handsome suit on the back of a sprightly young fellow will still do more among the women, than all your sentiment and slovenliness.—

Cecil. What! would you persuade me that Miss Rivers will go off with you—?

Sir Harry. You have hit the mark for once in your life.

Cecil. And so Harry you imagine, that, by the common maxims of fashionable life, you may appear to be a friend to the Colonel at the very moment you are going to rob him of his daughter.—For shame kinsman—for shame—have some pride if you have no virtue—and don't smile in a man's face when you want to do him the greatest of all injuries—don't, Harry—

Sir Harry. Cecil, I scorn a base action as much as you, or as much as any man—but I love Miss Rivers honourably.—I ask nothing from her father, and as her person is her own, she has a right to bestow it where she pleases.

Cecil. I am answered—her person is her own—and she has a right to be miserable her own way—

Sir Harry. Dear Cecil, I am more to be pitied than condemned in this transaction.—When I first endeavoured to make myself agreeable to Miss Rivers, I imagined her family would readily countenance my addresses, and, when I succeeded in that endeavour, I had not time to declare myself in form, before her father entered into this engagement with Sidney.—The moment I heard it mentioned, I wrote to him, offering him a carte blanche, and this morning a repetition of my offer was treated with contempt.—I have therefore been forced into the measure you disapprove so much—but I hope my conduct, in the character of the son-in-law, will amply atone for any error in my behaviour as a friend.

Cecil. Well, well, we must make the best of a bad market,—her father has no right to force her inclinations;—'tis equally cruel and unjust; therefore you may depend upon my utmost endeavours not only to assist you in carrying her off, but in appeasing all family resentments.—For, really, you are so often in the wrong, that one must stand by you a little when you are in the right,—so I shall be ready for you, kinsman.

Sir Harry. Why, Cecil, this is honest—this is really friendly—and you shall abuse me a whole twelvemonth without my answering a syllable—but for the present I must leave you—yonder I see Miss Rivers—we have some little matters to talk of—you understand me—and now—

[Exit.

Cecil. For a torrent of rapture and nonsense.—What egregious puppies does this unaccountable love make of young fellows? Nay, for that matter, what egregious puppies does it not make of old ones?—ecce signum.—'Tis a comfort though, that no body knows I am a puppy in this respect but

but myself.—Here was I fancying that all the partiality I felt for poor Hortensia Marchmont proceeded from my friendship for her father—when, upon an honest examination into my own heart—I find it principally arises from my regard for herself.—I was in hopes a change of objects would have driven the baggage out of my thoughts,—and I went to France;—but I am come home with a settled resolution of asking her to marry a slovenly rascal of fifty, who is to be sure a very likely swain for a young Lady to fall in love with;—but who knows?—The most sensible women have sometimes strange tastes;—and yet it must be a very strange taste that can possibly approve of my overtures.—I'll go cautiously to work, however,—and solicit her as for a friend of my own age and fortune;—so that if she refuses me, which is probable enough—I shan't expose myself to her contempt.—What a ridiculous figure is an old fool sighing at the feet of a young woman?—Zounds, I wonder how the grey-headed dotards have the impudence to ask a blooming girl of twenty to throw herself away upon a moving mummy, or a walking skeleton. [Exit.

The scene then changes to an apartment in Lady Betty's house, where Lord Winworth attends, and intreats her to influence Miss Marchmont in his favour. The manner of his introducing his request having the appearance of renewing his solicitations to herself, she partly gives content before she discovers it is Miss Marchmont, to whom he now means to offer himself; Mrs. Harley, on Lady Betty's retiring, being apprised of his Lordship's intention, proposes to set all to rights, by letting Miss Marchmont know the true state of Lady Betty's heart. This expedient is rejected by her Ladyship, as being to a great degree indelicate.

In the third Act, the scene of Lady Betty's garden is continued, and Sir Harry, Miss Rivers, and Sally, appear at one end of it, Colonel Rivers observing them.

Rivers. In close conversation with Sir Harry this half-hour, at the remotest part of the garden.—Why, what am I to think of all this!—Does n't she know I have refused him?—Does n't she know herself engaged to Sidney?—There's something mean and pitiful in suspicion:—But still there is something that alarms me in this affair; and who knows how far the happiness of my child may be at stake?—Women, after all, are strange things;—they have more sense than we generally allow them—but they have also more vanity.—'Tis n't for want of understanding they err,—but

through an insatiable love of flattery.—They know very well when they are committing a fault; but destruction wears so bewitching a form, that they rebel against the sense of their own conviction—and never trouble themselves about consequences, till they are actually undone.—But here they come.—I don't like this listening:—Yet the meanness of the action must for once be justified by the necessity.

[Retires behind a clump of trees.

He overhears Sir Harry intreat Miss Rivers to go off with him, which, after some reluctance, she consents to, and they appoint a place of meeting in the evening. The Colonel, on their going off, expresses much displeasure and concern.

The scene here changes to an apartment, where Cecil, alone with Miss Marchmont, solicits her for a friend of his own age, whom he calls a fellow, a very foolish fellow, for whom he has some value, and one that entertains the sincerest affection for her; to which she replies, that, though it may not be impossible for such a husband to love her very tenderly, yet she does not imagine it possible for herself to make a like return of love to him. She then expresses her concern that she cannot listen to any address, by reason of her prepossession in favour of Mr. Sidney, and fears that on that account she will lose the friendship of Lady Betty, who had proposed to her Lord Winworth. Cecil receives her confidence with pleasure, declares he is not the least displeased at her rejecting his friend, and that he will exert himself to facilitate the completing of her wishes. Lady Betty appears on his leaving her, and urges Lord Winworth's suit, but, tho' rejoiced at Miss Marchmont's rejecting him, her partiality for his Lordship occasions her to express herself with warmth in his favour as an unexceptionable suitor. This induces Miss Marchmont to think she is more interested in his favour than Lady Betty will allow, and she determines to sacrifice herself to what she concludes is the earnest wish of her friend.

In the fourth Act, Lady Betty informs Mrs. Harley, with much pleasure, that Miss Marchmont is averse from Lord Winworth's addresses; but, whilst she flatters herself that such is her real disposition, Miss Marchmont enters, and declares her determination to sacrifice her wishes to her Ladyship. After taking much pains to convince her she is not so earnest as she imagines, Lady Betty is reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her darling delicacy; and, whilst she was just on the point of disclosing her real sentiments, his Lordship enters,

enters, and she is thrown into the greatest distress, by Miss Marchmont's accepting, though with visible reluctance, his Lordship's hand.

The scene, next changing to a paddock behind Lady Betty's garden, presents to view Miss Rivers, with her maid Sally, coming to the appointed rendezvous. Instead of her lover, she is met by her father.

Miss Rivers. My father!

Rivers. Yes, Theodora—your poor, abandoned, miserable father.

Miss Rivers. Oh! Sir!—

Rivers. Little, Theodora, did I imagine I shou'd ever have cause to lament the hour of your birth, and less did I imagine, when you arrived at an age to be perfectly acquainted with your duty, you wou'd throw every sentiment of duty off.—In what, my dear, has your unhappy father been culpable, that you cannot bear his society any longer?—What has he done to forfeit either your esteem, or your affection?—From the moment of your birth, to this unfortunate hour, he has laboured to promote your happiness.—But how has his solicitude on that account been rewarded? You now fly from these arms which have cherished you with so much tenderness, when gratitude, generosity, and nature, should have twin'd me round your heart.—

Miss Rivers. Dear Sir!

Rivers. Look back, infatuated child, upon my whole conduct since your approach to maturity: Hav'n't I contracted my own enjoyments on purpose to enlarge yours, and watched your very looks to anticipate your inclinations? Have I ever, with the obstinacy of other fathers, been partial in favour of any man to whom you made the slightest objection?—Or have I ever shewn the least design of forcing your wishes to my own humour or caprice? On the contrary, has n't the engagement I have entered into been carried on, seemingly with your own approbation?—And hav'n't you always appeared reconciled at least to a marriage with Mr. Sidney?

Miss Rivers. I am so ashamed of myself!

Rivers. How then, Theodora, have I merited a treatment of this nature? You have understanding, my dear, though you want filial affection, and my arguments must have weight with your reason, however my tranquillity may be the object of your contempt.—I lov'd you, Theodora, with the warmest degree of paternal tenderness, and flattered myself the proofs I every day gave of that tenderness had made my peace of mind a matter of some importance to my child.—But, alas! a pal-

try compliment from a coxcomb undoes the whole labour of my life; and the daughter, whom I looked upon as the support of my declining years, betrays me in the unsuspecting hour of security, and rewards, with her person, the assassin who stabs me to the heart.—

Miss Rivers. Hear me, dear Sir, hear me—

Rivers. I do not come here, Theodora, to stop your flight, or put the smallest impediment in the way of your wishes.—Your person is your own, and I scorn to detain even my daughter by force, where she is not bound to me by inclination.—Since therefore neither duty nor discretion, a regard for my peace, nor a solicitude for your own welfare, are able to detain you—go to this man, who has taught you to obliterate the sentiments of nature, and gain'd a ready way to your heart, by expressing a contempt for your father.—Go to him boldly, my child, and laugh at the pangs which tear this unhappy bosom.—Be uniformly culpable, nor add the baseness of a despicable flight to the unpardonable want of a filial affection. [Going.]

Miss Rivers. I am the most miserable creature in the world.—

Rivers. [Returns.] One thing more, Theodora,—and then farewell for ever.—Though you come here to throw off the affection of a child, I will not quit this place, before I discharge the duty of a parent, even to a romantic extravagance, and provide for your welfare, while you plunge me into the most poignant of all distress.—In the doating hours of paternal blandishment, I have often promised you a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, whenever you chang'd your situation.—This promise was indeed made when I thought you incapable either of ingratitude, or dissimulation,—and when I fancied your person wou'd be given, where there was some reasonable prospect of your happiness.—But still it was a promise, and shall be faithfully discharged.—Here then in this pocket-book are notes for that sum. [Miss Rivers shews an unwillingness to receive the pocket-book.]—Take it—but never see me more.—Banish my name eternally from your remembrance;—and, when a little time shall remove me from a world, which your conduct has rendered insupportable, boast an additional title, my dear, to your husband's regard, by having shorten'd the life of your miserable father.— [Exit.]

On the Colonel's retiring, Sir Harry Newburg appears, attended with Cecil, and tells the Lady that every thing is ready.

dy. She declares she will not forsake her father. The maid advises Sir Harry to force her away. On his preparing to do so, she breaks from him, and seeing Mr. Cecil, intreats his protection, and that he will not suffer Sir Harry to follow her. Accordingly, on his attempting again to force her with him, Cecil opposes him. They draw, but, after a few passes, Sir Harry is convinced of the shameful part he is acting; puts up his sword, and is reconciled to his friend.

In the fifth Act, Sidney attends the Colonel, to inform him that he finds himself obliged to decline the proposed match between him and his daughter.

Sidney. A marriage with Miss Rivers, Sir, was once the object of my highest ambition, and, had I been honoured with her hand, I should have studied to shew my sensibility of a blessing so invaluable;—but, at that time, I did not suppose my happiness to be incompatible with her's.—I am now convinced, that it is so, and it becomes me much better to give up my own hopes, than to offer the smallest violence to her inclinations.

Rivers. Death and hell, Sir!—what do you mean by this behaviour?—Shall I prefer your alliance to any man's in England?—Shall my daughter even express a readiness to marry you?—and shall you, after this, insolently tell me, you don't chuse to accept her?—

Sidney. Dear Colonel, you totally misconceive my motive,—and, I am sure, upon reflection, you will rather approve than condemn it—A man of common humanity, Sir, in a treaty of marriage, should consult the Lady's wishes as well as his own, and, if he can't make her happy, he will scorn to make her miserable.

Rivers. Scorn to make her miserable!—why the fellow's mad, I believe.—Does n't the girl absolutely consent to have you?—Would you have her drag you to the altar by force?—Would you have her fall at your feet, and beg of you, with tears, to pity one of the finest women, with one of the best fortunes in England?

Sidney. Your vehemence, Sir, prevents you from considering this matter in a proper light.—Miss Rivers is sufficiently unhappy in losing the man of her heart, but her distress must be greatly aggravated, if, in the moment she is most keenly sensible of this loss, she is compelled to marry another.—Besides, Colonel, I must have my feelings too.—There is something shocking in a union with a woman whose affections we know to be alienated; and 'tis difficult to say which is most intitled to

contempt; he that stoops to accept of a pre-engaged mind, or he that puts up with a prostituted person.

Sidney left the Colonel highly incensed against him, and Cecil, and Mrs. Harley, observing it, acquaint each other with the real sentiments of the lovers, and contrive to remove the difficulties a ridiculous attention to an imaginary propriety had occasioned.

Cecil. Why this is better and better.

Mrs. Harley. What a violent passion he's in?

Cecil. This is the very thing I could wish—'twill advance a principal part of our project rarely—well, is n't Sidney a noble young fellow, and does n't he richly deserve the regard which my poor little girl entertains for him?

Mrs. Harley. Why really I think he does—but how secretly my Lady Sentimental carried matters—O I always said that your grave, reflecting, moralising damsels—were a thousand times more susceptible of tender impressions than those lively open-hearted girls who talk away at random, and seem ready to run off with every man that happens to fall into their company.

Cecil. I don't know, widow, but there may be some truth in this, you see at least I have such a good opinion of a mad-cap, that you are the first person I have made acquainted with the secret.

Mrs. Harley. Well, and hav'n't I returned the compliment by letting you into my design about Lady Betty and Lord Winworth?

Cecil. What a ridiculous bustle is there here about delicacy and stuff—your people of refined sentiments are the most troublesome creatures in the world to deal with, and their friends must even commit a violence upon their nicety, before they can condescend to study their own happiness:—But have you done as we concerted?

Mrs. Harley. Yes, I have pretended to Lady Betty that my Lord desires to speak with her privately on business of the utmost importance; and I have told his Lordship that she wants to see him, to disclose a secret that must intirely break off the intended marriage with Miss Marchmont.

Cecil. What an awkward figure they must make, each imagining that the other has desired the interview—and expecting every moment to be told something of consequence—but you have not given either the least hint of Hortensia's secret inclination for Sidney?

Mrs. Harley. How could you possibly suppose such a thing?

Cecil. Well, well, to your part of the business then, while I find out the Colonel, and try what I can do with him for my rattle-pated Sir Harry.

Mrs. Harley. O never doubt my assiduity in an affair of this nature. [Exeunt.]

On Lord Winworth and Lady Betty's meeting, her Ladyship is led to think Mrs. Harley has given up her secret, and declares, since she has thus betrayed her, she will no longer conceal her partiality for his Lordship. He, surprised at so unexpected a declaration, laments, earnestly, that his engagements with Miss Marchmont prevent his happiness. Cecil and Mrs. Harley again appear, humorously ridiculing their romantic delicacy, which had occasioned so much confusion.

Mrs. Harley, [repeating ludicrously] 'Who can behold such beauty, and be silent!

Cecil, [in the same accent.] 'Desire first taught us words.—

Mr. Harley. 'Man, when created, wander'd up and down,

Cecil. 'Forlorn and silent as his vassal beasts;

Mrs. Harley. 'But, when a heav'n-born maid like you appear'd,

Cecil. 'Strange pleasure fill'd his eyes, and seiz'd his heart,

Mrs. Harley. 'Unloos'd his tongue,

Cecil. 'And his first talk was love.' [Both, ha! ha! ha!]

Win. Pray, Mr. Cecil, what is the meaning of this whimsical behaviour?

Lady Betty. The nature of this conduct, Mrs. Harley, bears too strong a resemblance to a late dissimulation, for me to wonder at.

Mrs. Harley. What dissimulation, my dear?

Lady Betty. Why, pray Madam, what secret had I to disclose to his Lordship?

Mrs. Harley. The secret which you have disclos'd, my dear,— [courtesying.]

Cecil. I beg, my Lord, that we mayn't interrupt your heroics, 'when, in the moment you are sensible of her regard,—you must give her up for ever.'—A very moving speech, Mrs. Harley, I am sure it almost makes me cry to repeat it.

To bring matters however to a proper issue, they introduce the other characters who have been set to rights by them within. Lord Winworth, freed from his engagements with Miss Marchmont, and accepted by Lady Betty, joins the hands of Miss Marchmont with her favoured Mr. Sidney. The Colonel accepts Sir Harry for his son-in-law, and Cecil declares it a happiness to people of such refined sentiments, that they have friends about them of a plain understanding and common sense.

Mrs. Harley. Why now all is as it shou'd be—all is as it shou'd be—this is the triumph of good sense over delicacy.—I could cry for downright joy:—I wonder what ails me—this is all my doing!

Cecil. No,—part of it is mine,—and I think it extremely happy for your people of refin'd sentiments to have friends with a little common understanding.

Rivers. Sister, I always thought you a woman of sense.—

Mrs. Harley. Yes, she has been a long time intimate with me you know.

Cecil. Well said, sauce-box.

Sir Harry. If this story was to be represented on the stage, the poet would think it his duty to punish me for life, because I was once culpable.

Win. That would be very wrong. The stage shou'd be a school of morality; and the noblest of all lessons is the forgiveness of injuries.

Rivers. True, my Lord.—But the principal moral to be drawn from the transactions of to-day is, that those who generously labour for the happiness of others, will, sooner or later arrive at happiness themselves.

Observation on a RIVER TYPHON.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.

NOTHING is so common on the sea as the kind of meteor known by the name of Typhon; but it is extremely rare to observe it on land and in rivers. One of the latter sort was observed by an Officer, who had often an occasion to see and observe those of the sea.—M. du Bourdieu, formerly a Commander for the India Company at fort Judda, in Africa, wrote an account to Mr. Bailly, that, being on the 23d of June, 1764, at Lima, near Ville-neuve St. George, with-

in half a league of the Seine, in heavy and stormy weather, accompanied by lightning and thunder, he perceived, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Typhon, with its foot in the river, rising serpentinely to the clouds, and making, in the whole, with the horizon, an angle of about 70 degrees. He judged it to be about 3 feet broad at the extremity, which touched the clouds; its breadth was less at the surface of the river, and its length was formed by five or six sinuosities; there were parts more transparent,

rent, which suffered the ascending of the water to appear : In some places the Typhon let pass from it a sort of fog, and it had sunk in the river a bason, whose extent, by reason of the distance, M. du Bourdieu could not measure. This phenomenon lasted nearly a quarter of an hour,

when the column broke about one third of its height; the lower part fell into rain, and the surface was pumped up by the cloud with such rapidity, that M. du Bourdieu assures us it was absorbed in a second of time. The phenomenon was followed by a thick shower of hail.

On the EFFECTS of THUNDER, compared with those of ELECTRICITY, and on some Means for preserving One's-self from the former.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.

IT is now agreed upon by Naturalists, that thunder is a very great proportion of electricity, excited naturally in a part of the atmosphere : The experiment of Marly la Ville repeated not long since, by most Naturalists, and the melancholy death of Professor Richmann, are proofs too evincive of this opinion to place it beyond all doubt ; but what perhaps is most singular, is, that the same facts which affected us in so lively a manner under the form of experiment, have excited no attention when presented to the eyes as facts of themselves, though very surprising ; and yet we cannot dispute their antiquity, as well as singularity, which should have attracted the attention of Naturalists. Cæsar relates in his Commentaries, (de bello Africo) that, after a dreadful storm which happened in the night, and put the whole Roman army in great disorder, the point of the pikes of the fifth Legion glistened with a spontaneous light : ‘ Quintæ legionis pilorum cacumina suâ sponte arserunt.’ At the castle of Duino, situate in Friuli, on the shore of the Adriatic sea, there is, from time immemorial, on one of the bastions of the place, a pike planted vertically the point upwards. When the weather is likely to be stormy, the centinel, who mounts guard at that place, presents to the iron of the pike that of a halbert, which is always left there for this purpose ; and if the iron of the pike sparkles much at the approach of the halbert, or emits from its point a small luminous body, he then rings a bell placed near him, to warn the peasants and fishermen, that they are threatened with a storm, and, on this warning, every one repairs to a place of shelter. Those facts, though extremely curious in themselves, had not attracted the attention of any one, and none thought of recollecting them, till the theory of electricity pointed out the erecting of iron bars in the air, to draw down, as it were, the electricity of the stormy clouds.

These experiments which differ only in the proportion of more to less from those that electricity produces, as excited by the

friction of a globe, prove incontestably the identity of electricity and thunder, and hence necessarily result three important points to be cleared up : The first is to determine the cause that is capable of communicating to the air so strong an electricity ; the second is to discover how a cloud, become electrical, can produce the singular effects observable in storms ; and the third should be, if possible, to find some means of preservation from those terrible effects.

Hitherto nothing but vague conjectures have been formed in regard to the first point : It might, for instance, be supposed, that, the mass of air being constantly moved in the time of storms in two different ways, one of its parts might be electrified in rubbing against the other, and might afterwards communicate its electricity to the clouds with which the air is charged ; the inflammable exhalations also that rise and gather in the same region, or which the winds there accumulate, might concur to this effect, either by the electrical fire they carry with them, or by making, with the aqueous vapours, a mixt fluid more susceptible of a strong electrification. These, however, in the main, are but conjectures, which must be left to time and observation for being cleared up.

The second point admits of greater insights to it. The identity at present almost universally acknowledged between thunder and electricity enables us to explain its most surprising effects ; for this we need only consider the stormy cloud as a very large conductor charged with an immense quantity of electric fluid, and we shall comparatively find every one of the same effects that are observed in electrical experiments, especially when the force of electricity is greatly augmented.

When we say that this comparison of the stormy cloud with the electrical bar may account for the most surprising effects of thunder, we mean only those that are well ascertained, and not the false marvellous which men please to bestow upon the objects which have struck them with

astonishment, and which authors have often copied from one another, without giving themselves the trouble to verify the facts. In considering therefore the stormy cloud as a very large conductor abounding with a very great quantity of electric matter, we may easily perceive that the lightning coming from it, either by a spontaneous eruption, or provoked by the approach of some other cloud, is nothing else but the sparks we see glisten at the extremities of an electrified bar of iron, and, if any difference is observable, it should be attributed to the nature and extent of the conductors.

When the electric fire moves in a bar of iron, it follows, as much as possible, the longitudinal direction of the fibres of the metal, and collects, at the angular extremities of the bar, all its force to penetrate into the air that opposes its passage; it should therefore cause only a feeble light, and very little noise, because it passes out easy enough not to be accumulated therein. The same cannot be said of that contained in a cloud; it neither finds pores disposed in length, nor angular parts whereby it may escape: It should not therefore pass out till, after having made boil up the vapour that contains it by traversing it with rapidity, it finds itself strong enough to pierce its wrapper; and if we attend to the enormous bulk of a cloud, and the quantity of electric fire contained in it, we will not be surprised that this kind of boiling causes a considerable noise, and that the explosion, instead of forming sparks, occasions a vivid and extensive light; hence, the rolling of thunder, and briskness of lightning, which does not precede the noise, but because the motion of light is almost infinitely more prompt than that of sound.

An easy experiment may evince what is here advanced. Instead of electrifying a bar of middle size, and with angles or points at its extremities, let a bar much thicker, and terminated by a very blunt point, be electrified in a favourable time, and with a good glass globe. This bar will be observed to yield, not continued and silent sparks, but more close and luminous fires, darting forth from time to time with impetuosity, and making heard, at each eruption, the noise of a large flame suddenly lighted up. Can we misapprehend, in this experiment, the identity of this phenomenon with that of thunder and lightning, if we particularly attend to the immense difference of the bigness of a cloud, and the largest bar that it is possible to electrify?

Though the rolling of thunder is nothing more, according to the Abbot Nollet, than the boiling excited in the cloud by the electric fire rapidly traversing it, he does not, however pretend to exclude the echoes produced by terrestrial bodies, especially when the noise is over them. Otho de Guericke relates, that, having ascended the highest summit of mount Cra-path, he fired off a gun, which, having made but a small report where he was, was repeated with a horrid noise by the echoes of the lower mountains. It may therefore be, and it probably often happens, that the noise of thunder is increased, and its rolling prolonged by that cause; but there are rollings of thunder in vast plains, and even on the sea at a very great distance from coasts, and where no echo can be suspected of having produced them.

It sometimes however happens, that thunder bursts by a dry crash, and like the firing off of a gun. These are the most dangerous thunders; they are usually heard almost the same time of the lightning being seen; then the electric fire, animated by a greater activity, pierces the cloud without having ran through it, and darts with a greater violence than when it produces rollings.

It hence follows, that lightning and the thunderbolt are but the same thing; that every lightning would strike its blow, if the dart of fire arrived at the surface of the earth; but, happily this seldom happens; for it often takes, in passing out of the cloud, an oblique direction, often it is dissipated in the passage, and often no fit object is opposite to it to provoke with sufficient power its eruption.

We say no object; for, by a slight acquaintance with electricity, it is well known, that some bodies are fitter than others to draw out sparks from an electrified bar; a piece of metal, for example, will draw a stronger spark, and at a greater distance than a piece of wood: Now, the identity of thunder and electricity being once admitted, to draw a spark from an electric bar, or provoke the thunderbolt contained in a stormy cloud, are two effects differing only in the proportion of more to less, and some terrestrial objects must be fitter than others for exciting it. Of this number are certainly all high buildings whose roofs are covered with lead. Steeples, besides lead, and the iron of their crosses, sometimes abound with some thousand weight of metal, and experience shews, that those objects are oftener than others struck with lightning, and that

that they are all bad places of shelter in case of storms. It happens but too often that a reaper is thunderstruck near a heap of sheaves of corn that receive no damage. and that the horses of a carriage are killed. without the carriage meeting with any accident, the animal body being more capable of exciting an electric spark than wood or straw.

But, independently of those apparent objects, there are still others which may produce the same effect; a tract of ground, though flat, may contain metallic veins, which the electricity of the cloud will, as it were, be sensible of. Subterraneous waters, at a small depth, may still produce the same effect, and by a contrary reason firs, and other resinous trees, though placed on the top of mountains, are seldom attacked by thunder, whilst oaks in the neighbourhood feel its worst effects.

It is perhaps also for the same reason that the train of fire of the thunderbolt does not describe a straight line, being determined to change its route, and to run in a zigzag by exhalations of a different nature, and more or less proper for attracting it, which it meets with in the air; it may likewise happen, that the object which provokes its eruption, has some jutting-out metallic part, which determines the thunder to strike on that side.

This is not all; it is known, that, when a non electric body is presented to an electrified conductor, there proceeds from both a sort of luminous spark, and, as the two bodies approach, the rays of the two sparks assemble, and form at last a flash of very vivid fire the moment the spark bursts. The same thing also happens in the electricity of thunder, and whatever the celerity of its action may be, persons worthy of credit have several times seen a pretty brisk light rise from the ground, floors, ceilings, &c. and go to meet a flash of fire proceeding from a cloud, which burst in an instant after with a dreadful noise. It is not therefore astonishing that thunder should burst, disperse, and toss far off enormous masses from rocks, trees, &c. The fulminating electrical matter has no occasion to open for itself a passage therein, having been already diffused through the interior of those bodies, and the stormy cloud did nothing more than excite its action.

The fire of electricity, though often very vivid, does not always burn the bodies it touches; the spark may melt, or crumble silver, copper, &c. and make them enter into the pores of glass, but none have been able to make it immedi-

ately light tinder. In the experiment of Leyden, where it displays its most violent action, though the bottle sparkles from all parts, and the tubes filled with water (which those who receive the shock hold sometimes in the hand to communicate it to one another) become luminous, it never produced any appearance of inflammation, not even on the hair or feathers of animals that have been killed by its action.

The same thing appears from the effects of thunder; it has been often seen to melt metal, and spare the very combustible covering that contained it; to burn thick iron wire without touching the hempen cords fastened to it. Very often likewise the bodies or animals that had experienced its effects, present no vestige of fire. We only find therein, though in a far greater proportion, the same phenomena the bodies present us with which have undergone the electrical shock in the Leyden experiment. Let us endeavour to account for it.

As often as a body in conjunction with another, and not electrified, presents itself at a certain distance to a body standing alone, and actually electrified, a light is seen to pass out of both of a greater or less expansion: If the two bodies continue to approach each other, the rays of those sparks become less diverging, and at last, at a certain proximity, they assemble into a very brisk flash of fire, with a sudden noise; and, if one of the two bodies is a man, he feels, at the place where the flash has passed out, a pricking or pain more or less acute, and often accompanied with a red mark on the skin.

Upon a closer inspection of this experiment it appears, that the current of electric matter, darting from the electrified body, is met with by that which goes from the non-electric body towards the first, and that the collision, or shock of those two currents, produces the spark and noise accompanying it; but another effect happens likewise in the interior of the two bodies; the electric matter which was contained, and flowed therein peaceably, runs back this shock, and becomes animated so as to appear itself luminous. Of this the Abbot Nollet was convinced by making use of conductors, to which he had fitted raw eggs, and drawing the spark with instruments mounted in like manner with eggs, and which he held in his hand the instant of the sparks issuing forth: The two eggs did not fail becoming luminous, if the experiment was made in darkness. The collision of the two currents of electrical

trical matter is therefore sufficient for animating that which is contained in the two eggs to the degree of making it appear luminous, and causing red sports in the skin; whence it is more than probable, that a greater quantity of the same matter, animated by the same cause, might destroy the organisation of the animal body, and cause death.

But the same effect will become still stronger, and more dangerous, if there be two very brisk currents of electric matter in the same body in a contrary direction; and this is observable in the Leyden experiment. The hand that holds the bottle receives from it a very strong current of electricity, whilst the other hand which draws the spark receives from the conductor another exactly in the opposite direction. It is therefore not astonishing that the collision of those two currents, and which are obliged to flow back on themselves, should shake, and put in rapid motion, all the electric matter residing in the body of him who makes the experiment.

It will not be amiss to observe, that in the Leyden experiment, which represents, better than any other, the effects of thunder, it is no way necessary that the body which receives the shock should be placed on resinous matters, or on glass, as it should, for exciting only the attractions and repulsions of light bodies; and that, notwithstanding the shock, the body that receives it shews scarce any or no mark of electricity. The same phenomena take place, though in a far greater proportion, in the electricity of thunder; several of those who had been fortunate enough to feel its action without being killed by it, assure, that they had been struck by a violent commotion; and their relations all concur to represent the same sensation of those in a much less degree who receive the shock of the Leyden experiment.

It is no longer matter of astonishment that thunder should overthrow, and bear away to a good distance, fragments of walls, trees, rocks, animals, &c. when it does not even strike them directly. Examining this phenomenon, we perceive the repulsion of light bodies presented to the conductor, and, if tempted to find an immense disproportion in the two effects, we need only consider the immense difference between the causes to be satisfied of their identity, and, according to the comparison of the Abbot Nollet, a grain of gunpowder, fired off in the open air, does not make as loud a report as a gun charged with 24 grains, and yet the fulmination is after the same manner, and from the

same cause. That sort of whirlwind that eradicates and destroys every thing in its passage, is a torrent of the same matter with that which fulminates, but has not met with an opposite current of the same matter to be inflamed by its shock.

One might fancy perhaps, that the contact of the ground, flooring, or other materials that compose a building, would be sufficient to dissipate the electricity darted by a cloud on an animal, a man, or any other object placed thereon; but this is a mistake, and the Abbot Nollet fully assured himself of the fact, that, by exposing pieces of iron laid on the floor, stones, slates, &c. to the electric conductor, the contact of those bodies, far from extinguishing the electric fire, increased it, especially if wetted.

From the notion, that thunder is the effect of the electricity of stormy clouds, it seems to follow, that the drops of rain which fall from these clouds are themselves also electrified, and ought to appear luminous in darkness; and this would commonly be the case, if the drops of water brought with them always to the earth a pretty strong dose of electricity, and it thundered only in the night. The want of those conditions makes the phenomenon more rare, yet it has been sometimes observed. The history of the Academy has preserved a single instance of it in what happened the 3d and 4th of June, 1731, at the abbey of Leffay, near Coutances, where, during a dreadful storm, the rain appeared as drops of melted and burning metal; and who knows, but that the pretended rains of fire, mentioned in several historians, were of the same sort? We should perhaps, in such a case, be obliged to ignorance, and the love of the marvellous, so natural to man, for not having disfigured them more, the *aurora borealis* not having been so well treated.

When thunder strikes a man or an animal, and kills them, we often find no vestige of the stroke; the like has been before mentioned; the electrical matter, whose too increased motion has occasioned the death, did not want to open a passage to itself for penetrating into the body; it was there before the explosion. But what perhaps may be most surprising is, that it scarce ever happens that animals, struck with thunder, are dismembered, or torn by its action; whereas the trees, rocks, and walls it attacks, are almost always cleft, overthrown, demolished, and the fragments thrown at a distance. This difference lies in the extreme facility whereby the electric matter penetrates the animal

mal body, as well for entering as passing out of it, which must greatly deaden its action; whereas it exerts it almost intirely on other matters that oppose its passage. This is confirmed by another experiment of the Abbot Nollet. Having presented to an electrified conductor a cube of wood, of which two parallel faces were perpendicular to the direction of the fibres, the electric matter passed through it in a greater abundance, and more easily in the direction of those fibres than when he presented the other faces. Whence it almost always happens, that trees struck by thunder are cleft lengthwise, none of their fibres being broke, but in the parts of the knots that interrupt the continuity.

The electric matter set in action may not only burn the bodies on which it exerts that action, but it seems likewise capable of producing a more singular effect: The fire communicated may remain for a long time concealed, and afterwards shew itself suddenly when least thought of. This seems proved by two examples. Thunder fell three times in 25 minutes, the 26th of April, 1760, on the church of Ham, and the neighbouring buildings. At the third clap, the fire was seen in the little steeple of the clock, at a great distance from the great steeple. It was soon extinguished by the inhabitants, and no sign of fire was observed in any of the timber-work on a strict examination. However, in a quarter of an hour after, the great steeple, the belfry, and the organ-loft, took fire, and the whole church was consumed without a possibility of putting a stop to the conflagration. The second example is the accident that happened, the 19th of September, 1766, to the *Modeste* frigate. Thunder having fallen upon that ship, most of the crew were knocked down, but none were killed, except two horses. The ship was carefully visited, and no sign of fire found, but in some time after a smell of sulphur and suffocating smoke boded a conflagration which it was not possible to extinguish.

It is scarce possible not to see that in those two melancholy events the electric fire, prepared by the preceding shocks, brooded as it were, in the timber of the church and ship, and afterwards extended itself with as much celerity as it had been the longer retained. An experiment, frequently performed by electrifying Naturalists, seems to correspond with this notion. If, in lighting up spirit of wine by the electric spark, the three or four first sparks fail to do it, one may be almost sure that the fifth, though sometimes weaker, will; and

this perhaps is the reason why fires, caused by thunder, are almost always remediless, the fire being already contained in the interior of the combustible bodies, whereas in ordinary fires it is gradually communicated, and the communication may be cut off.

In 1689, thunder fell on the great altar of the church of St. Saviour of Lagny. It split the altar stone in two, without burning the linen cloth, nor the pasteboard, which last it threw down and laid flat on the altar. All the letters on the pasteboard, were found imprinted on the cloth, except the words of consecration, which were intirely wanting. This was enough to cry out, a miracle! yet nothing was more natural than this effect. Those words are usually printed in red letters, whilst all the rest are in black. Printer's ink is composed of oil and turpentine, to which soot is added for black; and vermilion, a metallic calx, for red. The result therefore should be; first, that black ink never dries so perfectly as the red; secondly, that the red is infinitely less permeable by the electric matter; whence the thunder having pressed more upon and softened the black ink than the red, the first left on the cloth the vestiges the other could not impress on it.

It is undoubtedly a great matter to have demonstrated, that thunder has almost all the characters of electricity, or that it is nothing but electricity in a far greater proportion; yet, whatever honour may accrue from the discovery to the Naturalists of our age, it would have been far more beneficial if this knowledge could have furnished us with means to secure us from the terrible effects of that meteor. It has been thought of, and some even have been on the point of assuring us, that preservatives were found out to divest the cloud of its electric fire. But such indeed are as incapable of obtaining this effect, as a shovel is of clearing away an inundation; and the death of the unfortunate Richmann shews but too much what very dangerous conductors are often capable of becoming.

But if there have been no assured means hitherto of withstanding the effects of thunder, prudence notwithstanding prescribes means for being less exposed to it.

It is well known, that electric sparks are more strongly excited by metallic matters than by any other; that water gives it a very free and easy passage; every piece of ground that contains metallic veins and waters, especially if contained in lead or iron, will therefore be more exposed to the action of thunder.

The enormous quantity of water which trees exhale by their transpiration, establishes between them and the cloud a conductor, which, though invisible, is not less real, and for this reason trees and forests are unsafe places of shelter in case of storms, and still more dangerous when they stand alone in the midst of a plain.

As to situation, it is not always the highest places that thunder attacks by preference. Almost always a great mountain not contiguous to others turns off or divides the cloud; but, if a mountain or high building is situate in the midst of a small plain, surrounded by high hills or great woods, it will be subject to the attacks of thunder, because, those objects opposing the current of the wind, the clouds will there accumulate, and the thunder be more impetuous.

There is, however, little advice to be given for the choice of a habitation relatively to thunder; the advantages of the best situation in this respect may be more than compensated, metallic veins, or by too superficial subterraneous waters; we should therefore hold to some general rules founded on the principles already established.

Very high edifices, decorated with lead, iron grates, gilding, and in which many people are assembled, ought to be carefully avoided. They are much more exposed to thunder than a less high house, less decorated, and less inhabited; and in this respect the cottage of the peasant is a safer asylum than the palace of a Monarch or Prince. The same, in a great measure, may be said of a church, if the merit of prayer did not animate to confidence, and diminish fear.

It is also a bad practice to ring bells when the storm is over a church; those instruments are of metal, and the ringers who hold ropes in their hands, whereby the electric shock may be easily communicated to them, are in very great danger. So that it is best to leave the bells at rest, and not come too near the steeple, which, from the weight of metal it contains, is

more exposed than any other part of the edifice.

A ship, considering its artillery, the number of persons and animals it contains, the height of its masts, and its situation in the midst of the sea, would be a very unsafe place; but the immense quantity of pitch, and other resinous matters used about it, make the greatest part of this danger disappear.

When one is exposed to a storm, it is better to be alone than near any great mass; a stone wall in such case is a less dangerous neighbour than a heap of wood; but care must be taken that there is no iron in the wall, for how covered soever it may be, the thunder will readily find it out, and unfortunate is he who should chance to be in its neighbourhood.

The safest shelter is a deep vault or cellar which has little communication with the external air, if the ground, however, contains no metallic matters, or easily electrifiable.

It would be also very advisable to keep shut, in the time of a storm, the glass casements and sashes of the house one lives in. A pane of glass would not certainly resist a direct clap of thunder, but if it only passes, it may hinder the effects being felt in the chamber. In short, it is certain that woollen cloaths, or of silk, which are dry, are much less susceptible of electricity than linen, and, in this respect, a peasant is more exposed to thunder in his linen frock, when it gets wet, than another in a dry woollen or silk coat; yet the ornaments of gold and silver added thereto make the coat of a rich man much more dangerous than that of the peasant, metal being more susceptible of being electrified than wet linen.

According to the same principles, one may still imagine other means, as retiring into places composed of glass or resinous matters; but those means should not be considered as sure preservatives; for electricity, when strong, surmounts all obstacles thrown in its way; and the electricity of thunder is the strongest we know of.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 36 of our last, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the Most Noble B R Y D G E S, Duke of Chandos.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that surnames have been taken from castles, manors, offices, &c. and that it was usual, in former ages, for younger sons to denominate themselves from the possessions or abode of their ancestors; whereof several instances might be produced, and particu-

larly those of the name of Norwich, were descended from the Bigots who were Earls of Norfolk, and resided at the castle of Norwich. In like manner, this family may be of the same lineage with the Montgomeries, who were Earls of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and Lords of the castle of Brugge



Brugge in Shropshire, from whence the name of Brugge accrued to Arnulph, a younger son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury; which Arnulph is thought to be the direct ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Chandos, it being usual heretofore for younger sons to denominate themselves from the possessions or abode of their forefathers; and, the castle of Brugge being part of the possessions of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, father to the said Arnulph, it is very probable that the name accrued to the ancestors of the family we here treat of, which was anciently written Brugge, Burg, Bruges, &c. as is evident from our records and other authorities.

Sir Simon de Brugge, who was living in the reigns of King Henry III. and King Edward I, was Lord of Bruge-Solers, in Herefordshire; which accrued to him by marriage with the daughter and heir of the family of Solers, and now retains the name of Bridge Solers.

John, the eldest son, succeeded in the lordship of Bruge-Solers, &c. and, being wrote John de Brugge, is the first named in the return of Knights of the shire for Hereford, in the Parliament held at York, in the 16th year of King Edward II. This John, by Sarah his wife, had issue Sir Baldwin Brugge of Bruge-Solers, who married Isabel, second daughter of Sir Peirs Grandison, son of Sir William Grandison, by his wife Sibyl, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Tregoeze, by whom he had two sons, Sir Thomas Brugge and Sir John Brugge. Which Sir Thomas, by marriage of Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Berkley, and of Elisabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Chandos, and eldest sister and coheir of Sir John Chandos, Lord Chandos and Knight of the Garter, had large possessions. Sir John Chandos, Knight of the Garter, was one of the greatest Heroes of the age; his noble achievements would fill a volume, and all our Historians make the most honourable mention of him.

By Sir Thomas she had two sons, Sir Giles Bruges and Edward Bruges of Lone. Sir Giles Bruges, the eldest son, was seated at Coberley, in Gloucestershire, part of his mother's possessions; and, in 7 Hen. V, was among those persons of note, of the county of Gloucester, who had command to serve the King in person, for the defence of the realm; all those then required so to do, being such (as the words of the writ import) as did bear ancient arms by descent from their ancestors. He

was afterwards knighted, and died in 6 Edw. IV, leaving issue by Catharine his wife daughter of James Clifford, of Frampton, Esq; a daughter Cecily, as also an only son, Thomas Brugge, of Coberley, in Gloucestershire, Esq; who took to wife Florence, daughter of William Darrel, of Littlecote, in com. Wilts, Esq; by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters.

Giles Bruges, eldest son and heir of the before-mentioned Thomas Brugge, succeeded to the estate at Coberley, &c. He was knighted for his valour at the battle of Blackheath, July 17, in 12 Hen. VII, 1496; was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 15 Hen. VII; and departed this life, anno Dom. 1511, in 3 Hen. VIII.

John Bruges, eldest son of Sir Giles, was under age at his father's decease, and in ward to King Henry VIII. On discovering an early inclination to arms, he waited on his Sovereign in that expedition into France, in the year 1513, 5 Hen. VIII, when Terouenne and Tournay were taken, and that memorable battle ensued, called by our Historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away. In these actions, tho' very young, he so far distinguished himself, that he received the honour of knighthood, among many others of note who had valiantly behaved in those engagements. In the year 1544, 36 Hen. VIII, he passed the seas with the King, and, for his gallant behaviour at the siege of Bulloigne, was, on the surrender thereof, constituted Deputy governor of the town; in which post he was continued by King Edward VI. He was in nomination for one of the Knights of the Garter, in 1 Edw. VI, being wrote Sir John Abridges; also in two chapters held in 3 Edw. VI, when he was wrote Sir John A Bruges, and Sir John Bruges, as he was in another chapter, in 5 Edw. VI.

On the death of King Edward VI, he waited on Queen Mary, assisted her against those who had usurped the government, and, on her entrance into London to the Tower, was one of the principal persons in her train; for which services she then committed to him the charge of the Tower, at the same time that she released several persons of distinction who were prisoners there; and gave him likewise a grant of the castle and manor of Sudley, in Gloucestershire. On Sunday, the 8th of April, 1554, in the first year of her reign, the Queen created him, at St. James's, a Peer of this realm, by the title of Baron Chandos of Sudley, in consideration (as the preamble to the patent

patent shews, not only of his nobility and loyalty, but also of his probity, valour, and other virtues.

His Lordship left this world on the 4th of March in the 3^d and 4th of Philip and Mary; and, on the 3^d of May, 1557, his funeral solemnities were performed with great pomp, being carried in a hearse of war, with four banners of images, and all appendages of honour. He took to wife Elisabeth, daughter to Edmund, Lord Grey of Wilton, by whom he had issue Edmund, his son and heir; Charles, his 2^d son, ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Chandos; Richard, 3^d son; Anthony, 4th son; Henry, 5th son; Giles and Stephen: Likewise three daughters.

Edmund Bruges, Lord Chandos, following his father's example, took early to arms. In the reign of Queen Elisabeth, he was so highly in her Majesty's favour, that she elected him a Knight companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and he was installed at Windsor, the 17th of June, 1572, as appears by a plate yet remaining in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, in the 13th stall on the Sovereign's side.

It appears by his will, that he was a generous friend, a noble house-keeper, and a bountiful master; had many Gentlemen, his retainers and servants, to whom he left annuities for their lives, if they did not refuse to serve the Lady Dorothy, his wife, and Giles, his son and heir.

Which Giles, Lord Chandos, was elected to Parliament in the life-time of his father, for the county of Gloucester, in 14 Elif. and, having taken to wife the Lady Frances, daughter to Edward, Earl of Lincoln, did, by his last will, bearing date July 23, anno 1592, bequeath his body to be buried in the parish church of Sudley; and, departing this life, Feb. 21, anno 1593, 36 Elif. being then 47 years of age, was buried at Sudley with his ancestors, leaving issue only two daughters, his heirs.

To Giles, Lord Chandos, succeeded William his brother and heir, who took to wife Mary, daughter to Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, and departed this life on the 18th of November, in 45 Elif. leaving Grey Brydges, his son and heir, of full age; who was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York, the 5th of January, 1604, the said Duke and ten other Noblemen's sons receiving the said Order at the same time; and, waiting on the King to Oxford, was created Master of Arts, on the 30th of August, 1605.

This Lord was a noble house-keeper, and, by a winning behaviour, contracted to great an interest in Gloucestershire, and had such numerous attendance when he came to Court, that he was commonly called the King of Cotswould. He left issue two sons, George, his successor, and William; and also two daughters.

Which George, Lord Chandos, was aged one year and a day at the time of his father's decease, and, during the time of the civil wars, begun anno Dom. 1641, was a stout assertor of the Royal cause; for, finding the Commons high in their proceedings, he was among the first of those Nobles that left Westminster, engaging under his hand and seal at York to defend his Majesty. He had three horses killed under him, at the head of his regiment, in the battle of Newbury; and, in consideration of his exemplary valour in that day's fight, had an offer from the King to be made Earl of Newbury, which he modestly refused, till it might please God to restore his Majesty to the peaceable enjoyment of his Crown. His castle of Sudley was yielded to Sir William Waller, in the year 1644, nine Captains and 22 inferior Officers being made prisoners of war; and cloth, to the value of 4000*l.* was found there. And, when the Parliamentary party prevailed, his Lordship, besides imprisonments, decimations, &c. paid at one time 3975*l.* 10*s.* and what was left him he generously bestowed in relieving the Clergy and such who had suffered by the wars.

In the year 1652, he had a difference with Colonel Henry Compton, grandson to Henry Lord Compton, about a Lady he recommended to the Colonel; whose person and fortune were below few matches in the kingdom; which unhappily ended in a duel in Putney-marsh, on May 13; Mr. Compton fell by his Lordship's hand, which was a great affliction to him, as he was his intimate friend, and brought him into some trouble; for, on that account, both he and the Lord Arundel, his second, were imprisoned for a long time, and at last tried in the upper Bench, May 17, 1653, and both found guilty of manslaughter. He died of the small pox, in February, 1654; but, leaving no son, as neither did his brother William, his successor, we now return to Charles Brydges, of Wilton, in the county of Hereford, second son of John, the first Lord Chandos.

Which Charles became Cup-bearer to King Philip, and was Deputy-lieutenant of the Tower to his father, John, Lord Chandos, when the warrant came for executing

cuting the Princess Elisabeth, which he refused to obey, till he had received orders from the King and Queen therein; and thereupon was the means of saving the life of that excellent Princess; for the order, being disowned at Court, put a final stop to the execution. He lived to a great age, and left issue three sons, Giles, Tristram, and Thomas.

Giles Brydges, the eldest son and heir, was seated at Wilton-castle in Herefordshire, anciently wrote Willington, part of the ancient possessions of the Lord Chandos. By Mary his wife, daughter to Sir James Scudamore, he had issue three sons; of which the eldest, Sir John Brydges, Bart. had to wife Mary, only daughter and heir of James Pearle, of Dewslal and Aconbury, in com. Heref. Esq; by whom he left issue James, his only son and heir.

Which James succeeded to the title of Lord Chandos, on the death of William, Lord Chandos; and took his seat in the House of Peers, Feb. 15, 1676. In 1680, he was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, where he resided some years in great honour and esteem, and died on the 16th of October, 1714. His Lordship married Elisabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Bernard, Knt. an eminent Turkey Merchant; by whom he had twenty-two children, of which number fifteen only were christened, and seven of them died young; the rest were three sons and five daughters.

James, the eldest son, in January 1707, was constituted one of the Council to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, in the affairs of the Admiralty; and afterwards Paymaster-general of all the forces in her Majesty's service abroad. On the accession of King George I, he was created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Caernarvon, by letters patent bearing date October the 19th, 1714; and, in November following, a patent passed the Great Seal, granting to his Lordship and his two sons, John and Henry, the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery. On the 30th of April, 1719, he was created Marquis of Caernarvon and Duke of Chandos. He married to his first wife Mary, only surviving daughter to Sir Thomas Lake of Cannons, in the county of Middlesex, Knt. by whom he had issue six sons, James, Thomas, Lancelot, John, Charles, and Henry; also two daughters, Mary and Rebecca, who died young, as did likewise 4 of the sons, John and Henry only surviving their mother.

John, who was stiled Marquis of Caernarvon, died of the small-pox on the 28th

of April, 1727, aged 24, and left no issue by his Lady Catharine; whereupon Henry, his brother, became the only son and heir of his father, the Duke of Chandos.

Which Henry, now Duke of Chandos, bearing in his father's life-time the title of Marquis of Caernarvon, was chosen a Member of the House of Commons, for the city of Hereford, in that Parliament which first sat on business, Jan. 27, 1727; and, in the next Parliament, summoned in 1734, served for Steyning, and for Bishop's-Castle, till he succeeded to the Peerage. In December, 1728, he was appointed First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales; and, being elected a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the 12th of January, 1731-2, was installed in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel at Westminster, on the 30th of June following. In October, 1735, he was made Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and, on the 6th of April, 1738, was elected Grand Master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons. In October 1742, he was appointed Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, and continued therein till his decease. In September, 1754, his Grace was elected High Steward of the city of Winchester, in the room of the late Duke of Bolton. His Grace, on the 21st of December, 1728, married Mary, eldest daughter of Charles, Lord Bruce, only son and heir apparent to Thomas, Earl of Ailsbury; and by her Ladyship (who departed this life on August 14, 1738) has issue one son and a daughter, Lady Caroline, born March 19, 1729-30; and James, Marquis of Caernarvon, born December 27, 1731. His Grace married, 2dly, in 1745, Anne, daughter of — Wells, Esq; by whom he hath issue a daughter, Lady Augusta, born Oct. 6, 1748.

Which James, Marquis of Caernarvon, arrived from his travels April 9, 1752, and was married March 22, 1753, to Margaret daughter and heir of John Nichols, of Hendon in com. Middlesex, Esq.

TITLES.] Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Caernarvon, Viscount Wilton, and Baron Chandos, of Sudley, and Baronet; Master of the Hanaper (for life) and High Steward of the city of Winchester.

CREATIONS.] Baron Chandos of Sudley-castle, in com. Gloucest. by letters patent 1 April (1554) 1 Mar. Baronet, 17 May (1627) 3 Car. I. Viscount Wilton, in com. Heref. and Earl of Caernarvon, in North-Wales, 19 Oct. 1714, 1 Geo. I. Marquis of Caernarvon aforesaid, and

Duke of Chandos, 30 Apr. 1719, 5 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, on a cross, a leopard's head, Or.

CREST.] On a wreath, the bust of an old man side-faced, proper, wreathed about the temples, argent and azure, vested paly of the first, and gules and semi of roundles counterchanged, the cape ermine; and on

his head is a cap, Or, lin'd with white fur.

SUPPORTERS.] Two otters, argent.
MOTTO.] MAIN TIEN LE DROIT.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Wilton-Castle in the county of Hereford, at Aconbury in the same county, and at Biddesden in the county of Southampton.

Few Things make so deep and lasting an Impression on the ingenuous Mind as the noble Sentiments displayed in the Character of the true Patriot. Of such Sentiments we have some illustrious Examples in the Memoirs of PASCAL PAOLI, General of the Corsicans, written by James Boswell, Esq; in his Journal of a Tour made by him to Corsica, from which we have here presumed to insert the following Extract.

WHEN I at last came within sight of Sollacaro, where Paoli was, I could not help being under considerable anxiety. My ideas of him had been greatly heightened by the conversations I had held with all sorts of people in the island, they having represented him to me as something above humanity. I had the strongest desire to see so exalted a character; but I feared that I should be unable to give a proper account why I had presumed to trouble him with a visit, and that I should sink to nothing before him. I almost wished yet to go back without seeing him. These workings of sensibility employed my mind till I rode through the village and came up to the house where he was lodged.

Leaving my servant with my guides, I passed through the guards, and was met by some of the General's people, who conducted me into an anti-chamber, where were several Gentlemen in waiting. Signor Boccociampe had notified my arrival, and I was shewn into Paoli's room. I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and noble carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit, but, on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external elegance might be of use to make the Government appear in a more respectable light.

He asked me what were my commands for him. I presented him a letter from Count Rivarola, and when he had read it I shewed him a letter from Rousseau. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a Prince, but I never had such a trial as in the pre-

sence of Paoli. In consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me with a steadfast, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans: 'Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now see the rise of another.'

He received my compliments very graciously; but observed that the Corsicans had no chance of being, like the Romans, a great conquering nation, who should extend its empire over half the globe. Their situation, and the modern political systems, rendered this impossible. But, said he, Corsica may be a very happy country.

He expressed a high admiration of M. Rousseau, whom Signor Buttafoco had invited to Corsica, to aid the nation in forming its laws.

Some of the Nobles who attended him came into the room, and in a short time we were told that dinner was served up. The General did me the honour to place me next him. He had a table of fifteen or sixteen covers, having always a good many of the principal men in the island with him. He had an Italian cook who had been long in France; but he chose to have a few plain substantial dishes, avoiding every kind of luxury, and drinking no foreign wine.

I felt myself under some constraint in such a circle of heroes. The General talked

talked a great deal on history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation at meals was instructive and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French, he now spoke Italian, in which he is very eloquent.

We retired to another room to drink coffee. My timidity wore off. I no longer anxiously thought of myself; my whole attention was employed in listening to the illustrious Commander of a nation.

My time passed here in the most agreeable manner. I enjoyed a sort of luxury of noble sentiment. Paoli became more affable with me. I made myself known to him. I forgot the great distance between us, and had every day some hours of private conversation with him.

From my first setting out on this tour, I wrote down every night what I had observed during the day, throwing together a great deal, that I might afterwards make a selection at leisure.

Of these particulars, the most valuable to my readers, as well as to myself, must surely be the memoirs and remarkable sayings of Paoli, which I am proud to record.

Talking of the Corsican war, 'Sir, said he, if the event prove happy, we shall be called great defenders of liberty. If the event shall prove unhappy, we shall be called unfortunate rebels.'

The French objected to him, that the Corsican nation had no regular troops. 'We would not have them, said Paoli, We should then have the bravery of this and the other regiment. At present, every single man is as a regiment himself. Should the Corsicans be formed into regular troops, we should lose that personal bravery which has produced such actions among us, as in another country would have rendered famous even a Marischal.'

I asked him how he could possibly have a soul so superior to interest. 'It is not superior, said he; my interest is to gain a name. I know well, that he who does good to his country will gain that, and I expect it. Yet, could I render this people happy, I would be content to be forgotten. I have an unspeakable pride, the approbation of my own heart is enough.'

He said he would have great pleasure in

seeing the world, and enjoying the society of the learned, and the accomplished in every country. I asked him how, with these dispositions, he could bear to be confined to an island yet in a rude uncivilised state; and, instead of participating Attic evenings, be in a continual course of care and danger. He replied, in one line of Virgil,

Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.

This uttered with the fine open Italian pronunciation, and the graceful dignity of his manner, was very noble. I wished to have a statue of him taken at that moment.

I asked him if he understood English. He immediately began and spoke it, which he did tolerably well. When at Naples, he had known several Irish Gentlemen who were Officers in that service. Having a great facility in acquiring languages, he learnt English from them; but, as he had been now ten years without ever speaking it, he spoke very slow. One could see that he was possessed of the words, but for want of what I may call mechanical practice, he had a difficulty in expressing himself.

I was diverted with his English library. It consisted of some broken volumes of the Spectator and Tatler. Pope's Essay on Man. Gulliver's Travels. A History of France in old English, and Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.

I promised to send him some English books*.

He convinced me how well he understood our language; for I took the liberty to shew him a memorial which I had drawn up on the advantages to Great Britain from an alliance with Corsica, and he translated this memorial into Italian with the greatest facility. He has since given me more proofs of his knowledge of our tongue by his answers to the letters which I have had the honour to write to him in English, and in particular by a very judicious and ingenious criticism on some of Swift's works.

He was well acquainted with the history of Britain. He had read many of the Parliamentary debates, and had even seen a number of the North Briton. He shewed a considerable knowledge of this country, and often introduced anecdotes and drew comparisons and allusions from Britain.

He

* I have sent him the Works of Harrington, of Sidney, of Addison, of Trenchard, of Gordon, and of other writers in favour of liberty. I have also sent him some of our best books of morality and entertainment, in particular the Works of Mr. Samuel Johnson, with a complete set of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian; and to the University of Corte I have sent a few of the Greek and Roman Classics, of the beautiful editions of the Mssrs. Foulis at Glasgow.

He said his great object was to form the Corsicans in such a manner that they might have a firm constitution, and might be able to subsist without him. Our state, said he, is young, and still requires the leading-strings. I am desirous that the Corsicans should be taught to walk of themselves: Therefore when they come to me to ask whom they should chuse for their Magistrates, I tell them, 'You know better than I do, the able and honest men among your neighbours. Consider the consequence of your choice, not only to yourselves in particular, but to the island in general.' In this manner I accustom them to feel their own importance as members of the state.

After representing the severe and melancholy state of oppression under which Corsica had so long groaned, he said, 'We are now to our country like the prophet Elshah stretched over the dead child of the Shunamite, eye to eye, nose to nose, mouth to mouth. It begins to recover warmth, and to revive. I hope it shall yet regain full health and vigour.'

I said that things would make a rapid progress, and that we should see all the arts and sciences flourish in Corsica. 'Patience, Sir, said he. If you saw a man who had fought a hard battle, who was much wounded, who was beaten to the ground, and who with difficulty could lift himself up, it would not be reasonable to ask him to get his hair well dressed, and to put on embroidered clothes. Corsica has fought a hard battle, has been much wounded, has been beaten to the ground, and with difficulty can lift herself up. The arts and sciences are like dreis and ornament, you cannot expect them from us for some time. But come back twenty or thirty years hence, and we will shew you arts and sciences, and concerts and assemblies, and fine Ladies, and we'll make you fall in love among us, Sir.'

He smiled a good deal when I told him that I was much surprised to find him so amiable, accomplished, and polite; for, although I knew I was to see a great man, I expected to find a rude character, an Attila, King of the Goths, or a Luitprand, King of the Lombards.

I observed, that, although he had often a placid smile upon his countenance, he hardly ever laughed. Whether loud laughter in general society be a sign of weakness or rusticity, I cannot say; but I have remarked that real great men, and men of finished behaviour, seldom fall into it.

The variety, and I may say versatility, of

the mind of this great man is amazing. One day, when I came in to pay my respects to him before dinner, I found him in much agitation, with a circle of his Nobles around him, and a Corsican standing before him like a criminal before his judge. Paoli immediately turned to me, 'I am glad you are come, Sir. You Protestants talk much against our doctrine of transubstantiation. Behold here the miracle of transubstantiation, a Corsican transubstantiated into a Genoese. That unworthy man who now stands before me is a Corsican, who has been long a Lieutenant under the Genoese, in Capo Corso. Andrew Doria, and all their greatest heroes, could not be more violent for the Republic than he has been, and all against his country.' Then turning to the man, "Sir, said he, Corsica makes it a rule to pardon the most unworthy of her children when they surrender themselves, even when they are forced to do so, as is your case. You have now escaped;—but take care;—I shall have a strict eye upon you; and, if ever you make the least attempt to return to your traitorous practices, you know I can be avenged of you." He spoke this with the fierceness of a lion, and from the awful darkness of his brow one could see that his thoughts of vengeance were terrible. Yet, when it was over, he all at once resumed his usual appearance, called out, 'Come along;' went to dinner, and was as chearful and gay as if nothing had happened.

His notions of morality are high and refined, such as become the father of a nation. Were he a libertine, his influence would soon vanish; for men will never trust the important concerns of society to one they know will do what is hurtful to society for his own pleasures. He told me that his father had brought him up with great strictness, and that he had very seldom deviated from the paths of virtue. That this was not from a defect of feeling and passion, but that, his mind being filled with important objects, his passions were employed in more noble pursuits than those of licentious pleasure. I saw from Paoli's example the great art of preserving young men of spirit from the contagion of vice, in which there is often a species of sentiment, ingenuity, and enterprise nearly allied to virtuous qualities.

Shew a young man that there is more real spirit in virtue than in vice, and you have a surer hold of him during his years of impetuosity and passion, than by convincing his judgment of all the rectitude of ethics.

One day at dinner, he gave us the principal arguments for the being and attributes of God. To hear these arguments repeated with graceful energy by the illustrious Paoli, in the midst of his heroic Nobles, was admirable. I never felt my mind more elevated.

I took occasion to mention the King of Prussia's infidel writings, and in particular his epistle to Marischal Keith. Paoli, who often talks with admiration of the greatness of that Monarch, instead of uttering any direct censure of what he saw to be wrong in so distinguished a hero, paused a little, and then said with a grave and most expressive look, 'It is a fine consolation for an old General when dying, "In a little while you shall be no more."'

He observed, that the Epicurean philosophy had produced but one exalted character, whereas Stoicism had been the seminary of great men. What he now said put me in mind of these noble lines of Lucan:

These were the stricter manners of the man,
And this the stubborn course in which they
ran;

The golden mean unchanging to pursue,
Constant to keep the purpos'd end in view;
Religiously to follow Nature's laws,
And die with pleasure in his country's
cause.

To think he was not for himself design'd,
But born to be of use to all mankind.

ROWE'S LUCAN.

When he was asked if he would quit the island of which he had undertaken the protection, supposing a foreign power should create him a Marischal, and make him Governor of a province; he replied, 'I hope they will believe I am more honest, or more ambitious; for, said he, to accept of the highest offices under a foreign power would be to serve.'

To have been a Colonel, a General, or a Marischal, said he, 'would have been sufficient for my table, for my taste in dress, for the beauty whom my rank would have intitled me to attend. But it would not have been sufficient for this spirit, for this imagination.' Putting his hand upon his bosom.

He reasoned one day in the midst of his Nobles whether the Commander of a nation should be married or not. 'If he is married, said he, there is a risk that he may be distracted by private affairs, and swayed too much by a concern for his family. If he is unmarried, there is a risk that, not having the tender attachments of a wife and children, he may sacrifice all to his own ambition.' When I said he ought to marry and have a son to succeed him, 'Sir,

said he, what security can I have that my son will think and act as I do? What sort of a son had Cicero, and what had Marcus Aurelius?'

He said to me one day when we were alone, 'I never will marry. I have not the conjugal virtues. Nothing would tempt me to marry, but a woman who should bring me an immense dowry, with which I might assist my country.'

But he spoke much in praise of marriage, as an institution which the experience of ages had found to be the best calculated for the happiness of individuals, and for the good of society. Had he been a private Gentleman, he probably would have married, and I am sure would have made as good a husband and father as he does a supreme Magistrate and a General. But his arduous and critical situation would not allow him to enjoy domestic felicity. He is wedded to his country, and the Corsicans are his children.

He often talked to me of marriage, told me licentious pleasures were delusive and transient, that I should never be truly happy till I was married, and that he hoped to have a letter from me soon after my return home, acquainting him that I had followed his advice, and was convinced from experience, that he was in the right. With such an engaging condescension did this great man behave to me. If I could but paint his manner, all my readers would be charmed with him.

He has a mind fitted for philosophical speculations as well as for affairs of state. One evening at supper, he entertained us for some time with some curious reveries and conjectures as to the nature of the intelligence of beasts, with regard to which, he observed human knowledge was as yet very imperfect. He in particular seemed fond of inquiring into the language of the brute creation. He observed that beasts fully communicate their ideas to each other, and that some of them, such as dogs, can form several articulate sounds. In different ages there have been people who pretended to understand the language of birds and beasts. Perhaps, said Paoli, in a thousand years we may know this as well as we know things which appeared much more difficult to be known. I have often, since this conversation, indulged myself in such reveries. If it were not liable to ridicule, I would say that an acquaintance with the language of beasts would be a most agreeable acquisition to man, as it would enlarge the circle of his social intercourse.

Paoli was very desirous that I should study the character of the Corsicans. Go
among

among them, said he, the more you talk with them, you will do me the greater pleasure. Forget the meanness of their apparel. Hear their sentiments. You will find honour, and sense and abilities among these poor men.

His heart grew big when he spoke of his countrymen. His own great qualities appeared to unusual advantage, while he described the virtues of those for whose happiness his whole life was employed. If, said he, I should lead into the field an army of Corsicans against an army double their number, let me speak a few words to the Corsicans, to remind them of the honour of their country and of their brave forefathers, I do not say that they would conquer, but I am sure that not a man of them would give way. The Corsicans, said he, have a steady resolution that would amaze you. I wish you could see one of them die. It is a proverb among the Genoese, 'The Corsicans deserve the gallows, and they fear not to meet it.' There is a real compliment to us in this saying.

He told me, that, in Corsica, criminals are put to death four and twenty hours after sentence is pronounced against them. This, said he, may not be over catholic, but it is humane.

He went on, and gave me several instances of the Corsican spirit.

A Serjeant, said he, who fell in one of our desperate actions, when just a dying, wrote to me thus: 'I salute you. Take care of my aged father. In two hours I shall be with the rest who have bravely died for their country.'

A Corsican Gentleman, who had been taken prisoner by the Genoese, was thrown into a dark dungeon, where he was chained to the ground. While he was in this dismal situation, the Genoese sent a message to him, that, if he would accept of a commission in their service, he might have it. 'No, said he. Were I to accept of your offer, it would be with a determined purpose to take the first opportunity of returning to the service of my country. But I will not accept of it. For I would not have my countrymen even suspect that I could be one moment unfaithful.' And he remained in his dungeon. Paoli went on: 'I defy Rome, Sparta, or Thebes to shew me thirty years of such patriotism as Corsica can boast. Though the affection between relations is exceeding strong in the Corsicans, they will give up their nearest relations for the good of their country, and sacrifice such as have deserted to the Genoese.'

He gave me a noble instance of a Corsican's feeling and greatness of mind. 'A criminal, said he, was condemned to die. His nephew came to me with a Lady of distinction, that she might solicit his pardon. The nephew's anxiety made him think that the Lady did not speak with sufficient force and earnestness. He therefore advanced, and addressed himself to me, 'Sir, is it proper for me to speak?' as if he felt that it was unlawful to make such an application. I bid him go on. 'Sir, said he, with the deepest concern, may I beg the life of my uncle? If it is granted, his relations will make a gift to the state of a thousand zechins. We will furnish fifty soldiers in pay during the siege of Furi-ani. We will agree that my uncle shall be banished, and will engage that he shall never return to the island.' I knew the nephew to be a man of worth, and I answered him: You are acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Such is my confidence in you, that if you will say that giving your uncle a pardon would be just, useful or honourable to Corsica, I promise you it shall be granted. He turned about, burst into tears, and left me, saying, 'I would not have the honour of our country sold for a thousand zechins.' And his uncle suffered.

After having said much in praise of the Corsicans, 'Come, said he, you shall have a proof of what I tell you. There is a crowd in the next room waiting for admittance to me. I will call in the first I see, and you shall hear him. He who chanced to present himself was a venerable old man. The General shook him by the hand and bid him good day, with an easy kindness which gave the aged peasant full encouragement to talk to his Excellency with freedom. Paoli bid him not mind me, but say on. The old man then told him that there had been an unlucky tumult in the village where he lived, and that two of his sons were killed. That looking upon this as a heavy misfortune but without malice on the part of those who deprived him of his sons, he was willing to have allowed it to pass without inquiry. But his wife, anxious for revenge, had made an application to have them apprehended and punished. That he gave his Excellency this trouble to intreat that the greatest care might be taken, lest, in the heat of enmity among his neighbours, any body should be punished as guilty of the blood of his sons, who was really innocent of it. There was something so generous in this sentiment, while at the same time the old man seemed full of

of grief for the loss of his children, that it touched my heart in the most sensible manner. Paoli looked at me with complacency and a kind of amiable triumph on the behaviour of the old man, who had a flow of words and a vivacity of gesture which fully justified what Petrus Cynæus hath said of the Corsican eloquence: 'You would say they were all good pleaders.'

The peasants and soldiers were all frank, open, lively, and bold, with a certain roughness of manner which agrees well with their character, and is far from being displeasing. The General gave me an admirable instance of their plain and natural, solid good sense. A young French Marquis, very rich and very vain, came over to Corsica. He had a sovereign contempt for the barbarous inhabitants, and strutted about with prodigious airs of consequence. The Corsicans beheld him with a smile of ridicule, and said, 'Let him alone, he is young.'

The chief satisfaction of these islanders, when not engaged in war or in hunting, seemed to be that of lying at their ease in the open air, recounting tales of the bravery of their countrymen, and singing songs in honour of the Corsicans, and against the Genoese. Even in the night they will continue this pastime in the open air, unless rain forces them to retire into their houses.

Paoli talked very highly on preserving the independency of Corsica. 'We may, said he, have foreign powers for our friends; but they must be friends at arm's length. We may make an alliance, but we will not submit ourselves to the dominion of the greatest nation in Europe. This people who have done so much for liberty, would be hewn in pieces man by man, rather than allow Corsica to be sunk into the territories of another country. Some years ago, when a false rumour was spread that I had a design to yield up Corsica to the Emperor, a Corsican came to me, and addressed me in great agitation: 'What! shall the blood of so many heroes, who have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Corsica, serve only to tinge the purple of a foreign Prince!'

I mentioned to him the scheme of an alliance between Great Britain and Corsica. Paoli with politeness and dignity waved the subject, by saying, The less assistance we have from allies, the greater our glory. He seemed hurt by our treatment of his country. He mentioned the severe proclamation at the last peace, in which the brave islanders were called the rebels of Corsica. He said with a conscious pride and proper feeling, Rebels! I did not expect that from Great Britain.

He however shewed his great respect for the British nation, and I could see he wished much to be in friendship with us. When I asked him what I could possibly do in return for all his goodness to me, he replied, 'Only undeceive your Court, Tell them what you have seen here. They will be curious to ask you. A man come from Corsica will be like a man come from the Antipodes.'

I expressed such hopes as a man of sensibility would in my situation naturally form. He saw at least one Briton devoted to his cause. I threw out many flattering ideas of future political events, imaged the British and the Corsicans strictly united both in commerce and in war, and described the blunt kindness and admiration with which the hearty, generous common people of England would treat the brave Corsicans.

I insensibly got the better of his reserve upon this head. My flow of gay ideas relaxed his severity, and brightened up his humour. Do you remember, said he, the little people in Asia, who were in danger of being oppressed by the great King of Assyria, till they addressed themselves to the Romans: And the Romans, with the noble spirit of a great and free nation, stood forth, and would not suffer the great King to destroy the little people, but made an alliance with them?

He made no observations upon this beautiful piece of history. It was easy to see his allusion to his own nation and ours.

When the General related this piece of history to me, I was negligent enough not to ask him what little people he meant. As the story made a strong impression upon me, upon my return to Britain I searched a variety of books to try if I could find it, but in vain. I therefore took the liberty, in one of my letters to Paoli, to beg he would let me know it. He told me the little people was the Jews, that the story was related by several ancient authors, but that I would find it told with most precision and energy in the eighth chapter of the first book of the Maccabees.

The first book of the Maccabees, though not received into the Protestant canon, is allowed by all the learned to be an authentic history. I have read Paoli's favourite story with much satisfaction, and, as in several circumstances, it very well applies to Great Britain and Corsica, is told with great eloquence, and furnishes a fine model for an alliance.

Paoli said, 'If a man would preserve the generous glow of patriotism, he must not reason too much. Marshal Saxe rea-

soned; and carried the arms of France into the heart of Germany, his own country. I act from sentiment, not from reasonings.'

'Virtuous sentiments and habits, said he, are beyond philosophical reasonings, which are not so strong, and are continually varying. If all the professors in Europe were formed into one society, it would no doubt be a society very respectable, and we should there be entertained with the best moral lessons. Yet I believe I should find more real virtue in a society of good peasants in some little village in the heart of our island. It might be said of these two societies, as was said of Demosthenes and Themistocles, The one was powerful in words, but the other in deeds.'

Paoli told me that, from his earliest years, he had in view the important station which he now holds; so that his sentiments must ever have been great. I asked him how one of such elevated thoughts could submit with any degree of patience, to the unmeaning ceremonies and poor discourse of genteel society, which he certainly was obliged to do while an Officer at Naples: 'O, said he, I managed it very easily. I was known to be a singular man. I talked and joked, and was very merry; but I never sat down to play; I went and came as I pleased. The mirth I like is what is easy and unaffected. I cannot endure long your punsters.'

Though calm and fully master of himself, Paoli is animated with an extraordinary degree of vivacity. Except when indisposed or greatly fatigued, he never sits down but at meals. He is perpetually in motion.

Paoli told me that the vivacity of his mind was such, that he could not study above ten minutes at a time. 'My head is like to break,' said he. I can never write my lively ideas with my own hand. In writing they escape from my mind. I call the Abbé Guelfucci, Come quickly, take my thoughts; and he writes them.'

Paoli has a memory like that of Themistocles; for I was assured that he knows the names of almost all the people in the island, their characters, and their connections. His memory, as a man of learning, is no less uncommon. He has the best part of the classics by heart, and he has a happy talent in applying them with propriety, which is rarely to be found. This talent is not always to be reckoned pedantry. The instances, in which Paoli is shewn to display it, are a proof to the contrary.

I have heard Paoli recount the revolutions of one of the ancient states, with an energy and a rapidity which shewed him to be master of the subject, to be perfectly acquainted with every spring and movement of the various events. I have heard him give what the French call 'Une catalogue raisonnée' of the most distinguished men in antiquity. His characters of them were concise, nervous, and just. I regret that the fire with which he spoke, upon such occasions, so dazzled me that I could not recollect his sayings so as to write them down when I retired from his presence.

He just lives in the times of antiquity, He said to me, 'A young man who would form his mind to glory, must not read modern memoirs, but Plutarch and Titus Livius.'

I have seen him fall into a sort of reverie, and break out into sallies of the grandest and noblest enthusiasm. I recollect two instances of this: 'What a thought? that thousands owe their happiness to you!' And throwing himself into an attitude, as if he saw the lofty mountain of fame before him: 'There is my object (pointing to the summit) if I fall, I fall at least there (pointing a good way up).'

I ventured to reason like a libertine, that I might be confirmed in virtuous principles by so illustrious a preceptor. I made light of moral feelings. I argued, that conscience was vague and uncertain; that there was hardly any vice but what men might be found who have been guilty of without remorse. 'But, said he, there is no man who has not a horror at some vice. Different vices and different virtues have the strongest impression on different men; but virtue in the abstract is the food of our hearts.'

Talking of providence, he said to me, with that earnestness with which a man speaks who is anxious to be believed: 'I tell you, on the word of an honest man, it is impossible for me not to be persuaded, that God interposes to give freedom to Corsica. A people oppressed, like the Corsicans, are certainly worthy of divine assistance. When we were in the most desperate circumstances, I never lost courage, trusting as I did in Providence.' I ventured to object: But why has not Providence interposed sooner? He replied, with a noble, serious, and devout air: 'Because his ways are unsearchable. I adore him for what he hath done; I reverse him in what he hath not done.'

During Paoli's administration, there have been few laws made in Corsica. He mentioned

tioned one, which he has found very efficacious in curbing the vindictive spirit of the Corsicans. There was, among the Corsicans, a most dreadful species of revenge, called 'Vendetta traversa, Collateral revenge.' It was this: If a man had received an injury, and could not find a proper opportunity to be revenged on his enemy personally, he revenged himself on one of his enemy's relations. So barbarous a practice was the source of innumerable assassinations. Paoli, knowing that the point of honour was every thing to the Corsicans, made a law, by which it was provided, that this collateral revenge should not only be punished with death, as ordinary murder, but the memory of the offender should be disgraced for ever by a pillar of infamy. He also had it enacted, that the same statute should extend to the violators of an oath of reconciliation, once made.

By thus combating a vice so destructive, he has, by a kind of shock of opposite passions, reduced the fiery Corsicans to a state of mildness; and he assured me that they were all now fully sensible of the equity of that law.

Paoli, though never familiar, has the most perfect ease of behaviour. This is a mark of a real great character. The distance and reserve which some of our modern Nobility affect is, because Nobility is now little else than a name, in comparison of what it was in ancient times. In ancient times, Noblemen lived at their country-seats, like Princes, in hospitable grandeur. They were men of power, and every one of them could bring hundreds of followers into the field. They were then open and affable. Some of our modern Nobility are so anxious to preserve an appearance of dignity, which they are sensible cannot bear an examination, that they are afraid to let you come near them. Paoli is not so. Those about him come into his apartment at all hours, wake him, help him on with his clothes, are perfectly free from restraint; yet they know their distance, and, awed by his real greatness, never lose their respect for him.

Though thus easy of access, particular care is taken against such attempts upon the life of the illustrious Chief, as he has good reason to apprehend from the Genoese, who have so often employed assassination merely in a political view, and who would gain so much by assassinating Paoli. A certain number of soldiers are continually on guard about him; and, as still closer guards, he has some faithful Corsican dogs. Of these, five or six sleep,

some in his chamber, and some at the outside of the chamber-door. He treats them with great kindness, and they are strongly attached to him. They are extremely sagacious, and know all his friends and attendants. Were any person to approach the General, during the darkness of the night, they would instantly tear him in pieces.

Talking of courage, he made a very just distinction between constitutional courage, and courage from reflection: 'Sir Thomas More, said he, would not probably, have mounted a breach so well as a Serjeant who had never thought of death; but a Serjeant would not, on a scaffold, have shewn the calm resolution of Sir Thomas More.'

On this subject he told me a very remarkable anecdote, which happened during the last war in Italy: At the siege of Tortona, the Commander of the army which lay before the town ordered Carew, an Irish Officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew: 'Sir, I know you to be a gallant man, I have therefore put you upon this duty. I tell you in confidence, it is certain death for you all. I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you.' Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He there stood with an undaunted countenance, and, having called to one of the soldiers for a draught of wine, 'Here, said he, I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle.' Fortunately, at that instant Tortona capitulated, and Carew escaped: But he had thus a full opportunity of displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity. It is with pleasure that I record an anecdote so much to the honour of a Gentleman of that nation, on which illiberal reflections are too often thrown, by those of whom it little deserves them. Whatever may be the rough jokes of wealthy insolence, or the envious sarcasms of needy jealousy, the Irish have ever been, and will continue to be, highly regarded upon the continent.

Paoli's personal authority among the Corsicans struck me much. I have seen a crowd of them, with eagerness and impetuosity, endeavouring to approach him, as if they would have burst into his apartment by force. In vain did the guards attempt to restrain them; but when he called to them in a tone of firmness, 'No audience now, they were hushed at once.

He one afternoon gave us an entertaining

ing dissertation on the ancient art of war. He observed that the ancients allowed of little baggage, which they very properly called 'impedimenta;' whereas the moderns burthen themselves with it to such a degree, that 50,000 of our present soldiers are allowed as much baggage as was formerly thought sufficient for all the armies of the Roman empire. He said it was good for soldiers to be heavy-armed, as it renders them proportionably robust; and he remarked that, when the Romans lightened their arms, their troops became enfeebled.

Talking of various schemes of life, fit for a man of spirit and education; I mentioned to him that of being a foreign Minister. He said he thought it a very agreeable employment for a man of parts and address, during some years of his life. 'In that situation, said he, a man will insensibly attain to a greater knowledge of men and manners, and a more perfect acquaintance with the politics of Europe. He will be promoted according to the return which he makes to his Court. They must be accurate, distinct, without fire or ornament. He may subjoin his own opinion, but he must do it with great modesty. The Ministry at home are proud.'

He said the greatest happiness was not in glory, but in goodness; and that Penn in his American colony, where he had established a people in quiet and contentment, was happier than Alexander the Great, after destroying multitudes at the conquest of Thebes. He observed that the history of Alexander is obscure and dubious; for his Captains, who divided his kingdom, were too busy to record his life and actions, and would, at any rate, wish to render him odious to posterity.

The last day which I spent with Paoli appeared of inestimable value. I thought him more than usually great and amiable, when I was upon the eve of parting from him. The night before my departure, a little incident happened which shewed him

in a most agreeable light. When the servants were bringing in the desert after supper, one of them chanced to let fall a plate of walnuts. Instead of flying into a passion at what the man could not help, Paoli said with a smile, 'No matter;' and turning to me, 'It is a good sign for you, Sir, Tempus est spargere nuces, It is time to scatter walnuts. It is a matrimonial omen: You must go home to your own country, and marry some fine woman whom you really like. I shall rejoice to hear of it.'

This was a pretty allusion to the Roman ceremony at weddings, of scattering walnuts. So Virgil's Damon says,
Thy bride comes forth! begin the festal rites!

The walnuts strew! prepare the nuptial lights!

O envied husband, now thy bliss is nigh!
Behold for thee bright Hesper mounts the sky!

WARTON.

When I again asked Paoli if it was possible for me in any way to shew him my great respect and attachment, he replied, 'Remember that I am your friend, and write to me.' I said I hoped that, when he honoured me with a letter, he would write not only as a commander, but as a philosopher and a man of letters. He took me by the hand, and said, 'As a friend.' I dare not transcribe from my private notes the feelings which I had at this interview. I should perhaps appear too enthusiastic, I took leave of Paoli with regret and agitation, not without some hopes of seeing him again. From having known intimately so exalted a character, my sentiments of human nature were raised, while, by a sort of contagion, I felt an honest ardour to distinguish myself, and be useful, as far as my situation and abilities would allow; and I was, for the rest of my life, set free from a slavish timidity in the presence of great men, for where shall I find a man greater than Paoli?

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

On a PIPE of TOBACCO.—From Poems upon various Subjects; by Hawkins BROWN, Esq.

LITTLE tube of mighty pow'r,
Charmer of an idle hour,
Object of my warm desire,
Lip of wax, and eye of fire:
And thy snowy taper waist,
With my finger gently brac'd;
And thy pretty swelling crest,
With my little stopper press'd,
And the sweetest bliss of blisses,
Breathing from thy balmy kisses,
Happy thrice, and thrice agen,

Happiest he of happy men;
Who, when agen the night returns,
When agen the taper burns;
When agen the cricket's gay,
(Little cricket, full of play)
Can afford his tube to feed
With the fragrant Indian weed;
Pleasure for a nose divine,
Incense of the god of wine.
Happy thrice, and thrice agen,
Happiest he of happy men,

APOLLO.

26c

The Two FOXES, a FABLE.

TWO foxes, as the times were hard,
 And farmers kept their hen-roost barr'd,
 Agreed to take a different round,
 And share whatever cou'd be found.
 Perhaps, says one, kind Fortune may
 Throw a fat turkey in your way,
 Or may be it may be my luck,
 To find a wand'ring goose or duck ;
 But, as it's odds, that you and me
 Both find a meal, we'll e'en agree
 To share together what we find ;
 So let's set out, and never mind :
 I only wish my lot may be
 To serve my friend, not he serve me.
 Each took the way he thought the best,
 One travell'd East, the other West ;
 Both were so lucky, in a trice,
 To light on something very nice ;
 This eat a goose, while that was picking
 The tender breast-bone of a chicken ;
 For both resolv'd (howe'er unjust)
 To quiet his own hunger first ;
 But had there been a chicken more,
 Than they cou'd possibly devour,
 Both reynards had been highly pleas'd
 To have seen a hungry friend appeas'd ;
 But, as they cou'd not so contrive it,
 Each hop'd his comrade wou'd survive it.
 So home they went with dismal faces,
 Cries one, I've tried the likeliest places,
 But not a morsel to be had,
 Of any sort, nor good, nor bad.—
 And pray now, how did you succeed ?
 Why, just like you—that's bad indeed !
 So both, with hypocritic face,
 Bewail'd together their hard case :
 Each pitied each ; approv'd the jest ;
 And each believ'd he'd far'd the best.
 Thus villains, for their private ends,
 Will disappoint their dearest friends ;
 They use the sacred name to cheat,
 And make their villainy compleat.

*On a PIPE of TOBACCO:**Another Imitation.—By H. Browne, Esq.*

CRITICS avaunt ; tobacco is my theme ;
 Tremble like hornets at the blasting steam.
 And you, Court-insects, flutter not too near
 Its light, nor buzz within the scorching sphere.
 Pollio, with flame like thine, my verse inspire,
 So shall the muse from smoke elicit fire.
 Coxcombs prefer the tickling sting of snuff ;
 Yet all their claim to wisdom is—a puff :
 Lord Foplin smokes not—for his teeth afraid :
 Sir Tawdry smokes not—for he wears brocade.
 Ladies, when pipes are brought, affect to swoon ;
 They love no smoke, except the smoke of town ;
 But Courtiers hate the puffing tribe,—no matter,
 Strange if they love the breath that cannot flatter !
 Its foes but shew their ignorance ; can he
 Who scorns the leaf of knowledge, love the tree ?
 The tainted templar (more prodigious yet)
 Rails at tobacco, though it makes him—spit.
 Citronia vows it has an odious stink ;
 She will not smoke (ye gods !) but she will drink :

And chaste Prudella (blame her if you can)
 Says, pipes are us'd by that vile creature man :
 Yet crouds remain, who still its worth proclaim,
 While some for pleasure smoke, and some for
 fame :
 Fame, of our actions universal spring,
 For which we drink, eat, sleep, smoke,—ev'ry
 thing.

PROLOGUE to FALSE DELICACY,

Spoken by Mr. KING.

I'M vex'd—quite vex'd—and you'll be vex'd—
 that's worse ;
 To deal with stubborn scribblers ! there's the
 curse !
 Write moral plays—the blockhead !—why, good
 people,
 You'll soon expect this house to wear a steeple !
 For our fine piece, to let you into facts,
 Is quite a sermon,—only preach'd in Acts.
 You'll scarce believe me, till the proof appears,
 But even I, Tom Fool, must shed some tears :
 Do, Ladies, look upon me—nay, no simp'ring—
 Think you this face was ever made for whimp-
 ring ?

Can I a cambric handkerchief display,—
 Thump my unfeeling breast, and roar away ? }
 Why this is comical, perhaps he'll say—
 Resolving this strange awkward bard to pump,
 I ask'd him what he meant ?—He, somewhat
 plump,
 New purs'd his belly, and his lips thus biting,
 “ I must keep up the dignity of writing !”
 You may, but if you do, Sir, I must tell ye,
 You'll not keep up that dignity of belly ;
 Still he preach'd on :—“ Bards of a former age
 Held up abandon'd pictures on the stage,
 Spread out their wit with fascinating art,
 And catch'd the fancy, to corrupt the heart ;
 But, happy change !—in these more moral days,
 You cannot sport with virtue, even in plays ;
 On virtue's side, his pen the poet draws,
 And boldly asks a hearing for his cause.”
 Thus did he prance, and swell.—The man may
 prate,

And feed these whimsies in his addle pate,
 That you'll protect his muse, because she's good,
 A virgin, and so chaste !—O Lud ! O Lud !
 No muse the Critic Beadle's lash escapes,
 Though virtuous, if a dowdy, and a trapes :
 If his come forth a decent like'y lass,
 You'll speak her fair, and grant the proper pass ;
 Or should his brain be turn'd with wild pretences ;
 In three hours time, you'll bring him to his senses ;
 And well you may, when in your power you get
 him,
 In that short space, you blister, bleed, and sweat
 him :
 Among the Turks, indeed, he'd run no danger,
 They sacred hold a madman, and a stranger.

EPILOGUE, *spoken by Mrs. DANCER.*

WHEN with the comic muse a bard hath
 dealing,
 The traffic thrives, when there's a mutual feeling ;
 Our

Our author boasts, that well he chose his plan,
False Modesty!—Himself, an Irishman.
As I'm a woman, somewhat prone to satire,
I'll prove it all a bull, what he calls nature;
And you, I'm sure, will join, before you go,
To maul False Modesty,—from Dublin ho!
Where are these Lady Lambtons to be found?
Not in these riper times, on English ground.
Among the various flowers, which sweetly blow,
To charm the eyes, at Almack's and Soho,
Pray does that weed, False Delicacy, grow?

O, No———

Among the fair of fashion; common breeding,
Is there one bosom, where love lies a bleeding?
In older times, your grannams, unrefin'd,
Ty'd up the tongue, put padlocks on the mind;
O, Ladies, thank your stars, there's nothing
now confin'd.

In love you Englishmen,—there's no concealing,
Are most, like Winworth, simple in your dealing;
But Britons, in their natures, as their names,
Are different, as the Shannon, Tweed, and Thames.
As the Tweed flows, the bonny Scot proceeds,
Wounds slaw, and sure, and nae obstruction heeds;
Though oft repuls'd, his purpose still hauds fast,
Stecks like a burr, and wuns the las at last.
The Shannon, rough and vigorous, pours along,
Like the bold accents of brave Paddy's tongue;
Arrah, dear creature—can you scorn me so?
Cast your sweet eyes upon me, top and toe!
Not fancy me?—pooh!—that's all game and
laughter,

First marry me, my jew'l,—ho!—you'll love me
after.

Like his own Thames, honest John Trott, their
brother.

More quick than one, and much less bold than
t'other.

Gentle, not dull, his loving arms will spread:
But stopt—in willows hides his bashful head;
John leaves his home, resolv'd to tell his pain;
Hesitates—I—love—fye, Sir,—'tis in vain,
John blushes, turns him round, and whistles
home again.

Well, is my painting like.—or do you doubt it?—
What say you to a trial?—let's about it;
Let Cupid lead three Britons to the field,
And try which first can make a damsel yield;
What say you to a widow?—Smile consent,
And she'll be ready for experiment.

A MORAL REFLECTION,

Written on the last Day of the Year 1767.

SEVENTEEN Hundred Sixty-seven
Is now for ever past.
Seventeen Hundred Sixty-eight
Will fly away as fast.

But, whether life's uncertain scene
Shall hold an equal pace;
Or whether death shall come between,
And end my mortal race.

Or whether sickness, pain, or health,
My future lot shall be;
Or whether poverty, or wealth,
Is all unknown to me.

One thing I know, that needful 'tis
To watch with careful eye;
Since every season spent amiss
Is register'd on high.

Too well I know what precious hours
My wayward passions waste;
And oh! I feel my mortal pow'rs
To dust and darkness haste.

Earth rolls her rapid seasons round,
To meet her final fire:
But virtue is with glory crown'd,
Tho' suns and stars expire.

What awful thoughts! what truth sublime!
What useful lesson this!
O let me well improve my time!
Oh let me die in peace!

Marshfield, Feb. 1, 1768.

W. O.

A H Y M N.

SOURCE of propitious Light and Love,
Who dwell'st in happiest climes above,
In glory unconfin'd,
Hear and attend a suppliant's pray'r,
Soothe ev'ry grief, nor let despair
Distract the human mind.

In boundless mercy condescend
Thy gracious influence to extend,
To lead my soul to truth;
Preserve in ev'ry trying hour,
And let thy mighty sov'reign pow'r
Direct the paths of youth.

Teach me true wisdom to pursue,
With heav'nly grace my soul renew,
And lead to paths of peace:
When flatt'ring snares assault the heart,
Thine all-sufficient strength impart,
To bid each sorrow cease.

From ev'ry evil cleanse my soul,
And with a lively faith make whole,
By thy free grace renew'd:
Teach me a death to ev'ry sin,
And let obedience begin
A life to good subdu'd.

Thro' future scenes of good or ill,
Resign'd to thine all-perfect will,
Whose great designs are wise;
Whose gracious dispensations tend,
By various means, to that great end,
The general good of man.

With calm Contentment in my breast,
Of those eternal joys possess,
Thy sacred smiles can give;
With Piety's unwearied pace
Teach me to run the heav'nly race
And the bright crown receive.

When life's delusive scenes are o'er,
And human joys or fears no more
Can pleasure give or pain,

Transport the soul to realms of light,
Where glory charms the wond'ring sight,
And joys unbounded reign.

EUSEBIA.

The BULLFINCH, JAY, and FOX,
A FABLE.

TWAS on a lofty spreading tree,
From noise and all disorders free,
A Bullfinch chose to build his nest,
That there he might in safety rest :
Of a near branch a Jay made choice,
On which he might display his voice.
Year after year they call'd around
Their young, and then with favours crown'd ;
They did like friendly neighbours live,
And giving (found it joy to give)
To all in need, nor more requested
Than the poor branch whereon they rested ;
In peacefulness they spent their nights,
And ev'ry day found new delights.

A Fox, once passing by the tree,
With envy saw that social glee,
Join'd hands with bless'd sincerity ;
And stole their hours—Such charming blifs !
He snarling cry'd, “ I can't bear this ;

Down to the ground the tree I'll fell,
My peace for my revenge I'll sell.”
Oh ! what a rash and vengeful thought !
A dire resolve to nothing brought ;
His meagre jaws became more thin,
A sad dilemma he was in ;
For now he fear'd the task requir'd
More skill and might than first inspir'd.
So pond'ring what he'd best to do,
At length resolv'd to gnaw it thro' :
And here he shew'd his lack of skill,
His want of might, but not of will.
The Jay and Bullfinch perch'd above,
Look down to see how much he strove,
To get his teeth beyond the bark,
The wood admitted not a mark ;
For, though he had more teeth than they,
Yet wou'd they go but little way ;
For, being fierce, they soon were broke,
Because—the tree was Heart of Oak.

The MORAL.

THIS Fable shews how much to blame
Those mortals are, whose only aim
Is fix'd on separating friends,
Who sacrifice, to serve their ends,
Their conscience, peace, and will not rest,
Until with ne'er a tooth they're blest.

An Account of the great Eruption of Mount VESUVIUS, the 10th of October, 1767, in a Letter from the Hon. William Hamilton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to the King of the Two Sicilies.

AS I have nothing material to trouble you with at present, I will endeavour to give you a short and exact account of the eruption, which is allowed to have been the most violent, though of short duration, in the memory of man. I had foretold this eruption some time, having had opportunities from my villa to watch its motions more minutely than any one here, and those threats, which you read in the papers, were extracts from my letters to Lord Shelburne. The 19th, at seven in the morning, I saw an unusual smোক issue with great violence from the mouth of the volcano, and form the shape of a pine-tree, as Pliny described before the eruption in which his uncle perished ; by which I knew the eruption to be at hand, and in fact before eight I saw the mountain open, and the lava run from the crack, near the top of the volcano ; but, as it took its course on the side opposite our villa, I had the curiosity to go round, and take a nearer view of it : As it requires time and fatigue to go up, I did not come in sight of the lava, which was running in two streams down the side of the mountain, till eleven o'clock. I had only a peasant of the mountain with me, and was making my remarks, when, on a sudden, about mid-day, the great eruption happened, about a quarter of a mile from me ; at first it was only like a fountain of liquid fire, which sprung up many feet in the air, then a torrent burst out with a most horrid noise, and came towards us. I took off my coat to lighten myself, and gave it to the peasant, and we thought proper to run three miles without stopping. By this time the noise had greatly in-

creased, and the ashes caused almost a total darkness, and, as the earth shook, I thought proper to retire still further, and, upon returning home, I perceived another lava towards the Torre del Annunciata, which, in less than two hours, flowed four miles. Our villa shook so much, and the smell of sulphur was so strong, that I thought proper to return to Naples ; and indeed the fright of the family was so great, that it was impossible to remain at the villa.

The King's palace, tho' not so near the mountain as our villa, is still within reach of lavas, there being no less than seven, one upon another, under the palace. I thought it right to acquaint the Court of the impending danger, and advised the Marquis Tanucci to persuade his Sicilian Majesty to remove to Naples directly ; but, for what reason I know not, my advice was not followed ; and the consequence was, the lava coming within a mile and a half of the palace, and the thunder of the mountain increasing, the whole Court was obliged to remove in the middle of the same night, in the utmost confusion. The explosions of the volcano occasioned so violent a concussion of the air, that the door of the King's room at Portici was burst open, and one door in the palace, tho' locked was forced open ; and, what is more wonderful, the like happened in many parts of Naples itself. The mountain, for three days, made this noise by fits, which lasted five or six hours each time, and then was perfectly quiet : We did not see the sun clear almost the whole week, and the ashes fell in quantities at Naples so as to cover the houses and streets an inch deep, or more. 'Tis really wonderful to think of

of the quantity of matter that came out of the mountain in so short a time; for on Thursday the lavas ceased running, and, if I had not examined them myself since, I could not have believed it: From the place where I saw the mountain burst, to the point where the lava stopped near Portici, is to be sure seven miles, and five miles of this it travelled in two hours, the very road I came down, notwithstanding which in some places the the torrent is two miles broad, and the lava 40 feet high: It took its course through an immense water channel that is about 400 feet deep, and actually filled it up in some places. Stones of a most enormous size were thrown up from the mouth of the volcano near a mile high, I believe, and fell at least half a mile from it; in short it is impossible to transcribe so glorious and horrid a scene; for, whilst this was going on, Naples was crowded with processions, women with their hair loose, and bare feet, full of every superstition — The prisoners killed their gaoler, and attempted to break out. The Cardinal Archbishop's gate was burnt down, because he would not bring out St. Januarius, and when he was brought out on Thursday, a mob of an incredible number of people loaded the Saint

with abuse for suffering the mountain to frighten them so: Their expressions were, You are a pretty Saint Protector indeed! you yellow-faced fellow! (for the silver in which the Saint's head is incased is very much tarnished) and when the noise of the mountain ceased, they fell upon their faces, and thanked him for the miracle, and returned to the cathedral singing his praises, and telling him how handsome he was. One man's faith in the Saint was so great, that, at the head of the procession, when he came in sight of the mountain, he turned up his bare b — to it, and said, now kiss it, for here comes Genariello. I am sorry to say that all this is actually true; nay it would fill many sheets was I to tell you half what I saw last week of this sort. The mountain is now quite calm, and I believe for the present there is an end of this eruption, but I do not believe all the matter is yet come out. I am very glad so much is come out, and that Genariello did not stop it sooner, for if he had we should surely have had an earthquake, and been demolished. This last eruption has fully satisfied my curiosity, and I should be as well satisfied if the mountain was 100 miles from this capital.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1768.

After an almost total stagnation of business for a considerable time, we have at last had the pleasure of seeing something stirring at this place. Here are a great number of ships COME IN, and, no doubt, you will be anxious to know the particulars. I have therefore drawn up the best intelligence I could procure, and wish to see it inserted in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

QUIDNUNC.

SHIP-NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

PORTSMOUTH, JANUARY 10.

THE wind continues northerly, and blows fresh. REMAINS at Spithead the Grafton, with his Majesty's ships as per last. The Grafton is a very fine three-decker, STEERS remarkably well, and carries her ports better than any ship in the King's service; and yet she looks as snug in the water as a frigate, owing to her being painted of a dark colour, and not loaded, like many others, with gilding and carved work. As to her going, 'twas observed in her last cruise, that she far out-ailed all the rest of the fleet.

The carpenters who were ordered to survey the Chatham, have reported her 'unfit for service;'—however, she still continues in commission; notwithstanding which, 'tis said, that the ADMIRAL's flag will be shifted from her to the Grafton.

The Chatham was formerly reckoned a prime sailer, worked well, and was so exceeding STIFF, that she could carry more sail than any ship in the Navy. But having been raised (at the request of her Captain when she came last into dock) she was found on her next cruise to be extremely top-heavy, and her timbers so much wrung by the weight of her upper-works, as to render her altogether crazy.—'Tis surprising, that those

who have the conduct of our naval affairs should have fallen into the above mistake, as it has been frequently observed, that raising of ships has rendered unserviceable many a good bottom! —The raising of the Pulteney in the last reign is a memorable instance of the truth of this observation.

The Honest Yorkshireman, Rockingham, with a large convoy, was lately seen in the OFFING, on which a pilot put off to bring her in; but all of a sudden she hauled her wind, and stood out to sea. At present she is quite out of sight, with her whole convoy.

Jan. 17. ARRIVED under convoy of the Bedford, and after several trips got safe into the harbour; the Weymouth, the Trentham, the Sandwich, and several others, but can't get their names this post. They had been long out, and were in want of all kinds of refreshments, having been at short allowance for a considerable time. N. B. only the CAPITAL ships of the Bedford's convoy are come into port, the small craft having been left to shift for themselves.

The above squadron PARTED COMPANY with the Gentle Shepherd in a hard gale of wind (off the coast of North-America) by the violence of which she had lost all her masts, and was water-logged. The concerned are extremely anxious for the fate of the Gentle Shepherd.

as 'tis supposed she is wrecked on the above coast.

In the late storm, the Shelburne being in danger of foundering, was obliged to heave overboard the greatest part of her cargo, in order to save the remainder.

A great number of our ships having been lately cast away on the coast of North-America, where there are many rocks and shoals not sufficiently known even to our most experienced pilots, the Hillsborough has been compleatly fitted with all necessaries for taking a new and accurate survey of that whole coast.—'Tis now expected that light-houses will be erected, and the harbours cleared and opened, in order to prevent the like accidents for the future.

Arrived lately the Clare, loaded with Irish beef.—The arrival of this, and several other vessels from the same quarter, has been the means of lowering the markets, and fully proved the expediency of the act for permitting the free importation of provisions from Ireland.

It has been remarked of late, that a good many ships homeward-bound have performed their voyages quicker by coming directly through the IRISH Channel, instead of going NORTH about as formerly.

Jan. 18. Yesterday there was a grand entertainment given on board the Conway, in honour of the birth-day of Mrs. ALLWORTHY, Lady of GEORGE ALLWORTHY, Esq; the principal owner.—On this occasion the Commanders of all the foreign vessels were invited; the ships in the harbour hoisted their colours, guns were fired, and the evening concluded with every other demonstration of joy.

'Tis now said the Conway will be purchased from the Merchants, and fitted out again as a man of war.

We hear the Jolly Toper, Rigby, is under sailing orders for the coast of Ireland, being appointed to relieve Captain Oswald, an experienced Officer, who (on account of his ill state of health) 'tis said will quit the service, much regretted by all true seamen.

Other advices say the Lively, Capt. Townshend, is destined for the Irish station.

'Tis thought the Bedford will not be put in

commission again, but will be brought into the harbour, and employed as a Sheer-hulk.

We expect soon to see a blue pennant hoisted on board the Marlborough.

The Prince Frederick, Thinne, is put into King Road to rest.

We hear the Captain of the Conway has generously refused his wages for the last half-year, and that the money will be equally divided among the Petty Officers.—Although there are many Officers in our service possessed of opulent fortunes, and who certainly do not stand in need of the emoluments of their commissions, yet how very rare are such instances of disinterestedness! Indeed we do not at present recollect but one example more, viz. that of Capt. Strange, who has commanded the Lancaster for several years, and never would receive one farthing of pay.

The Northington, being much worm-eaten in her bottom, is PAID OFF, and 'tis thought will be broke up.—Notwithstanding the crew received the whole wages, besides a large sum in bounty money, yet 'twas observed that they went off in a very bad humour, cursing, swearing, and blasting their eyes.—'Tis pity that no effectual method has yet been discovered to check the growth of profane swearing, which prevails but too much in our fleets and armies, to the great reproach of our national character among foreigners.

'Tis confidently reported, that the Sandwich, a three-decker, and formerly reckoned a stout line-of-battle ship, will be cut down and converted into a PACKET-BOAT.

Feb. 2. This morning three Revenue Officers were sent on board the Chatham. This has occasioned much speculation, as her Captain has never been accused of smuggling, except in one instance during the last war, when he carried some men clandestinely over to Embden, although he had CLEARED OUT for North America.—However that may be, we are assured from good authority, that the above-mentioned Officers are ordered to remain on board the Chatham for six weeks, and that nothing will be suffered to be taken out, without an order from them signed and SEALED.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

January 29.

Constantinople, December 16.

IT is reported, that an express arrived from Grand Cairo to the Porte, which has brought the news that the new Bashia had found out means, by calling the assistance of Ali Beg, who was drove out some time ago, to banish sixteen of the Begg; which, if true, will probably reduce that country to a more immediate dependance upon the Porte.

Since writing the above, we have advices from Cairo, that Ali Beg had collected an army together, and had taken possession of the Nile above and below the town, so as to prevent any provisions passing; which had occasioned the greatest consternation. And from Alexandria of a later

date, the 23d of October, that seven Begg of the town had collected an army and divided it; the one, that attacked above the town, was intirely routed, and the other in the greatest confusion; so that it is supposed the town will surrender to him, and the seven Begg make their escape.

February 1.

Friday last William Evans, a journeyman weaver, charged with cutting and destroying works out of the loom of another journeyman-weaver, was re-examined at the Public Office in Bow-street, before Sir John Fielding, Knt. William Kelynge, Joseph Girdler, Paul Vaillant, and Thomas Kynaston, Esqrs. when the evidence appearing clear and positive, Evans was committed to Newgate, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

sate. This examination was attended by a great number of the most respectable manufacturers from Spitalfields, who expressed their readiness to give to that useful body of men, their journeymen, the wages they themselves had requested: Indeed it did not appear, either from Evans the prisoner, or any other person, that there was the least dissatisfaction subsisting at present amongst the journeymen weavers, relative to their wages; and among other instances of candour expressed by the masters that day, was the following remarkable one, namely, that though they were now possessed of such lights as might be the means of bringing many of these unhappy wretches to justice, some of whom have doubtless been misled by the wickedness of a few, yet they would wish to prosecute such only as may serve to strike at the root of their most unwarrantable proceedings, and such as the common justice due to the public may necessarily require; and in these sentiments the Magistrates concurred.

On Friday, his Majesty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancafter, and Lord Willoughby de Broke, went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to allow the importation of salted provisions from Ireland and the American colonies, free of duty.

The bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from Coventry, to communicate, on Fradley-heath, with a canal now making between the rivers Trent and Mersey.

The bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the river Severn, at or near Hanford, in the parish of Cloins, in the county of Worcester, to Chapel-bridge, within the borough of Droitwich in that county.

The bill to enable his Majesty to licence a play-house in the city of Bath.

And also to five private bills,

February 4.

CIRCUITS appointed for the **LENT**
ASSIZES are as follow:

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield. Mr. Justice Bathurst.

City of York, Wednesday March 2, at the Guildhall.

Yorkshire, the same day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire, Saturday 12, at the Castle of Lancaster.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Wilmot. Mr. Baron Adams.
Bucks, Monday Feb. 29, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire, Thursday March 3, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Saturday 5, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Monday 7, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thursday 10, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday 14, at Bury St. Edmunds.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker. Mr. Justice Aston,
Rutland, Friday March 4, at Okeham.

Lincolnshire, Saturday 5, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Thursday 10, at Nottingham,
Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the said town.

Derbyshire, Tuesday 15, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Friday 18, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday 22, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Friday 25, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire Saturday 26, at Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Perrott. Mr. Justice Yates.

Berkshire, Monday, Feb. 29, at Reading.

Oxfordshire, Wednesday March 2, at Oxford.

Worcestershire, Saturday 5, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

Gloucestershire, Thursday 10, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

Monmouthshire, Monday 15, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire, Wednesday 16, at Hereford.

Shropshire, Saturday 19, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire, Thursday 24, at Stafford.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Clive. Mr. Baron Smythe.

Hertfordshire, Thursday March 3, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday 7, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 14, at Maidstone.

Sussex, Monday 21, at East Grinstead.

Surry, Wednesday 23, at Kingston upon Thames.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Gould. Mr. Justice Willes.

Southampton, Tuesday the 1st of March, at the Castle of Winton.

Wilts, Saturday the 5th, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday the 10th, at Dorchester.

Town of Poole, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Devon, Monday the 14th, at the Castle of Exeter.

City of Exon, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Cornwall, Monday the 21st, at Launceston.

Somerset, Saturday the 26th, at the Castle at Taunton.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq; and William Whitaker, Esq; his Majesty's First Serjeants at Law.

Radnorshire, Wednesday March 23, at Presteign.

Breconshire, Tuesday 22, at Brecon.

Glamorganshire, Monday April 4, at Cowbridge.

February 8,

Extract of a letter from Portugal.

'A fabric of baize is now carrying on here with great success, as they sell all they make. and are much superior to what comes from England.—Twenty-five woollen manufacturers are arrived from Ireland, and more expected.'

February 9.

From the **LONDON GAZETTE** of February 9.
And order in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons.

Lunæ 8^o Die Februarii, 1768.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that such part of the capital stock of annuities,

nuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act made in the third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of three million five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties,' as shall remain after the fifth day of July next, will be redeemed and paid off in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the fifth day of January 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock which is then to be redeemed and paid off, agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act.

Which resolution and order, thus signified and published by me, are to be sufficient notice of the repayment of the remaining part of the principal sum for which the said annuities were established, and of the redemption of the remainder of the said annuities.

J. CUST, Speaker.

February 11.

Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, was committed to New Prison, by Sir John Fielding and Mr. Kelynge, Mrs. G——, charged upon oath with aiding and abetting L— B—— in committing a rape upon S. W. She appeared with attorneys and counsel, where Miss S. W. was present. Bail was offered, and refused.—Qu. Will not the public consider this fact as a more effectual reply to sundry pamphlets, than whole quires written in answer?

February 12.

The following is the scheme of the Lottery for the present year.

2 —————	£.20,000	is	£.40,000
4 —————	10,000	—————	40,000
5 —————	5,000	—————	25,000
10 —————	2,000	—————	20,000
20 —————	1,000	—————	20,000
40 —————	500	—————	20,000
200 —————	100	—————	20,000
600 —————	50	—————	30,000
19175 —————	20	—————	383,500
First drawn	—————	—————	500
Last drawn	—————	—————	1,000
£ 600,000			

Not two blanks to a prize.

February 13.

Copenhagen. Jan. 29. Last night, about ten o'clock, the Queen of Denmark was safely delivered of a Prince, to the inexpressible happiness of her Royal Consort, and the whole Court. Her Majesty and the new born Prince are this morning both as well as can be expected. This very important and much desired event happened but an hour or two before the anniversary of the King of Denmark's own birth-day, which we are now celebrating with double festivity. The birth of an heir male to the Crown has com-

pletely fulfilled the ardent wishes and prayers of the public, and consequently spread a real joy through all ranks of people.

Yesterday morning L—— B—— surrendered himself in the Court of King's Bench; the Counsel for the Crown were Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-general, and Mr. Serjeant Davy; for his Lordship, Mr. Eyre, Recorder, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Thurlow. His Lordship was admitted to bail, himself in 4000l. and four sureties of 1000l. each; and the two women were also admitted to bail, themselves in 400l. each, and four sureties in 100l. each.

February 17.

According to recent letters from Genoa, the republic had engaged to build ten new ships of war of different rates, for the service of France, by the middle of June 1771.

February 19.

Wednesday morning died, in the 77th year of his age, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, a Member of the Privy-council, and late Speaker of the House of Commons; in the chair whereof he had set above thirty-three years, being longer than any of his predecessors. His patriot conduct in that important station; his vast application; his impartiality; his unvenal spirit; his distinguished loyalty to our gracious Sovereigns, and his firm attachment to our excellent constitution, let the British annals declare. His venerable figure, his noble voice, will be long remembered. After greatly impairing a vigorous flow of health in the service of his King and country, he judiciously quitted all public business, and retired to his well chosen library. There he was daily visited by persons of virtue and eminence, of all parties and persuasions; and by the learned, whose company he loved, and of whose labours he had been a great encourager. His familiar friends call to mind, with pleasure and pain, his uncommon affability, his vast memory, (happy repository of useful and entertaining knowledge) and his very communicative disposition, whence he was perpetually addressed as an oracle in all Parliamentary matters; his last sickness was attended with the most acute pains; to all which he submitted as became a man, a philosopher, and a christian; as one who, from the justice and goodness of the omnipotent Being, considered the present chequered life no otherwise than as a passage to one infinitely better.

They write from Arnheim, that the dikes in that country are in such danger of breaking every moment by the inundations which have followed the last frost, that three thousand men have been perpetually employed ever since the 29th past, in strengthening the dike near Nimeguen, which is so weakened, that they are obliged to keep working on it night and day.

Wednesday, after a trial of several hours before the Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, the will of the late Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, was confirmed; but his copyhold estate, being some inclosed grounds on Hampstead-Heath, was adjudged to belong to the heir at law, who clearly made out his affinity.

February 20.

Leghorn, Jan. 22. We have received here from Bastia the news, that the republic of Genoa has consented to the plan of pacification proposed by the Corsicans. We know not yet the conditions; but it is pretended, that the first article stipulates the free possession of places, and an independency of government in favour of the Corsicans; it being understood that the mediating powers will be guarantees of the treaty. We learn also from Cape Corse, that General Paoli, after providing for every thing relative to the fortifications of the frontiers, and visiting in person the most important places of the Isle, was returned to Corte, the usual place of his residence, where an assembly of the national Council had been held, the result of which is expected with impatience.

Bath, Feb. 15. On Thursday last the Mayor of this city, attended by the corporation, laid the first stone of an intended new Guildhall. This building will be the center of an elegant and spacious pile, including not only the hall and its offices, but likewise the several markets of the city.

February 22.

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, the humble Address of the Knights Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, think it incumbent on us to testify to your Excellency's effectual endeavours in favour of the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in this kingdom.

'It is with the highest satisfaction we reflect, that the auspicious reign of our patriot Sovereign has been distinguished by the return of a bill so essential to the constitution, and to the advancement of the Protestant religion in this country. And we congratulate your Excellency upon an event, which must add a lustre to your administration, and remain as a monument to posterity of the disinterestedness and independency of this House.'

Dublin, February 19. The following is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's answer to the Address of the House of Commons, on the return of the octennial bill:

'Gentlemen: I return you my most sincere thanks for this kind and honourable address, and am extremely happy, that my endeavours with his Majesty, in favour of the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in this kingdom, have proved effectual and satisfactory to you; and I do not doubt, but that this single instance of his Majesty's gracious compliance with the wishes of his faithful Commons will, on all occasions, meet with that zeal and gratitude which his paternal goodness deserves.'

February 24.

Yesterday his Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants trading

to the East-Indies, with respect to making of dividends.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for the more speedy and effectual transportation of felons.

The bill for granting an aid to his Majesty for disbanding the army, and other necessary occasions, as relate to the number of troops kept upon the Irish establishment.

The bill for providing proper accommodations for his Majesty's Justices of the Great Sessions in Wales, during the time of holding such Sessions.

The bill for rebuilding and enlarging the common gaol of the city and county of Coventry; and for appointing a place for the custody of prisoners in the mean time.

The bill for more effectually supplying the town of Hallifax with water, &c.

The bill for making and building a convenient Exchange in the city of Glasgow, for enlarging St. Andrew's church-yard, and for building a bridge over the river Clyde, &c.

The bill for enlightening, paving, cleansing the streets, and for better regulating the nightly watch and beables; and for regulating the poor of the parish of St. Mary le Bone in the county of Middlesex.

The bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from Birmingham to Bilston, and for making collateral cuts and waggon ways from several coal-mines, and for continuing the said canal to Autherly, there to communicate with the canal now making between the rivers Trent and Severn.

And to such road and inclosure bills as were then ready.

February 27.

The gambler, committed a few days ago to the Poultry Compter by the Hon. the Lord Mayor, for defrauding a seafaring man lately of ten guineas and his watch, proves to be a person who, in the Mayoralty of William Bridgen, Esq; was committed to Newgate for a robbery, tried the next sessions at the Old Bailey, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Dec. 14.

The following is the Address of our House of Commons to his Majesty, on the occasion of the octennial bill:

'Most Gracious Sovereign,

'We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beseech your Majesty to accept our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments, for the condescension which your Majesty has so signally manifested to your subjects of this kingdom, in returning the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments; which we consider not only as a gracious mark of paternal benevolence, but as the wise result of royal deliberation.'

BIRTHS.

A PRINCE to the Queen of Denmark.

A son to the Lady of Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

A son

A son and heir to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret.

A son to the Right Hon. the Countess of Mo-rary at Edinburgh.

A son to the Lady of Dr. Fowler, Prebendary of Westminster.

A son to the Lady of the Hon. Lord Sondes, in Grosvenor-square.

MARRIAGES.

RIGHT Hon. Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, to Miss Windsor, sister to Lady Mount Stuart.

Right Hon. the Earl of Hume, to Miss Ramsey.

Sir James Ibbetson, Bart. of Leeds, to Miss Caygill.

John Jean, Esq; of Broomfield, Dorsetshire, to Miss Baker, of Bridgewater.

Right Hon. Lord George Sutton, second son of the Duke of Rutland, to Miss Mary Peart, niece to John Blackwell, Esq;

Richard Betton, Esq; of Little Berwick, to Miss Bright, of Totterton.

George Terry, Esq; of Dover-street, to Miss Dorothy Reeves, of New Bond-street.

George Thomas Worthington, Esq; to Mrs. Linstead, of Woodbridge.

Thomas Fowle, Esq; of Rotherfield, to Miss Fanny Dugate, of Mayfield.

Robert Moore, Esq; to Miss More, one of the coheiresses of Thomas More, Esq; of Millichap, Salop.

Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Finch, of Watford.

Thomas Hall, jun. Esq; of Preston, Cando-ver, Hants, to Miss Barnard, of New Abraford, in the same county.

Richard Thorpe, Esq; of Queen Ann-street, to Miss Hannah Cooke, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

DEATHS.

SIR Robert Rich, Bart. Field Marshal of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the fourth regiment of dragoons.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Somerset, at Maiden-Bradley Wiltshire.

William Collins, Esq; Mayor of Exeter.

Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Speaker of the House of Commons for upwards of 33 years.

William Adams, Esq; in Three Crown Court, in the borough of Southwark.

Joseph Jordan, Esq; at Burntwood, in Essex.

Hon. John Shirley, Esq; uncle to the present Earl Ferrers.

John Snellgrove, Esq; in Burton-street.

Robert Somerville, Esq; in Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

Tyringham Stephens, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-office.

Edward Langdale, Esq; in King-street, Golden-square.

William Grove, Esq; of Zeals, near Mere, Wilts.

James Hobart, Esq; at East Greenwich.

James Sherrard, Esq; in Compton-street.

Dr. Martyn, physician and botanist, at Streat-ham, Surry.

Rev. Mr. Davison, vicar of Ellingham, Nor-thumberland.

Rev. Mr. Jefferon, rector of Cockermouth.

George Gordon, Esq; of the Middle Temple.

Gillingham Cooper, Esq; in the Strand.

Charles Gore, Esq; of Tring, Hertford.

Sir William Halford, Bart. at Wistow, Leices-tershire.

John Walmsley Esq; in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

PREFERMENTS.

RIGHT Rev. Father in God Frederick, Bishop of Cloyne, to the bishopric of Derry.

Rev. Mr. Kennet, to be chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Rev. Mr. Richard Bentley, to the vicarage of Hemmelforth, Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby Stambury, to the rec-tory of Stoke, Clymesland, Cornwall.

Dr. John Hinchliffe, to be master of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Dr. Charles Agar, to the bishopric of Cloyne, Ireland.

PROMOTIONS.

RICHARD Steeles, Esq; of the city of Dublin, to the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom.

Alexander Udwy, Richard Dauber, Thomas Lockart, and George Brown, Esqrs. together with David Cuthbert, Esq; to be Commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's re-venues of excise in Scotland.

George Burgess, Esq; to the office of Comptrol-ler-general of the Accounts of his Majesty's Cus-toms in Scotland, &c.

Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esqrs. or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his Majesty's Privy-seal, for, and during the space and term of six weeks, de-terminable nevertheless at his Majesty's pleasure.

George Howard, Esq; Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, to be Governor of the Royal Hospital near Chelsea.

John Mostyn, Esq; Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, to be Captain-general, and Go-vernor in chief in and over the island of Minorca, and the town and garrison of Port Mahon, &c.

Thomas Harrison, Esq; to be his Majesty's at-torney in the island of Jamaica.

Robert Sandford, Esq; to be Governor of the town and port of Galway, Ireland.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, February 9.

FOURTH regiment, Dragoons, Lieute-nant-general the Right Hon. Henry Sey-mour Conway is appointed to be Colonel, in the room of Field Marshal Sir Robert Rich, Bart. deceased.

13th regiment of foot, Lieut. George Hender-son to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Raleigh, who retires.

Late Capt. Lieut. John Raleigh, of the 13th regiment of foot, to be Secretary to the Governor of the garrison of Gibraltar, in the room of John Braithwaite, removed.

Sir

Sir James Dunbar, Bart. to be Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in North Britain, in the room of Alexander Agnew, deceased.

B—KT—S. From the GAZETTE.

ISRAEL Sanders and Barnet Hyams, of Rosemary-lane, Middlesex, salesmen and partners.

James Day, of Birmingham, Warwick, joiner and carpenter.

Robert Smith, of Houndsditch, haberdasher.

Thomas Kenderdine, of St. Paul Covent-garden, laceman.

John Chapman, of Bow-lane, in the parish of St. Mary le-Bow, surviving partner of Christopher Raifbeck, deceased.

Robert Broadbelt of Hollen-street, in the parish of St. Anne, within the city of Westminster, haberdasher and coal-merchant.

John Dunbibbin and John Lathan, of Liverpool, Lancaster, clay-potters and partners.

Charles Farquharson, of Cloak-lane, factor.

Abraham North, the younger, of Ware, Hertford, maltster.

George England, of North Perrot, Somerset, rope-maker.

Joseph Turner, of Manchester, Lancaster, chapman.

Henry Foster, of Gateshead, Durham, boat-builder.

Nathaniel Cove, of Tokenhouse-yard, London, packer and presser.

Richard Phillips, of Cambden, Gloucester, flax-dresser.

Mary Pope, of Ormskirk, Lancaster, milliner.

Samuel Gigney, of Willingdale Doe, Essex, shopkeeper.

Alice Brand, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, milliner.

George Holder, of Exeter-street, Middlesex, wine and dry cooper.

Thomas Dover Hopkins, of London, merchant.

John Sheldrake, of Framlingham, Suffolk, brewer.

Solomon Jacobs, of Old Bethlem, London, merchant.

John Barret, of Camomile-street, London, packer.

John Relfe, of Philadelphia, in America, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, Surry, merchant.

Robert Osborn, of the city of Norwich, dealer in coals and corn.

Thomas Radenhurst, of Walsall, Stafford, grocer.

George Burton, of Scarborough, York, master and mariner,

James Stanton, of the city of Worcester, linen draper.

Thomas Daily, of St. Paul, Shadwell, merchant.

Abraham Judah, of Chiswell-street, colourman.

Noah Mordecai, of George-street, near the Minories, merchant.

BOOKS published in February.

ESSAYS medical and experimental on several Subjects; by Thomas Percival, M.D. F. R. S. Johnson, 3 s. 6 d.

False Delicacy, a Comedy. Baldwin, 1 s. 6 d.

Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third; by Horace Walpole. Doddsley, 5 s. sewed.

Ferney: An Epistle to Mons. de Voltaire; by George Keate, Esq. Doddsley, 1 s.

An Account of Corsica; by James Boswell, Esq. Dilly, 6 s. bound.

The Battle of the Wigs; by Bonnet Thornton, M. D. Davis, 2 s.

A true State of the Difference subsisting between the Proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre; by George Colman and William Powell. Becket.

The unexpected Wedding, a Novel. Becket, 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

The Conduct of the four Managers of Covent-garden Theatre. Wikie, 1 s.

On various chirurgical Subjects; by B. Gooch, Surgeon, 2 Vols. 8vo. Cadell, 14 s. bound.

Considerations on the Establishment of the British Engineers. Cadell, 1 s.

The Siege of the Castle of Æsculapius, an heroic Comedy. Bladon, 1 s.

The out Lines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song. Buckland, 5 s.

The Adventurers of Miss Beverly, Two Vols. Bladon, 5 s. sewed.

The Adventures of Oxymel Claffie, Esq; once an Oxford Scholar, Two Volumes. Flexney, 5 s. sewed.

An Essay on the future Life of Brutes; by the Rev. Richard Dean, in Two Vols. Kearsly, 4 s.

The Good-natured Man, a Comedy, by Mr. Goldsmith. Griffin, 1 s. 6 d.

Poems upon various Subjects, Latin and English; by the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. Nourse, 4 s. sewed.

An Epistle from Timoleon to all the honest Freeholders, and other Electors. Owen, 1 s.

Amabella a Poem; by Mr. Jerningham. Robson, 1 s.

BILLS of Mortality, from February 2 to February 23, 1768.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	1093	Males	647
Females	981	Females	625
Under 2 years old		Buried.	
Between 2 and 5		Within the walls	
5 and 10	172	Without the walls	
10 and 20	62	In Mid. and Surry	
20 and 30	68	City & Sub. West.	
30 and 40	176		
40 and 50	199		
50 and 60	241		
60 and 70	173		
70 and 80	162		
80 and 90	113		
90 and 100	9		
100 and 102	0		
		Weekly, Feb. 2,	
		555	
		9, 560	
		16, 497	
		23, 462	
		2074	

Peck Loaf 2s 9d.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from January 27, to February 25, 1768, inclusive.

[illegible]

Rice & Corn. { Oats - 12s. to 17s. od. Rye - 22s. to 24s. od. Barley 20s. to 25s. 6d. Wheat 42 to 50 s. od.	Bear-key.		COURSE of the EXCHANGE.		LONDON, February 25, 1768.		Hops		Bags from 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s. per C. Pockets from 6d. to 8l. 8s. per C.
	Amsterdam 35 2	Hamburg, 34 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ uf.	Cadiz	39 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Genoa 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	Dublin 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	Agio of the Bank of		
	Ditto at sight 34 9	Paris, 1 day's date 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Madrid	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice 50 $\frac{1}{3}$	Holland 3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
	Rotterdam 35 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto 2 uf. 30	Bilboa	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 5 s. 6 d $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Antwerp, no price	Bordeaux ditto 30	Leghorn		Oporto 5 s. 6 d $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Representation of different Species of Bats, &c.

Fig.



2.

Fig.



7.

Fig.



5.

Fig.



6.

Fig.



4.

Fig.



1.

Fig.



3.

We here lay before such of our Readers as are curious in Natural History, a Description from M. Daubenton, of the French Academy, of most Sorts of B A T S that are known, whether foreign or domestic, and to render the Subject more agreeable and intelligible, we have illustrated it with an elegantly engraved Quarto Copper-plate, representing the H E A D S of seven different Species of that Animal.

THE love of novelty is often the cause of our disdaining the most common things, and seeking after, by preference, those that are the most rare; and we frequently neglect the objects that surround us, to fix our whole attention on those which come to us from distant countries. Naturalists sometimes give into this excess of curiosity, by extending too rapidly and too far their inquiries; they enlarge the field of science they cultivate, but they impoverish the soil, or at least give it not all the fecundity it may receive. We can make but very imperfect observations on the productions of Nature, which are forcibly taken, as it were, from their native country, in order to be brought to us; on the contrary, those that are produced within our sight allow us time, opportunity, and the great advantage of seeing them in different states, and under all the faces that may throw some light upon them; it is not, therefore, till after having well examined, and being well acquainted with the productions of our own country, that we ought to endeavour to know those of foreign countries, which most commonly suffer in their descriptions by very faulty relations, or at least come to us in a very disfigured condition.

The beings that interest us most, such as the quadruped animals of our own country, have not been hitherto all known by Naturalists. I have discovered six species, of which no mention has been made in the enumerations given us of the animals of those climates. Their number is, however, very limited, as not extending to upwards of forty five species in France, and to six or seven species more on the Frontiers. I shall here speak of seven species of bats which are found in our climate. Naturalists have hitherto pointed out but two species, which they have mentioned by the names of the great and small bat, ‘*vespertilio major & minor* :’ I leave the name of bat to the greater species, but I am obliged to give other names to the six other species.

The Auricular is the second species which has been known and described by authors under the name of the Little Bat; and indeed it is much smaller than the first species. It has been given the name of Auricular, because its ears are excessively

long, and in proportion longer than those of any other animal.

The Noctula is the third species. This name is from the synonymous words, Noctula and Nottola, which the Italians give to bats, because they appear at night, as the owl, called by the Latins Noctua.

The Serotina is the fourth species. As bats go out of their retreat before night-fall, we therefore call this species Serotina, in imitation of the Italians, who call the bats they know by the name of Noctula, because they fly in the night-time; but we do not pretend to signify by those names of Noctula and Serotina, that the first goes out preferably in the night, and the other in the evening; I believe, on the contrary, that both remain abroad equally from evening till morning, when the air and light are convenient to them.

The Pipistrello and Barbastello are the fifth and sixth species. Those two words are synonymous names of the bat in Italian; and that of Barbastello is the more suitable, because the animal to which we give it has the upper lip so bloated on each side, as to seem at first sight to have a tuft of beard or whiskers; and in consequence of this character I was at first determined to call it Mustacine, from Mustax, a whisker; but I preferred the name of Barbastello, in the view of suppressing one of those synonymous words that are so inconvenient in the study of Natural History.

The Horse-shoe is the seventh species. How strange soever this denomination may appear for the name of an animal, we have not hesitated to prefer it to any other, because it perfectly expresses a character which is not less extraordinary. This animal has over the upper lip a sort of very apparent impression, which resembles that of a horse-shoe; and so the name we give it will be alone sufficient to distinguish it from every other species of bat, and every other animal.

The great bat (fig. 1.) is about two inches and a half in length from the extremity of the lips to the anus, and a foot and three inches across, that is, from the extremity of one of the wings to the extremity of the other wing, when they are both extended. [The head of this bat is represented twice as big as its natural size, as are also the other figures of the plate];

the part of the head that extends from the eyes and the throat to the extremity of the lips, and which I call snout for the sake of expressing it in one word, is thick and oblong; the ears are great, broad at the base, roundish, and very narrow at the extremity; there is in the lower part of the exterior border, and in that of the interior border, a broad and roundish lengthening which extends into the inner part of the ear, and these two lengthenings almost touch one another: I give them the name of Lobules upon account of their form. That of the exterior border is placed before a long and pointed orillon, which runs out of the skin before the external auditive duct, and is entirely separated from the true concha of the ear. I call it Orillon, to distinguish it from the concha. It is very apparent, for it is half the length of the external ear, and, being taken for a second ear, some have thought that bats had four ears; and yet they have but one external duct, and one only ear on each side. The hair of the upper part of the body is of a pale ash colour, and mixed with some yellowish specks; underneath it is of a white colour, slightly tinged with yellow; the nose and ears are of a grey colour, mixed with brown; the lips and lower jaw-bone are reddish; the membrane of the wings and tail, and the legs and feet, have different tints of grey, brown, and black. In the upper jaw-bone there are eighteen teeth, two incisive, one canine, and six grinders on each side. In the lower jaw-bone, twenty teeth, six incisive, and on each side one canine and six grinders, which make all together thirty-eight teeth.

The Auricular (fig. 2.) is very small in comparison with the great bat, for it is but an inch and eight lines in length from the extremity of the lips to the anus, and nine inches nine lines across. The snout is very like that of the bat. The ears are, as before said, excessively great, for, lying down on the body, they extend almost to the origin of the tail, and their breadth makes two thirds of their length, which is fifteen lines. The form of these ears is nearly oval; they are very thin, and semi-transparent, and there is a longitudinal and jutting out fold forward at some distance from their interior border. The Orillon is long, pointed, and of a bigness proportioned to that of the ear. On the lower part of the external border is a lobule placed at some distance from the head. The two ears join by the lower part of their internal border, and form by this junction a membrane that rises the height of a line on the head. The upper part of the body

is a mixture of blackish and reddish grey, and the under part is of a colour mixed with blackish as the upper, and with grey slightly tinged with red. The membrane of the wings and tail is of a brown or blackish colour.

The Auricular has two teeth less than the bat in the upper jaw-bone; on each side there are two incisives, one canine, and only five grinders, whilst the bat has six. The first incisive tooth of the Auricular is forked at the extremity; the teeth of the lower jaw-bone are twenty in number, as in that of the bat, viz. six incisive on each side, one canine, and six grinders; the six incisive differ from those of the bat by having each two or three lobes; that is, their upper edge or border forms two or three small festoons, which are not perceived but by the help of a glass, or even the microscope: The Auricular has therefore in all six and thirty teeth.

The Noctula (fig. 3.) is nearly of the same bigness as the bat, but its ears and legs are less long, the snout is much larger and shorter, the ears are roundish at the extremity, and very broad at the base; there is a small roundish lobule beneath the anterior border behind the eye, another greater lobule, and of a very irregular figure, beneath the hinder border, near the corner of the mouth, and a small orillon before the orifice of the auditive duct; this orillon, resembling in form a spoon, is broad, short, roundish, and consequently very different from the orillon of the bat; the hair of the Noctula is of a fallow colour, tinged with brown; the extremity of the snout, the membrane of the wings and tail, and the feet are blackish.

The Noctula has fourteen teeth in the upper jaw-bone, viz. four incisive, and on each side one canine and four grinders; but the incisive have each but one point, as in the bat; whereas the first incisive on each side of the upper jaw-bone is forked in the Auricular; the teeth of the lower jaw-bone are but eighteen in number, viz. six incisive, and on each side one canine and five grinders, which makes in all 32.

The Serotina (fig. 4.) is two inches eight lines in length from the end of the nose to the anus, and one foot across; the snout is oblong and broad at the extremity, the ears are short and broad, their external border is sloped inwards beneath the extremity of the concha; there is a small roundish orillon before the auditive duct; the whole upper part of this animal, from the extremity of the nose to the tail, is of a colour mixed with brown, and fallow in very slight tints; the lower part is

of a fallow colour, but not so full as not to be taken for yellowish or a very light ash-colour; the membrane of the wings and tail is of a blackish colour.

The *Serotina* has thirty-two teeth as the *Noctula*; there are but fourteen in the upper jaw bone, viz. two incisive on each side, one canine, and four grinders. In the lower jaw-bone are eighteen, viz. six incisive, and on each side one canine, and five grinders; the first incisive on each side of the upper jaw-bone is broad, even at the extremity, as the incisive of the lower jaw-bone; the second is pointed, and so small that I could not perceive it till I had intirely taken away the flesh of the jaw.

The *Pipistrello*, (fig. 5.) is the smallest bat I have seen; it is but one inch two lines in length from the extremity of the lips to the anus, and six inches five lines across. The upper lip forms a swelling on each side of the nose; on the forehead there is long hair which makes the head appear great; the ears are broad, and run sloping at the external border, beneath the extremity; the hair of the upper part of the head and body is of a brown yellowish colour, but underneath is more yellowish and less brown; the nose, ears, and membrane of the wings and tail are blackish.

The *Pipistrello* has sixteen teeth in the upper jaw-bone, viz. two incisive on each side, one canine, and five grinders; there are eighteen teeth in the lower jaw-bone, viz. six incisive, and on each side one canine and five grinders; which makes in all thirty-four teeth; the incisive of the lower jaw-bone have each three or four lobes.

The *Barbastello* (fig. 6.) is nearly of a middle size between the *pipistrello* and the bat, for it is two inches in length from the extremity of the nose to the anus, and ten inches and a half across; there is over the mouth a flattish tubercle, whereof the upper border lies before the apertures of the nostrils; the space between the apertures of the nostrils to the forehead is sunk in and unfurnished with hair, and on each side of this space are seen two furrows which terminate in each of the apertures of the nostrils; there is on each cheek a swelling which resembles a whisker, as before mentioned. The ears are long, and so broad that they touch one another by the lower part of their internal border, and hide the forehead and head of the animal when looked at frontwise; yet the ears are not so broad at top; their extremity is roundish, and the internal and external borders run sloping beneath the extremity; the orillon is very long in proportion to

that of the ears; it is broad at bottom, and terminates almost in a point; the hair of the whole body is of a blackish colour; excepting the throat, the chest, and the belly, which are of a grey colour mixed with brown.

The horse-shoe (fig. 7.) is nearly as great as the bat and the *noctula*; for it is about two inches and a half in length from the extremity of the lips to the origin of the tail, and four inches across. The extraordinary figure of the nose and forehead of this animal is one of its principal distinctive characters; there is a membrane of a line and a half in breadth, above the upper lip, before the nostrils; the posterior border of this membrane is concave, the anterior is convex, except in the middle, which is sloped: This membrane has two branches which extend backwards, and give it the figure of a horse-shoe; the partition of the nostrils rises above their orifice, and juts out on each side, so as to have an upper face, which is roundish and concave; on the hinder border of this concave face there rises a membranous plate, which has the form of an oblong triangle whose base is transversely placed on the space from the nostrils to the forehead; behind this plate there is another almost square, incorporated with the first, and laid vertically along the same space, and extending to the forehead, where it terminates in a point: The anterior part of this group is three lines and a half in breadth, and the length to the end of the point is three lines: There are six cavities in this group, three on each side; the two first are at a greater distance from one another than the two second, and the two third are only separated by a very thin partition; and all have no issue in their bottom. This strange conformation of the nose and front of this animal, makes it very hideous, even compared with the other bats. The upper part of the body consists of a light ash and reddish colour, and the lower part is grey, tinged with yellow.

The horse-shoe has but five teeth on each side in the upper jaw bone, viz. one canine and four grinders, for there are no incisive; the lower jaw-bone has but two incisive on each side, one canine and five grinders; which makes in all but twenty-six teeth; the incisive of the lower jaw bone have each three lobes.

Those seven species of bats are very distinct, and easily known, each by the form of the snout and the ears; among others the *barbastello*, whose broad and flat nose, short and furrowed forehead, and great and broad ears, form so odd a figure, that one

may find in it a natural model of some ornaments that have been hitherto only the imaginations of designers.

Though I have seen but a small number of the bats of foreign countries, I found among them a still greater difference than I observed between the bats in France, and I was more and more surprised to see in those animals so many extraordinary characters relatively to other quadrupeds.

Of all the known bats of foreign countries, the most remarkable for bigness is that which has been called the Flying-dog. It is nine inches in length from the end of the nose to the anus, and three feet across. — This bigness may be thought enormous, when compared with that of the Pipistrello. The Flying-dog has a great and long snout as that of several races of dogs; its eyes are placed obliquely as those of the wolf, and are great in proportion to those of other bats; the ears are short, pointed, and without orillons; this animal has no tail, yet the membranes of the wings extend beyond the hind legs, as in other bats, and terminate over the anus; the first toe of the fore feet has a well-formed nail, though smaller than that of the great toe. This sort of bat is found in the isle of Bourbon, and seems to differ from that which Seba had engraved, plate 58, fig. 1 and 2, tom. I, by the name of the Flying-dog of Ternate, and which he says is of a brown colour.

M. Brisson has given the name of Rouffette to another species of Flying-dog, which differs only from the foregoing by the colours of the hair. The head and whole upper part of the body are of a mixed grey, ash-colour, brown and black, except the neck, which is of a beautiful colour, mixed with red and orange. I have seen but one only individual of this species. This animal is found in the isle of Bourbon, as well as the Flying dog, which is black in almost all parts of the body, except the face, which has different tints of red, and the summit of the head and about the ears, which are of a deep red; there is also a streak of the same colour extending on each side along the back and loins.

There are seven other species of foreign bats which have not yet received appellations; but such may be given them after the example of Seba, by borrowing those of different animals, and adding to each the epithet importing the flight of the bat, in order to avoid all equivocation in the acceptance of names.

Among these I may call the Flying-marmotte, a bat, which is smaller than that

called the Flying-dog, nearly in the same proportion as the Marmotte is smaller than dogs of a middle size. The Flying-marmotte is four inches in length from the end of the lips to the anus; the head is oblong, the ears are short and pointed, with a long orillon, and terminated in a point. The upper face of the body, from the end of the nose to the tail, is of a fallow colour, brown, and with a mixture of ash-colour; the under part of the body is of a very pale fallow, and ash-coloured; the membrane of the wings and tail is of a blackish colour; the end of the tail is disengaged from a membrane that wraps up the rest. This sort of bat is found at Senegal. Most of the other foreign bats have a near resemblance to rats and field-mice. And to all these we may add five other species, engraved and described in Seba's book, and which have likewise very extraordinary characters. In the same book are found the description and figure of an animal by the name of Flying-cat, which is very different from the bats here mentioned, the toes of its fore-feet being formed like those of other animals, with five toes, and joined together by the membrane of the wings that extends on each side to the throat, plate LVIII, fig. 2 and 3, tom. I.

The greatest difference I have remarked between the several species of bats, is in the flying-dog and the rouffette; for they not only differ from other bats, but also from almost all other quadruped animals in the number of their vertebres of the loins, having but four; whereas most other animals have six and some five. The difference, observed in other bats, consists in the tail, the figure of the nose, and the number and form of the teeth; and the number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-eight in the sixteen species of bats I have observed.

Bats are framed externally in so extraordinary a manner in regard to quadruped animals, that Naturalists have placed their figure amongst those of birds: And, indeed, bats have wings, they fly as birds, and they resemble them in this respect much better than the flying-squirrel which has no wings, and properly speaking does not fly.

This squirrel, when thrown into the air, extends its fore legs obliquely outwards and forwards, and its hind legs outwards and behind, and by this extension it lengthens the skin of the sides of the body, which is loose in the state of rest, and which extends as small sails, during the extension of the four legs. These

sorts of sails are formed by duplicatures of the skin adhering to the legs by the two extremities, and to the body of the animal by one side; they increase the extent of the body, and help it to retard the rapidity of its fall, and to make it describe a longer curve, by making the effort of the first motion, which tended to carry the animal in an horizontal line, last longer; the tail which has long hairs placed on each side in form of a bunch of feathers, contributes also to retard the fall of the animal. If, notwithstanding, the flying squirrel fell from a very high place, I believe that the acceleration of its motion would at last surmount the resistance of those sails, and that it would be killed by its fall on the ground.

The wings of the flying lizard and flying fish have a greater resemblance to those of the bat; the membranes that form them are tended between bones or fins that seem to have a motion upwards and downwards, so that the wings strike the air and raise the body of those animals by a mechanism nearly like that of the wings of bats.

The fore legs and feet of bats are so formed as to serve them for walking like other quadrupeds, and for flying like birds: To explain this strange conformation, we need only consider that bats have large shoulder-blades and strong clavicles; the sternum is composed only of two bones, the bone of the arm is much longer than the bone of the thigh, and much stronger. In general, all the foreparts are greater and more robust than those behind, undoubtedly because they make greater efforts in flying, and therefore the pectoral muscles are very great, and proportionably as thick as in birds. There is also but one bone in the fore-arm of most bats, though indeed, in the larger sort there are two, as in the flying-dog and the roussette.

When bats are on their four feet in the attitude of a quadruped, the chest and belly touch the ground, and the four legs are placed on the sides of the body; the arm extends almost horizontally behind, the fore arm has an oblique position from behind forward, and from above downward; the wrist rests on the ground, the thumb is directed behind also on the ground; the four last bones of the metacarpus are extended along the bone of the fore-arm under its lower side, and the fingers are bent forward against the bones of the metacarpus; the bone of the thigh extends almost vertically upwards, and the bones of the leg downwards, so that

the knee is behind the elbow; the tarsus bears upon the ground, and the five toes of the hind feet are extended outwardly. Though this seems to be a very forced attitude, the animal carries successively its fore and hind feet forward, and performs steps after the manner of other quadrupeds. Its gait seems constrained, and its steps are slow, because it drags along its body as it walks; the chest and belly being laid on the ground, the fore feet bear forward and the thumb outward; the arm then bends on the fore arm and draws the body also forward; this effort of the fore legs is helped by the hind legs which push the body whilst the others drag it; there are often false steps, made especially by the fore feet, which, consisting for the most part of a round wrist, slip on the ground, when the nail of the thumb cannot find a good prop for laying hold of: Yet bats walk in all manner of directions; they go forward and backward, and turn to the right and left; but those motions would be very inconvenient to them and unfit for seizing their prey; therefore they only walk about in their holes when they have a mind to change place, being almost always immovable, and even the horse-shoe makes himself fast by the hind feet, and remains suspended the head downwards, and wrapped up within his wings as by a cloak.

When bats intend to fly, they begin by raising the wrist above the ground; they extend the four bones of the metacarpus and the phalanges of the fingers that were folded along the fore arm; they extend also the thigh, the leg, and the tail, and by all those motions they stretch out a membrane which in form resembles the wings of birds; this membrane is an expansion and lengthening out of the skin from the sides of the body of the animal, from the legs, from the tail, from the four last bones of the metacarpus, and from the four fingers of the fore feet; it surrounds the animal from the shoulders to the tail, and extends along the fore legs to the extremity of the fingers in form of wings; it is sustained and tended by all the bones of those different parts, and the extremity of each wing, making a greater effort than the rest, has also supports placed near one another, and disposed like the sticks of an umbrella: It is the four bones of the metacarpus that are raised on the carpus as the rays of a circle on its center: The phalanges of each finger are placed on the same straight line with the bone of the metacarpus that corresponds to them,

so that these bones become diverging according as the fingers run asunder from one another; the membrane of the wings extends but very little before the arm, the fore-arm, the second bone of the metacarpus, and the first finger which forms the fore border of each wing, and makes it strong enough for surmounting the resistance of the air; the second bone of the metacarpus, and the phalanges of the first finger which are weak, would perhaps yield in the action of flying, if they were not fortified by the third bone of the metacarpus and the phalanges of the second finger, which are placed behind at a small distance.

The Noctula has commonly but one foetus at each birth, but sometimes there are two: In both cases the body of the matrix is always dilated so as that the horns intirely disappear; on the contrary, in other animals, the foetus occupy almost always the horns of the matrix. When there are two foetus in the matrix of a noctula, they are placed on the side of each other, and they have each their placenta and particular integuments. Though I have opened upwards of twenty pregnant

noctulæ, and consequently have seen near thirty foetus in different times of pregnancy, I never found liquor in their amnios; the skin of the foetus and its integuments have only the humidity of the viscera contained in the body of animals; the placenta is round, and resembles that of rats, moles, musaranea, &c. The allantoides, being blown into, has the form of an egg; it is placed beyond the border of the placenta, and adheres to the amnios by the rounder end of the egg which it represents; this adhesion is principally formed by blood-vessels very apparent, and placed very near one another, and extending parallel from one end to the other of the allantoides; this membrane is fastened by its small end to a thread that runs on the internal face of the placenta from the border to the center, where it joins the navel-string; I traced this thread very distinctly along the navel-string, and I make no doubt but it is the urachus, and that it extends to the bladder, but I could get no air into it: There is room to believe that it is not hollow, and the rather as the allantoides contains no liquor.

JUSTICE *swayed by* MONEY.—*From the History of the Arabs.*

AN Arabian Merchant had an excellent dog, which hunted for him in the day, and kept a strict watch at night. No dog could be so faithful to his Master, and he was therefore greatly caressed by him. The dog happening to die by some accident, the Merchant was inconsolable; but, to mitigate in some measure his grief, he wrote an epitaph, and erected a tomb for him in his garden. In the evening he invited his friends to an entertainment; during which he expatiated largely on the animal's praises, and so put an end to the ceremony. The next day, some malicious persons made a report to the Cadi, or Judge in Chief of the place, of all that had passed the night before; and they added, to verify the fact, a detail of all the funeral ceremonies of the Mussulmen, which, they said, had been practised at the dog's interment. The Cadi, greatly scandalised at this action, sent his emissaries to apprehend the accused; and, after severely reprimanding, he asked him, If he was one of those Infidels that adored dogs? Because he had done more honour to his, than had been paid to the

dog of the Seven Sleepers, and to the ass of Eldras. The dog's Master answered him, without the least emotion: Good Sir, the history of my dog would be too long to recount to you; but there is a thing which you have not, perhaps, been told: He made a will, and, among other matters which he has disposed of, he left you a legacy of 200 aspers, which I have brought to you, on his part. The Cadi, hearing money spoken of, turned towards his folks and said: 'Mind how honest men are exposed to envy;' and, 'What has not been said to this man's prejudice?' Then, addressing himself to the accused: 'Since you have not offered up any prayers for the deceased, I think it advisable that we should begin them together.' This expression, in the Arabian language, is equivocal, signifying equally 'to begin prayers, and open a bag of money.' Judges and Justices, says the Arabian author who tells this story, were formerly naked swords, which made themselves to be dreaded by the wicked; but they are now become empty scabbards, as seeking to be filled up with the money of the parties.

On the Degrees of HEAT Men and Animals are capable of resisting. — From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.

IT seldom happens that the utility of physical researches is confined to the views that occasioned their being undertaken, as they almost always produce some supernumerary benefits, which, perhaps, there was no room to expect in the beginning.

Such, in fact, has been the success of Mess. Du Hamel and Tillet's journey to Angoumois, in 1760 and 1761, to endeavour to destroy the insect that devoured the corn of that province, and to put a stop to its ravages.

The means adopted by them consisted in destroying the insect in the grain, before it had yet much damaged it; and this, by making the corn undergo, in an oven, a degree of heat which the animal could not bear.

This operation was performed at Rochefoucault; and Mess. Du Hamel and Tillet made use, for that purpose, of a common oven in that town. Their first step was to ascertain the degree of heat the oven retained, the next day after baking bread in it. In order to this, they introduced a thermometer with spirits of wine laid on a shovel; and, having left it for some time in the midst of the oven, they drew it out. This thermometer then specified a degree of heat much above that of boiling water; but M. Tillet perceived, that it did not specify the intire heat of the oven, and that it had sensibly fallen, during the short space of time of its being taken from the midst of the oven to its mouth.

Amongst the spectators was a young woman employed in the service of this oven: She, observing M. Tillet's embarrassment, offered to enter into the oven, and mark the height of the thermometer, when he should desire it. M. Tillet was frightened at the proposal; and, as he hesitated to accept it, the girl smiled, and went into the oven with a pencil which he had given her. In some minutes time, she drew a stroke opposite the liquor, which was at 100 degrees. M. Tillet, more uneasy than ever in regard to the girl, desired her to come out of the oven; but she said she could remain there much longer without inconveniency, which she did accordingly ten minutes longer, and the liquor of the thermometer had got up to near 130 degrees. She then came out of the oven, her face indeed very red, but not appearing more incommoded than one is

sometimes by the great heats of summer, nor shewing any thing difficult nor precipitate in breathing.

There is, however, some diminution to be made in the heat specified by the thermometer. A circumstance, we shall give an account of, made it appear greater than it really was, and we shall soon see, that it ought to be reduced to 112 degrees, which more than by three times exceeds the greatest heats we feel in this climate, and is far above that of boiling water, which extends but to 85 degrees.

We have said, that the height of the thermometer with spirits of wine, used in the experiments of Rochefoucault, should be diminished by about 18 degrees. This diminution depends upon a particular circumstance, which it is proper to be informed of, and which could not escape M. Tillet's researches.

He had before remarked, that two thermometers, one with mercury and the other with spirits of wine, both constructed on the principles of M. De Reaumur, had not the same progression, but in a certain extent of their course; and that, having passed a certain term, the spirits of wine rose pretty suddenly to a much greater height than the mercury. This was enough to make him desirous of discovering the law, with its cause, of this greater ascension, and he succeeded in both. Two thermometers (one with mercury and the other with spirits of wine) constructed carefully, and under the inspection of the Abbot Nollet, were put with the necessary precautions into boiling water. As soon as they approached the term of boiling water, the thermometer with spirits of wine rose rapidly and marked 117 degrees, whilst that with mercury remained constantly fixed at 85, the true term of boiling water. M. Tillet soon perceived the reason of this difference: He saw a pretty large bubble forming in the bowl of the thermometer with the spirits of wine, and was satisfied, that this bubble was the cause, not only of the sudden ascension of the spirits of wine, but that it could not also fail of being formed.

And, indeed, as long as spirit of wine receives only a degree of heat incapable of reducing it into vapour, it follows the regular progression of its dilatability; but, when it approaches the term of becoming vapour, the parts in nearest contact with the glass evaporate, and, as they occupy,

in this form, a much greater space than they do in liquor, they form in this liquor a sort of bubble which greatly increases their bulk, and makes the spirit of wine ascend almost suddenly in the tube. The circumstance of dipping the bowl only in warm liquor or sand is not indifferent; then, the bowl receiving almost alone the whole heat, the vapour bubble will be only formed in the bowl, and the liquor, finding no resistance in the tube, rises freely, which would not happen, or would at least be much diminished, if the tube, heated to the same point as the bowl, had received vapours, or had formed them. It was therefore observed, by M. Tillet, that that the same thermometers which, dipped in boiling water, and hot sand and oil, produced differences of 32 and even 50 degrees, produced but one of 14 degrees, when he exposed them on a shovel in an oven heated sufficiently for baking a pye. This then is a new precaution to be taken in the use of the thermometer, for which we are indebted to the observations and care of M. Tillet; and it was according to the result of these experiments, that he calculated the reduction that was to be made in those at the oven at Rochefoucault.

Those experiments, reported to the Academy by Mess. Du Hamel and Tillet, appeared so much the more surprising, as others of the same kind, made by the celebrated Boerhaave, were attended with very different consequences. That illustrious Naturalist, desirous to know the degree of heat animals could be safely exposed to, engaged Fahrenheit, and some others, whose exactness he could depend upon, to make the necessary experiments. For this purpose, they made use of the stove of a sugar-baker, heated to such a degree, that the thermometer of the mercury ascended in it to the 146th degree of Fahrenheit's division, that is, to the 54th degree of M. De Reaumur. A sparrow in a cage was first exposed in it. In a minute's time, the animal began to open its bill and breathe with difficulty; soon after it went down to the bottom of the cage, breathed very quick and with great efforts, and died in seven minutes time.

A dog weighing ten pounds, put into the same stove, appeared in 7 minutes time incommoded by the heat; he opened his mouth, thrust out his tongue, and breathed very quick. He was, however, quiet in his basket, but in about a quarter of an hour's time his respiration became difficult and blustering, and he struggled hard to get out of the basket he was shut up in.

Becoming gradually weaker, his respiration became also slow and weak. He died at last at the end of 28 minutes, having discharged a great quantity of reddish spittle, and so infectious that one of the assistants who had come too near him, was taken ill, and with difficulty recovered. Notwithstanding all the struggles made by this dog, and the heat he had undergone, he did not sweat, and his hair was very dry. A cat subjected to the same trial, and which also perished by it, underwent all the same tortures, but was bathed in sweat, discharged no spittle, and its body had no ill smell.

These results, so essentially different from those of the experiments of Rochefoucault, made the Academy desire their being repeated. Fortunately Mess. Tillet and du Hamel had M. Marantin, a Commissary of war, at Rochefoucault, whose exactness and talent for observation they were well acquainted with. M. Tillet wrote to him, and he voluntarily took upon himself to repeat the experiment with all the necessary precautions for ascertaining its result. The substance of his answer was this:

The young woman that had entered the oven for Mr. Tillet's experiments being then sick, M. Marantin applied to one of her companions, for there were four of them employed in the service of the oven. She entered it several times, and it appeared evident, that those women, habituated to bear the heat of the oven, might have endured it without inconveniency for 14 or 15 minutes, when the thermometer was from 115 to 120 degrees; that they could remain in it 10 minutes when it was at 130, and but 5 minutes when it reached to 150. During one of these experiments the woman had in the oven by the side of her apples and meat baking. 'Tis true, the oven was then kept quite open, and was not shut up till she was gone out to hasten the baking of those aliments. Something, however, must be abated, as before said, in the degree specified by the thermometer, M. Tillet having proved, that the 130 degrees should be reduced to 112.

Notwithstanding this reduction, it still appeared astonishing, that animals, even pretty strong, should have perished in Boerhaave's stove in half an hour by a heat of 54 degrees, and that women could bear for upwards of a quarter of an hour a heat of 112 degrees in the oven of Rochefoucault, without appearing incommoded by it. Though there is room to believe that the mass of bodies must be of some account, there always remained a

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difference great enough to deserve an inquiry into its cause.

In order to discover it, M. Tillet renewed his experiments with the strictest attention, on animals of three different species, a green-finch, a chicken, and a young rabbit, which were not exposed to the heat till it was reduced to 65 degrees of M. de Reaumur's thermometer. The green-finch began to be in agitations in its cage at the expiration of the first minute; at the second it opened its bill, breathed short, and extended its wings; towards the fourth minute it fetched a feeble cry, fell on its side, and seemed expiring.— Being taken out, the fresh air seemed to revive it a little, but the strangulation and convulsion continued, and it died six minutes after. Four minutes were therefore sufficient for causing its death.

The chicken shut up in a basket with open spaces, and laid on a wooden shovel to avoid the too great heat of the hearth, shewed uneasiness from the first minute; it opened its bill, and fetched some feeble cries at the second, and fell down at the fourth. It is very probable it would have died irrecoverably, if it was not taken out. Its breathing was very painful, but the fresh air recovered it a little, and it drank greedily some drops of wine that had been presented to it in a cup, a remedy, which by the bye, is very efficacious for the cure of several ailments of those animals.

The rabbit was put into the oven with the same precautions as the chicken. He was quiet enough for the first ten minutes, but in a quarter of an hour he began to be a little restless. At the 17th minute he was greatly agitated, and was then taken out. His respiration was precipitate, but without any weakness; and he foamed at the mouth, but some moments were sufficient to recruit him so as to be able to eat some lettuce that was given him.

M. Tillet's view in making those experiments was to have a certain point of comparison for those he meditated. He had suspected that the heat of the air the animals had breathed during this trial was not the principal cause of the anxiety they underwent in it, nor of the death that ensued when the trial was too long; but that the ambient hot air penetrated them, without any impediment on all sides, and occasioned a fever which became the principle of all the accidents they felt. This notion afforded a very plausible reason for the difference between the experiments of Boerhaave and those of Rochefoucault. In the first, the animals had been exposed without precaution to the

heat of the stove, and, in the second, the women who had entered the oven had been defended from the external action of the heat by the cloaths they were covered with. It was therefore not astonishing that they could have resisted a degree of heat much greater than that which had killed the animals in Boerhaave's stove.

Nothing was more simple than to verify whether this very probable notion was true. The same animals, or others like them, required only to be exposed, wrapped up in a kind of coat that might defend them from the external heat in the same degree they had like to perish in; whence it might be seen whether they could without danger endure the heat longer. Accordingly, M. Tillet exposed in the same oven at 67 degrees of heat, as in the former experiments, a second green-finch wrapped up in a sort of swathe composed of bandages of linen redoubled, which covered its whole body, leaving free its head and feet. The first green-finch died at the end of the fourth minute, and began to breathe short at the second. This did not begin to breathe short till the fifth minute, and, when taken out at the eighth, it was not too enfeebled. It drank readily of the wine presented to it, and shortly after fled about its cage. Its feathers were dry under its wrapper, and had but a slight degree of heat.

The chicken swathed in the same manner was also put into the oven. In the first experiment it was very uneasy at the first minute, and fell down at the fourth. In this, though the heat was somewhat more intense, it did not begin to breathe short till about the fifth minute, and when at the 10th it was taken out of the oven, it breathed strongly 'tis true, but was not so weak as at first, keeping upon its legs when set at liberty. It also pecked at some crumbs of bread, and drank, as before, some drops of wine.

During those experiments, and before the rabbit could be put into the oven, the heat had decreased in it to 62 degrees, but was brought back to 65. The rabbit was better swaddled, being covered with a doubled piece of serge, and with a napkin also doubled, but his head and legs were left at liberty. In the first experiment he was in agitations at the 15th minute, and he was taken out at the 17th. In this he was very quiet till 22½ minutes, and then his respiration became frequent; in a minute after he foamed, and a serosity flowed from his nose, but he remained in till 32 minutes, and would probably have remained longer without dying. In ap-
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proaching the ear to his head, one could hear his breath make a noise much like the purring of a cat; this noise soon ceased, and in a few minutes all the accidents disappeared. His fur was dry under the covering, and without extraordinary heat; his fore legs only felt wet, being flavered by the foam, because he had frequently rubbed his nose with them, and he was so little weakened that in 5 or 6 minutes after, going out of the oven, he eat some lettuce leaves. But what is remarkable is, that none of M. Tillet's animals discharged an infectious saliva like that of the dog in Boerhaave's experiments, the bodies of those that had perished having emitted no ill smell. This animal had perhaps in him some principle of corruption which the heat of the stove had set in motion; perhaps also the stove contained some malignant vapour which destroyed animals sooner than they otherwise might be destroyed in calculating after M. Tillet's experiments.

Be the matter as it may, it follows from these last experiments, that men and animals may endure, without dying, more considerable degrees of heat than is thought of, and that the inconveniency they receive thereby has not for its principal cause the too hot air they breathe, but rather that which surrounds and penetrates them on all sides.

It is easy to conclude from hence, that in certain diseases, the patients, with the necessary precautions, might be safely made to endure a degree of heat capable of procuring them an abundant and salu-

tary perspiration. It appears that the Arabs are not unacquainted with this remedy, and M. de Reaumur cites, in his memoirs on insects, the cure of a young drop-fical Frenchman, perfected by continuing at two different times 24 hours in a stove, after having been besmeared over with pitch mixed with linseed oil, and swathed like a child. This practice is also not unknown in France, and the Academy's historian in regard to it has produced an instance of one cured of a rheumatism, by remaining for some time in an oven after the bread had been drawn out. But this remedy should be recurred to with great prudence. Two Arabs, subjected to the same trial as the hydropic Frenchman, lost their lives, and M. Malouin cites the example of a peasant of the village of Reucourt, who died on being exposed to the heat of an oven in the view of being cured also of the rheumatism: This person, 'tis true, had imprudently eaten of a cake with some cheese before he went into the oven.

It follows, from what is here said, that this remedy ought not to be administered but with great prudence. It is the physician's business to examine carefully the cases it should be applied in, the preparations it requires, and the precautions to be taken in administering it. This is a new weapon of defence and preservation which the observations of Mess. Du Hamel and Tillet have put into the hands of medicine; but the more useful it is when well employed, the more dangerous it would be if rashly or unadvisedly adopted.

MISCHIEF *done by a* POLE-CAT.—*From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.*

POLE-CATS are commonly considered as dangerous animals to poultry, but none ever imagined they could be so to men. The following example will shew what we should think on this head:

IN the beginning of 1758, a woman of the village of Chaumeny, near L'Aigle in Normandy, left a child of nine months in its cradle, whilst she went out to her yard to fetch something she wanted. The cries of the child soon called her back. She found it all over bloody, its cap torn off, the head pierced with two holes, and the forehead and hands scratched. She endeavoured to seek out the cause of this accident, and, not finding it, called together her neighbours. They, by a diligent

search, thought they perceived an animal hid in a hole of the wall, and they kept themselves quiet in order to catch it, if it should return again to the same mischief. It did so in fact, and they caught it. It was a pole-cat, which the night before had killed six of this woman's hens. They had been hung up from the ceiling. The pole-cat, attracted by the smell, came in and pulled down one; which she had devoured. She afterwards fell upon the child, which she would probably have treated in the same manner, if she had time. Happily, the wounds were not mortal, and the child got well of the accident.

An ACCOUNT of the Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament.

THIS session was opened on the 24th of November, 1767, by his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, (which our readers may see in our Magazine for that month) whereupon it was resolved by the House :

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of the House for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To acknowledge his Majesty's goodness and attention to the convenience of his people, in calling his Parliament together at this time ; and to assure his Majesty, that they would endeavour to improve the opportunity which the present happy state of peace and tranquillity afforded, by exerting their utmost abilities in the prosecution of such measures as might most effectually promote the public welfare and prosperity :

That they are equally sensible of his Majesty's paternal care, in the measures already taken by his Majesty to alleviate the distresses of the poor ; and of his royal wisdom, in recommending the same interesting and important object to the consideration of his Parliament ; and that they would not fail to take into their most attentive deliberation all such measures as should appear conducive to the accomplishment of that great and most desirable end :

To congratulate his Majesty on the late increase of his royal family, by the birth of a Prince ; and to assure his Majesty that they regard, as an addition to the happiness and welfare of this nation, every increase of that illustrious House under whose mild and auspicious government their religious and civil liberties have been so happily maintained and protected :

That it is therefore with equal grief and anxiety they reflect on the late untimely loss of his Majesty's royal brother, the D. of York ; whose early and ready zeal in his country's cause shewed him worthy of the heroic race he sprang from ; and whose amiable virtues, in the more private scenes of life, must ever make his memory dear to all who had the happiness of approaching him :

To assure his Majesty, that this House would, with a zeal and alacrity becoming the Representatives of an affectionate and grateful people, readily grant such supplies as should be requisite for the support of his Majesty's Government, for advancing the honour and interest of this country,

and effectually providing for the public safety :

And that their regard to his Majesty's recommendation, as well as the indispensable duty they owe to those whom they represent, would make them earnestly attentive to the great object of diminishing the national debt ; being convinced, that nothing can so effectually tend to add real lustre and dignity to his Majesty's Government, or to give solid and permanent strength to these kingdoms :

That with these views, and in these sentiments, they would endeavour, with the utmost unanimity and dispatch, to promote the public service, and to deserve, by their sincere and unwearied labours for the general good, that confidence which it hath pleased his Majesty to repose in them ; not doubting of his Majesty's gracious disposition to confirm and perfect what their true zeal should suggest, for the lasting advantage and happiness of his people.— A Committee was appointed, to draw up an address to be presented to his Majesty upon this resolution :

The House being afterwards informed, that the Sheriffs of the City of London attended at the door, they were called in ; and, at the bar, presented to the House, A Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. And then they withdrew ; and the said petition was read ; setting forth,

That the present high prices of grain, and all other sorts of provisions, particularly in the Metropolis, forcibly call upon the petitioners humbly to solicit the earnest attention of the House to the distresses of the industrious poor, whose situation, whilst it excites compassion for the immediate sufferers, cannot but raise the apprehensions of the Legislature, for the consequences thereof to the manufactures, trade, and population, and ultimately to the Landed Interest of Great Britain ; and that the petitioners most gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of Parliament, in the acts past last session, for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation of corn and grain, and (in part) restraining the distillery ; humbly trusting, that the House will be of opinion, not to suffer those salutary regulations to expire, until the produce of the next year's harvest shall be clearly known, and the poor manufacturer and labourer secure of bread at a moderate price. That
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the dearness of flesh-meat, fish, and other necessaries, at this time, seem (in the judgment of the petitioners) also to require some speedy and effectual relief; and therefore they submit it to the wisdom of the House, whether the deficiency therein arising, partly from former calamities, not yet repaired, ought not, during the present exigency, to be supplied by a free importation. That the petitioners trust the House (after providing some immediate relief for the present urgent necessities) will turn their thoughts to more lasting and extensive regulations, which (as far as human wisdom can) may prevent the like difficulties for the future. The petitioners think it a duty incumbent on them, humbly to lay before the House such considerations as have occurred to them on this important subject. In the first place, the petitioners humbly conceive, that, although a moderate bounty on the exportation of corn and grain, in times of great plenty and cheapness, may be a wise and necessary encouragement to the cultivation and increase thereof, and the present bounty has, in fact, made them cheaper than they were before (some few unfavourable seasons only excepted); and although the exportation of our surplus appears a necessary and highly beneficial trade to the nation in general; yet, as the consumption of wheat is become much more general within this kingdom since the commencement of the bounty, the petitioners conceive it might now be good policy to reduce the highest bounty price thereof to a more moderate sum; and it appears probable to the petitioners, that if the bounty had some years ago been limited to what has been the average price since the year 1688, it might have preserved to this country all the wheat which has been exported at the intermediate prices, and all the money that has been paid to replace it with foreign corn, of a much inferior quality. Secondly, that the acts relating to the bounty are defective, in not expressly restraining it to grain of the growth of this kingdom, the exporters from the Out-ports (Berwick upon Tweed only excepted) not being called upon to make any proof thereof, whereby the intentions of Parliament may, in some measure, have been frustrated, and the public revenue defrauded. Thirdly, that the present method of ascertaining the bounty price also appears defective in several particulars, which (in the port of London at least) might be remedied, by taking the average price, as weekly returned upon oath to the

Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City. Fourthly, that the market hours not being fixed by law gives undue advantages to speculative and designing men, and tends to enhance the price of the necessaries of life to the consumer. Fifthly, that the present regulations in the assize of bread seem highly disadvantageous to the poor, who, as the petitioners humbly conceive, might be supplied cheaper and better if only one sort of bread was made assizeable. Sixthly, that the great increase in the breed of horses (owing partly to the growing practice of employing them instead of oxen, in tillage, and partly to the great demands from abroad) has greatly contributed to diminish the number of cattle for slaughter, and necessarily tends to enhance the price thereof, which, the petitioners apprehend, might be corrected, by a duty upon the exportation of horses, and a small bounty upon the use of oxen in tillage. Seventhly, that the scarcity of grown cattle, and consequently the dearness of flesh-meat, are still farther increased by the unlimited destruction of ewe lambs, and cow calves, in all seasons of the year, merely to gratify the unreasonable appetite of the rich and luxurious. Eighthly, that the prevailing practice of consolidating small farms not only tends to render many articles of provision and consumption scarce, but must, in time, depopulate the country of its most useful inhabitants, by depriving the industrious poor both of labour and habitation. Lastly, that the misguided and often ill-grounded resentment of the common people, in times of public calamity (by prompting them to destroy mills, corn, and other provisions, and to obstruct the removal of the latter from one place to another), is not only an injury to their fellow-subjects, but also to themselves, by aggravating the very evils they complain of; and therefore, for their sakes, as well as that of the public, ought to be timely and effectually prevented, or suppressed. And therefore praying the House, to take these important matters into their most serious consideration, and provide such remedies as their respective natures shall appear to require, or admit, and such as the House shall judge consistent with the real and permanent interests of the whole kingdom.

This petition, with others from different parts, making the like complaints, were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider

consider of the several acts passed in the last session of Parliament, relative to corn and provisions.

On the 25th, a petition from the City of London was presented to the House and read, setting forth, that by an act, passed in the 29th year of King George II, the petitioners were impowered to build a bridge cross the river Thames from Black Fryars, in the City of London, to the opposite side, in the county of Surry, and to make several avenues thereto; and that by another act, past in the last session of Parliament, they were enabled to compleat the said bridge, and the avenues thereto, on the London side; and that the works of the said intended bridge are now in such forwardness as to give hopes that a passage over the same, for carriages, may be opened some time in the ensuing summer; but, to render the same of most public utility, it will be necessary to make a new road or roads, from the south end of the said bridge to communicate with the two great turnpike roads, the one leading from Newington Butts, in the county of Surry, to the town and borough of Southwark, and the other leading from Kennington Common, in the same county, to the city of Westminster; and also to make, widen, and improve, several other communications between Black Fryars bridge, London bridge, and Westminster bridge; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for carrying on the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as to the House shall seem meet.

The same day it was resolved, nem. con. that a message be sent to her Majesty, with the sincere and hearty congratulations of this House, on her Majesty's happy delivery, and on the joyful occasion of the birth of a fourth Prince, and to assure her Majesty of the very dutiful part which they take in this event, which not only increases her Majesty's domestic felicity, but is also an additional security to the Protestant succession in his Majesty's illustrious House, the source of so many blessings happily enjoyed by this country.

A complaint being afterwards offered to be made to the House, of a printed paper, as containing seditious and dangerous doctrine, and in breach of the privilege of this House; and a debate arising in the House, concerning the orders of the House, touching the manner in which such complaints ought to be received, the debate was adjourned for six months.

On the 26th Mr. Onslow (according to order) reported, from the Committee of

the whole House, to whom it was referred, to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of Parliament, relative to corn and provisions, the following resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, viz.

That an act, made in the last session of Parliament, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits, from wheat, and wheat flour, be continued, with amendments.

That the several provisions contained in the several acts, made in the last session of Parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, and wheat-flour, from his Majesty's colonies in America into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; for allowing the importation of wheat, and wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, and pulse, free of duty, into this kingdom, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; and also so much of an act, made in the same session, as allows the free importation of rice into this kingdom from his Majesty's colonies in North America be continued. And

That, upon the exportation of such rice as shall be imported duty free, the like duty be laid as was imposed upon the exportation of rice, imported duty free, by virtue of such part of the said act.—A bill, or bills, were ordered to be brought in, upon the said resolutions.

The same day, a petition of John Palmer, of the City of Bath, and another of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the said City, were presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the said City is greatly resorted to by the Nobility and Gentry, on account of their health, many of whom have now also fixed their residence there; and that a licensed play-house is much wanted within the said city; and the petitioner John Palmer is possessed of certain premises in Orchard-street, within the said City, very properly situated, which he has lately commodiously finished and furnished, at a very great expence, for the purpose of a play-house; and that the exhibiting theatrical entertainments for hire within the said City is against law; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to grant letters patent for a theatre or play-house in the said buildings and premises, in Orchard street aforesaid.—

said.—Leave was given to bring in a bill, pursuant to the prayer of John Palmer's petition.

On the 27th, Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the House attended his Majesty yesterday, with their address; to which his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

Gentlemen,

I return you my very sincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal address; the part you take in the late happy event in my family, completes the satisfaction which I receive from it; and your affection to me appears equally manifest, from the share you take in the melancholy incident which we all regret, and serves as a consolation to me. I see with pleasure the continuance of that zeal, and true public spirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful Commons, by your attention to the several objects recommended to your consideration, and particularly to the means of providing against a scarcity of corn, and for paying the public debt. You may depend upon my invariable attention to the happiness and prosperity of my kingdom.

On the 28th it was resolved, pursuant to a report made by Mr. Onslow from the Committee of the whole House, that the importation of wheat, and wheat-flour, from Africa, be permitted for a limited time, free of duty. And it was also resolved, pursuant to a report made by Mr. Paterfon from the Committee of the whole House, that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

On the 2d of December, the Lord Piercy acquainted the House, that the Gentlemen, appointed to attend her Majesty with the congratulatory message of the House, had attended her Majesty accordingly; and that her Majesty was pleased to say,

Gentlemen,

The duty shewn to the King on this occasion, and attention to me, require my sincere thanks. My warmest wishes will ever attend the prosperity of this nation.

The same day it was resolved, pursuant to a report made by Lord Clare from the Committee of the whole House, that the importation of all sorts of salted provisions be admitted, for a limited time, free of duty.

On the 3d, two bills passed the House; the first, to continue and amend an act, made in the last session of Parliament, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, and also the

extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat-flour; and the second, to continue several acts made in the last session of Parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, pulse, oats, oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, duty free; and also so much of an act, made in the same session, as relates to the free importation of rice, from his Majesty's colonies in North America; and to allow the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from Africa, for a limited time, free of duty.

The same day it was resolved, pursuant to a report made by Mr. Paterfon, from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty.

That 16,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1768, including 4287 marines. And,

That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 16,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service.

On the 4th, a bill to permit the importation of salted provisions into this kingdom, for a time to be limited, duty free, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House: And a motion being made, and the question being put, that this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the said bill; it passed in the negative: But it was resolved that the House would, upon the 7th, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.

On the 7th, his Majesty, being come to the House of Peers, gave the royal assent to the two public bills that had before passed.

The same day it was resolved, pursuant to a report by Mr. Cooper from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, to consider further of the several acts passed in the last session of Parliament, relative to corn and provisions, viz.

That the importation of maize, or Indian corn, be admitted for a limited time free of duty: Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in upon the said resolution.

It was also resolved, pursuant to a report by Mr. Paterfon, from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty,

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, which, by an act

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of Parliament of the 7th year of his present Majesty's reign, have continuance to the 24th of June 1768, be further continued, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d day of June 1768, to the 24th day of June 1769.—A bill was ordered to be brought in upon the said resolution.

Afterwards the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the bill to permit the importation of salted provisions

into this kingdom, for a time to be limited duty free, being read; the House resolved itself into the said Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Sir Joseph Mawbey reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House should please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next day, when the bill was ordered to be ingrossed.

[To be continued.]

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CXI.

On B E A U T Y.

Speaking, or mute, all COMELINESS and GRACE
Attends thee; and each Word, each Motion, forms.

MILTON.

EVERY object that is pleasing to the eye, when looked upon, or delightful to the mind, on recollection, may be called beautiful; so that beauty, in general, may stretch as wide as the visible creation, or even as far as the imagination can go, which is a sort of new or secondary creation. Thus we speak not only of the beauties of an engaging prospect, of the rising or setting sun, or of a fine starry heaven; but of those of a picture, statue, or building; and even of the actions, characters, or thoughts of men. In the greater part of these, there may be almost as many false beauties, as there are real, according to the different tastes of nations and men; so that, if any one was to consider beauty in its fullest extent, it could not be done without the greatest confusion. I shall therefore confine my subject to visible beauty, and am apt to think every thing belonging to it might fall under one or other of these four heads, colour, form, expression, and grace; the two former of which I look upon as the body, and the two latter as the soul, of beauty.

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most striking, and the most observed. The colour of the body in general, the most beautiful perhaps that ever was imagined, was that which Apelles expressed in his famous Venus; and which, though the picture itself be lost, Cicero has, in some degree, preserved to us, in his excellent description of it. It was a fine red, beautifully intermixed and incorporated with white; and diffused, in

its due proportions, through each part of the body. Such are the descriptions of a most beautiful skin, in several of the Roman Poets; and such often is the colouring of Titian, and particularly in his sleeping Venus, or whatever other beauty that charming piece was meant to represent.

The reason why these colours please so much is not only their natural liveliness, together with the greater charms they obtain from their being properly blended together, but also the idea they carry with them of good health; without which all beauty grows languid and less engaging; and with which it always recovers an additional life and lustre.

A great deal of the colour of the face in particular is owing to variety, that being designed by Nature for the greatest assemblage of different colours, of any part in the human body. Colours please by opposition; and it is in the face that they are most diversified, and the most opposed.

The beauty of an evening sky, about the setting of the sun, is owing to the variety of colours that are scattered along the face of the heavens. It is the fine red clouds, intermixed with white, and sometimes darker ones, with the azure bottom appearing here and there between them, which makes all that beautiful composition, that delights the eye so much, and gives such a serene pleasure to the heart. In the same manner, if you consider some beautiful faces, you may observe, that it is much the same variety of colours, which gives them that pleasing look, which is so apt

apt to attract the eye, and but too often to engage the heart. For all this sort of beauty is resolvable into a proper variation of flesh-colour and red, with the clear blueness of the veins pleasingly intermixed about the temples and the going off of the cheeks, and set off by the shades of full eye-brows; and of the hair, when it falls in a proper manner round the face. But, though one's judgment is so apt to be guided by some particular attachments, and that more, perhaps, in this part of beauty than any other; yet I am a good deal persuaded, that a complete brown beauty is really preferable to a perfect fair one, the bright brown giving a lustre to all the other colours, a vivacity to the eyes, and a richness to the whole look, which one seeks in vain in the whitest and most transparent skins. Raphael's most charming Madona is a brunette beauty; and all the best artists in the noblest age of painting, about Leo the Tenth's time, used this deeper and richer kind of colouring.

Form takes in the turn of each part, as well as the symmetry of the whole body, even to the turn of an eye-brow, or the falling of the hair. I should think, too, that the attitude, while fixt, ought to be reckoned under this article: By which I do not only mean the posture of the person, but the position of each part; as, the turning of the neck, the extending of the hand, the placing of a foot; and so on to the most minute particulars.

The general cause of beauty in the form or shape, in both sexes, is a proportion; or an union and harmony, in all parts of the body. The distinguishing character of beauty, in the female form, is delicacy and softness; and, in the male, either apparent strength, or agility. The finest exemplars that can be seen, for the former, is the Venus of Medici; and, for the two latter, the Hercules Farnese and the Apollo Belvidere. There is one thing, indeed, in the last of these figures, which is called the Transcendent, or Celestial. It is something distinct from all human beauty, and of a nature greatly superior to it; something that seems like an air of divinity: Which is expressed, or at least is to be traced out, in but very few works of the artists; and of which scarce any of the Poets have caught any ray in their descriptions, or perhaps even in their imagination, except Homer and Virgil among the ancients; and our Shakespeare and Milton, among the moderns.

The beauty of the mere human form is much superior to that of colour; and it

may be partly for this reason: That, when one is observing the finest works of the artists at Rome, where there is still the noblest collection of any in the world, one feels the mind more struck, and more charmed, with the capital statues, than with the pictures of the greatest Masters.

The two other constituent parts of beauty are expression and grace; the former of which is common to all persons and faces; and the latter is to be met with in very few.

By expression, I mean the expression of the passions; the turns and changes of the mind, so far as they are made visible to the eye, by our looks or gestures.

Though the mind appears principally in the face, and attitudes of the head; yet every part almost of the human body, on some occasion or other, may become expressive. Thus the languishing hanging of the arm, or the vehement exertion of it; the pain expressed by the fingers of one of the sons, in the famous groupe of Laocoon; and in the toes of the dying gladiator. But this, again, is often lost among us by our dress; and, indeed, is of less concern, because the expression of the passions passes chiefly in the face, which we, by good luck, have not as yet concealed.

The parts of the face, in which the passions most frequently make their appearance, are the eyes and mouth; but, from the eyes, they diffuse themselves very strongly about the eye-brows, as, in the other case, they appear often in the parts all round the mouth.

Philosophers may dispute as much as they please about the seat of the soul; but, where-ever it resides, I am sure that it speaks in the eyes. I do not know, whether I have not injured the eye-brows, in making them only dependants on the eye; for they, especially in lively faces, have, as it were, a language of their own; and are extremely varied, according to the different sentiments and passions of the mind.

We may say, in general, that all the tender and kind passions add to beauty; and all the cruel and unkind ones add to deformity; and it is on this account, that good-nature may, very justly, be said to be 'the best feature, even in the finest face.'

Mr. Pope has included the principal passion of each sort, in two very pretty lines:

Love, Hope, and Joy, fair Pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, Fear, and Grief, the family of Pain;

The former of which naturally give an additional lustre and invivifying to a beauty, as the latter are too apt to fling a gloom and cloud over it.

Yet in these, and all the other passions, I do not know, whether moderation may not be, in a great measure, the rule of their beauty, almost as far as moderation in actions is the rule of virtue. Thus, an excessive joy may be too boisterous in the face to be pleasing; and a degree of grief, in some faces, and on some occasions, may be extremely beautiful. Some degrees of anger, shame, surprise, fear, and concern, are beautiful; but all excess is hurtful, and all excess ugly. Dulness, austerity, impudence, pride, affectation, malice, and envy, are, I believe, always ugly; so that the chief rule of the beauty of the passions is moderation, and the part in which they appear most strongly is the eyes. It is there that love holds all his tenderest language; it is there that virtue commands, modesty charms, joy invivifies, sorrow engages, and inclination fires the hearts of the beholders: It is there that even fear, and anger, and confusion, can be charming. But all these, to be charming, must be kept within their due bounds and limits; for too sullen an appearance of virtue, a violent and prostitute swell of passion, a rustic and overwhelming modesty, a deep sadness, or too wild and impetuous a joy, become all either oppressive or disagreeable.

The last finishing and noblest part of beauty is grace; which every body is accustomed to speak of as a thing inexplicable; and in a great measure, I believe, it is so. We know that the soul is, but we scarce know what it is; every judge of beauty can point out grace; but no one has ever yet fixed upon a definition for it.

Grace often depends on some very little incidents in a fine face; and, in actions, it consists more in the manner of doing things, than in the things themselves. It is perpetually varying its appearances, and is therefore much more difficult to be considered, than any thing fixt and steady. While you look upon one, it steals from under the eye of the observer; and is succeeded, perhaps, by another, that flits away as soon, and as imperceptibly.

It is on this account, that grace is better to be studied in Corregio's, Guido's, and Raphael's pictures, than in real life. Thus, for instance, if I wanted to discover what it is that makes anger graceful, in a set of features full of the greatest sweetness; I should rather endeavour to find it out in Guido's St. Michael, than in a beautiful

Lady's face; because, in the pictured angel, one has full leisure to consider it; but, in the living one, it would be too transient and changeable to be the subject of any steady observation.

But, though one cannot punctually say what grace is, we may point out the parts and things in which it is most apt to appear.

The chief dwelling-place of grace is about the mouth; though, at times, it may visit every limb or part of the body. But the mouth is the chief seat of grace, as much as the chief seat for the beauty of the passions is in the eyes.

In a very graceful face (by which I do not so much mean a majestic, as a soft and pleasing one) there is, now and then, a certain deliciousness that almost always lives about the mouth, in something not quite enough to be called a smile, but rather an approach towards one; which varies gently about the different lines there, like a little fluttering Cupid; and, perhaps, sometimes discovers a little dimple, that after just lightening upon you disappears, and again appears by fits. This I take to be one of the most pleasing sorts of grace of any.

The grace of attitudes may belong to the position of each part, as well as to the carriage or disposition of the whole body; but how much more it belongs to the head, than to any other part, may be seen in the pieces of the most celebrated painters; and particularly in those of Guido, who has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty on almost all his fine women; whereas Nature has given it in so high a degree but to very few.

The turns of the neck are extremely capable of grace, and are very easy to be observed, and very difficult to be accounted for: And how much of this grace may belong to the arms and feet, as well as to the neck and head, may be seen in dancing.

There are two very distinct sorts of grace, the majestic and the familiar: The former belongs chiefly to the very fine women; and the latter to the very pretty ones; that is more commanding, and this the more delightful and engaging. Milton speaks of these two sorts of grace, and gives the majestic to his Adam, and both the familiar and majestic to Eve; but the latter in a less degree than the former.

But, though grace is so difficult to be accounted for, in general, yet I have observed two particular things, which, I think, hold universally in relation to it. The first is: 'That there is no grace without

without motion;" by which I mean, without some genteel or pleasing motion, either of the whole body, or of some limb, or, at least, of some feature. The second is: 'That there can be no grace with impropriety;' or, in other words, that nothing can be graceful, that is not adapted to the characters of the person. Hence the graces of a little lively Beauty would become ungraceful, in a character of Majesty; as the majestic air of an Empress would quite destroy the prettiness of the former. The vivacity that adds a grace to beauty, in youth, would give an additional deformity to old-age; and the very same airs, which would be charming on some occasions, may be quite shocking when extremely mis-timed, or extremely misplaced.

But, if we are enchanted with the excellencies of the human form, what shall we say of the beauties of the works of Nature? If we look upon the earth, we see it laid out in a thousand beautiful inequalities, and a pleasing variety of plains, hills, and mountains; generally clothed by Nature in a living green, the colour that is the most delightful and the most refreshing to the eye; diversified with an infinity of different lights and shades; adorned with various sorts of trees, fruits, and flowers; interspersed often with winding rivers, or limpid streams, or spreading lakes; or terminating, perhaps, on a view of the sea, which is for ever changing its form, and in every form is pleasing.

If we look up to the heavens, how charming are the rising of the sun, the gentle azure of the noble arch expanded over our heads, the various appearance and colours of the clouds, the fleeting shower, and the painted bow! Even in the absence of its great invivener, the sun, we see it all fludded with living lights, or gilded by the more solemn beauties of the moon; most pleasing in her infant shape, and most majestic, when in her full orb.

If we turn to the different sorts of animals, it is observable enough among them, that the beauty which is designed chiefly to please one another, in their own species, is so contrived as to diffuse pleasure to those of other species, or at least to man. How beautiful, even to us, are the colours that adorn the necks of the pigeon and the pheasant; the train of the mackaw and peacock; and the whole dress of several sorts of birds, more particularly in the Eastern parts of the world! How neat and pleasing is the make of the deer, the

greyhound, and several sorts of horses! How beautiful is the expression of the passions, in a faithful dog! And they are not even without some degrees of grace; as may be seen in particular in the natural motions of a Chinese pheasant, or the acquired ones of a managed horse. And I the rather take part of the beauty of all these creatures to be meant, by the bounty of Nature, for us; because most of the different sorts of sea fish, which live chiefly out of our sight, are of colours and forms more hideous, or, at best, less agreeable to us.

And, as the beauty of one species of animals may be so designed and adapted, as to give pleasure to many others; so the beauty of different worlds may not be confined to each, but be carried on from one world to another, and from one system of worlds to another; and may end in one great universal beauty, of all created matter taken in one view.

And yet all the profusion of beauty I have been speaking of, and even that of the whole universe taken together, is but of a weaker nature, in comparison of the beauty of virtue. It was extremely well said by Plato, That, if Virtue was to appear in a visible shape, all men would be enamoured of her. And, indeed, the beauty of virtue, or goodness, exceeds all other beauty, as much as the soul does the body.

The highest object of beauty that we can see is the goodness of God, as displayed in the works of the creation. In him all goodness and beauty dwell; and whatever there is of moral beauty, in the whole universe besides, is only as so many emanations from the divine Author of all that is good and beautiful.

We sometimes see a few feeble rays of this beauty reflected in human actions, but much discoloured by the medium thro' which they pass; and yet, How charming do they, even thus, appear in some persons, and on some occasions! All the grandeur of the world is as nothing, in comparison of any one of these good becoming deeds.

There is a mighty easy consequence to be drawn from all this, which well deserves to be more generally observed: If virtue be the chief beauty, people, to be beautiful, should endeavour to be virtuous; and should avoid vice, and all the worst sort of passions, as they would fly deformity; for, indeed, vice is the most odious of all deformities.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



PRINCE GEORGE
of Denmark.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the Kings Arms in St. Dunstons Row.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 75 of our last.

With a HEAD of his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of Denmark, - finely engraved.

The news of King William's death was received in France with such joy, that the Court and people could hardly contain themselves, without breaking out into the most furious transports; as was done at Rome to such a degree of extravagance, that Cardinal Grimani, the Imperial Minister, complained of it to the Pope, as an affront to his Master, the Emperor, who was the deceased King's friend, ally, and confederate. But little notice was taken of it. They were so afraid in France that the news would not prove true, that the person who brought it first to Calais was seized by the Governor's order, and kept in prison till it was confirmed. However, the French King, finding that the death of King William would not have that effect, either in England or Holland, as he had promised himself, immediately sent instructions to the Sieur de Barre (who was left at the Hague by Count d'Avaux, as Secretary to the embassy) to renew negotiations with the States, in hopes of separating them from their allies. To give the more weight to what he should propose, credentials were sent to Barre to take upon him the character of Resident. These credentials were produced by Barre, the day before the Earl of Marlborough had his public audience; and it was soon perceived, that this new character was given him for the sake of a memorial, which was presented at the same time. This memorial highly reflected, as well on the late King, as on the past conduct of the Dutch; insinuating that, as now they would recover their liberty, and be no longer under restraint, they would consult their own interest, and look upon a good intelligence with France as the firmest support of their Republic. The Resident himself printed his memorial, in a belief that the States, under their consternation for the death of their Stadtholder, would recede from the resolutions they had before taken, and that the people would be influenced by it. He also vainly hoped it would have retarded the Earl of Marlborough's audience. The first thing the States did was to communicate the memorial to Count De Goetz, the Emperor's Envoy. The Earl of Marlborough and the Pensionary (with whom the Earl had daily conferred, ever since his arrival) persuaded him to present a memorial to the States upon that of Resident Barre, and to publish the same, which was according-

ly done. Among other remarks on Barre, Goetz takes notice of 'That reproachful flattery, that their Lordships were now more Masters of themselves, than they were fourteen days ago; which is contrary to the opinion that all men have of their great wisdom, and is no way consistent with the universal grief over all the Provinces, for the fatal alterations which the French memorial points at.' The States likewise, after examining Barre's memorial, published an answer to it; wherein they expressed their resentment at his insinuations, and their veneration for the memory of their late Friend and Supporter, in these terms: 'That they are very much surprised to see that this whole memorial seems founded upon this, That they are now more at liberty to take such resolutions as they think expedient, than formerly. Doubtless, this has reference to the death of his Majesty the late King of Great Britain of immortal memory. But herein the said Sieur Resident has extremely deceived himself, for want of understanding the constitution of their government. That he ought to know, that their High and Mighty Lordships have heretofore had as much liberty, as at present, to debate and to take all such resolutions as they judged necessary and useful for the good and preservation of their State. It is true, they cannot enough deplore their misfortune to see themselves deprived of the direction and conduct of a Prince, whose wisdom, moderation, and valour, will be famed as long as the world endures: A Prince, whose heroic actions, and whose merits from this Republic, will never be forgot: And, in a word, whose death is lamented in this country by all persons whatsoever, from the meanest to the highest. That, the Councils of his said Majesty having never had any other aim, both in deed and in word, than the preservation of their liberty and religion; and their High and Mighty Lordships being intirely convinced of this truth, as having found the benefit thereof; they are resolved to follow the same principles, and not to depart from the alliances contracted during the life of his said Majesty; but to persist in the measures taken pursuant to those alliances; and, in short, to make use at all times of the means God hath put into their hands for maintaining the liberties of Europe.'

The Earl of Marlborough's stay in
R 2 Holland,

Holland, though it was but a few days, was to very good purpose. He had confirmed the Dutch in their former resolutions, and settled several important affairs with the States, particularly for the opening the campaign, for the siege of Keyserlwaert (which, by his advice, was first to be undertaken) and the attack of Cadiz. He had agreed with the States and the Imperial Minister, that war should be proclaimed against France the same day [May 25, 1702, N. S.] at Vienna, London, and the Hague. During his stay, the States had entered into such a confidence with the Earl of Marlborough, that he departed as well satisfied with them, as they were with him. He embarked on the 3d of April, and on the 5th arrived in England.

Mean while, the House of Commons were pursuing the affairs recommended to their consideration from the Throne. The Queen, in her first speech, had put them in mind of the expiration of the civil list revenue. Accordingly, a bill passed both Houses, to continue to her, for life, the same revenue that was payable to the late King, though many seemed to apprehend, that so great a revenue might be applied to uses not so profitable to the public, in a reign that was to be frugal, and probably would not be subject to great accidents. When the Queen, on the 30th of March, came to the House of Peers to give the royal assent to this bill, she made a speech to both Houses; 'returning thanks to the Commons, in particular, for continuing to her the same revenue they had granted to the late King;' and assuring them, 'That, while her subjects remained under the burden of such great taxes, she would straighten herself in her own expences, rather than not contribute all she could to their ease and relief, with a just regard to the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown; and that, though the revenue might fall very short of what it had formerly produced, she would give directions, that one hundred thousand pounds be applied to the public service, in this year, out of the revenue they had so unanimously given her.'

This politic generosity was received with great applause; and particular notice was taken of it, in all the addresses that came up afterwards.

At the same time, the Queen passed a bill for receiving and examining the public accompts; and, in her speech, she expressed a particular approbation of that bill. A commission to the same effect had been kept up, for six or seven years, du-

ring the former reign, but it had been let fall for some years; since the Commissioners had never been able to make any discovery whatsoever, and so had put the public to a considerable charge, without reaping any sort of fruit from it. Whether this flowed from the weakness or corruption of the Commissioners, or from the integrity or cunning of those who dealt in the public money, cannot be determined. The party that had opposed the late King had made this the chief subject of their complaints all the nation over, that the public was robbed, and that private men lived high, and yet raised large estates out of the public treasure: This had a great effect over England; for all people naturally hearken to complaints of this kind, and very easily believe them. It was also said, to excuse the fruitlessness of the former commissions, that no discoveries could be made, under a Ministry that would surely favour their under-workmen, tho' they were known to be guilty. One visible cause of men's raising great estates, who were concerned in the administration, was this, That, for some years, the Parliament laid the taxes upon very remote funds; so that, besides the distance of the term of payment, for which interest was allowed, the danger the Government itself seemed to be often in (upon the continuance of which the continuance and assignment of these funds was grounded) made that some tallies were sold at a great discount, even of the one half, to those who would employ their money that way, by which great advantages were made. The gain that was made by robbing the coin (in which many goldsmiths were believed to be deeply concerned) contributed not a little to the raising those vast estates, to which some had grown, as suddenly as unaccountably. All these complaints were easily raised, and long kept up, on design to cast the heavier load on the former Ministry: This made that Ministry, who were sensible of the mischief the clamour did them, and of their own innocence, promote the bill with much zeal, and put the strongest clauses in it, that could be contrived to make it effectual. The Commissioners named in the bill were the hottest men in the House, who had raised as well as kept up the clamour with the greatest earnestness. One clause put in the act was not very acceptable to the Commissioners, for they were rendered incapable of all employments, during the commission: The act carried a retrospect quite back to the Revolution: It was given out, that great discoveries would be made by them;

them; and the art and industry, with which this was spread over England, had a great effect in the elections to the succeeding Parliament.

On the 24th of March, 1701-2, the Speaker and Members present took the abjuration-oath, directed in the act made this session, 'for the further security of her Majesty's person and the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, according to the alterations lately agreed to by the House.' Before the King's death, it had been generally thought, that some in both Houses, and many more over the nation, would refuse that oath, since they had opposed it so vehemently; and some indeed went out of town, when the day came in which the Houses resolved to try all their Members. But they soon came to other resolutions; and, with them, almost the whole party came and took the oath, and professed great zeal for the Queen, and an intire satisfaction in her title. Some suspected this was treachery, on design to get the government into their hands, that so they might deliver it up; or, at least, that they might carry a Parliament so to their mind, that the act might be repealed; and they might think, that then the oath would fall with it. Distinctions were set about among them, which heightened these suspicions; for, though in the oath they declared, that the pretended Prince of Wales had not any right whatsoever to the Crown; yet, in a paper which Bishop Burnet saw, and which was handed about among them, it was said, that 'right' was a term of law, which had only relation to legal rights, but not to a divine right, or to birth-right; so, since that right was condemned by law, they, by abjuring it, did not renounce the divine right that he had by his birth. They also supposed, that this abjuration could only bind during the present state of things, but not in case of another revolution, or of a conquest. But this was too dark an affair to be inquired after, or seen into, in the situation in which matters then were.

The Queen, being settled in the throne, began to think of forming her Ministry; wherein she plainly discovered her partiality to the Tories, in favour of whom she had been all along prepossessed, as thinking them better affected to the Church, than the Whigs. In vain did the Countess of Marlborough, who was appointed Groom of the Stole, and Keeper of the Privy-purse, use her endeavours to moderate her zeal for the Tories, and engage

her to a better opinion of the opposite party. Her influence over the Queen, how great soever in other respects, was in this case but of little effect; and the Lords Marlborough and Godolphin themselves would not have had so great a share of her favour and confidence, if they had not been reckoned in the number of the Tories. The truth is, both these Lords had been educated in the persuasion, that the Tory party were the best friends to the constitution both of Church and State; nor were they perfectly undeceived, but by experience.

Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York, was pitched upon, by the Queen herself, to preach the sermon at her coronation (which was performed on St. George's day, April the 23d, with the usual magnificence) and to be her chief Counsellor in Church-matters. The late King had sent a message to the Earl of Rochester, some weeks before his death, to let him know, that he had put an end to his commission of Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but that was not executed in form; so the commission still subsisted in his person, and he was now declared Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord Godolphin was, on the 6th of May, declared Lord High-treasurer. This was very uneasy to himself, for he resisted the motion long; but the Earl of Marlborough, whose eldest daughter was married to that Lord's eldest son, pressed it in so positive a manner, that he said he could not go beyond sea to command the armies, unless the Treasury was put into his hands, for then he was sure that remittances would be punctually made to him. The Earl was declared Captain-general; and the Prince of Denmark, on the 17th of April, had the title of Generalissimo of all the Queen's forces by sea and land; and it was for some time given out, that he intended to go beyond sea, to command the armies of the alliance; but this report soon fell, it being said, that the Dutch were not willing to trust their armies to the command of a Prince who might think it below him to be limited by their instructions, or to be bound to obey their orders. The late King had dissolved the commission for executing the office of Lord High-admiral, and had committed that great trust to the Earl of Pembroke. The secrets of that Board had been so ill kept, and there was such a faction in it, that the King resolved to vest it in a single person. The Earl of Pembroke was not easily brought to submit to it; he saw it would draw a heavy load upon him, and was sensible, that, by his ignorance of sea-affairs, he might fall

into errors. To avoid which, he made use of good Officers to assist him; and, resolving to command the fleet in person, took great pains to put things in such order, that it might be soon ready. A land army was designed to go with the fleet; to the command of which the Duke of Ormond had been named. But, upon new measures, the Earl of Pembroke was first ordered not to go to sea in person, and soon after dismissed from his post, with the offer of a great pension, which he generously refused, though the state of his affairs and family seemed to require it. Prince George, on the 21st of May, was made Lord High-admiral, and appointed Sir George Rooke, Sir David Mitchel; George Churchill, Admiral of the Blue squadron; and Richard Hill, Esq; to be his Council; tho' the legality of such a Council was much questioned, as it was a new Court, which could not be authorised to act but by an act of Parliament; yet, out of respect to the Queen, no public question was made of it, and the objection to it never went beyond a secret murmur. On the 14th of April, the Duke of Devonshire was appointed Lord-steward, the Earl of Jersey Lord-chamberlain, the Earl of Bradford Treasurer, and Peregrine Bertie Vice-chamberlain; and Sir Edward Seymour Comptroller of the Household, who, three days after, was likewise sworn of the Privy-council; and the Earl of Abingdon, Viscount Weymouth, Lord Dartmouth, Mulgrave, Greenvil, How, Gower, Harcourt, with several others who had, during the last reign, expressed the most violent and unrelenting aversion to the whole Administration, were now brought to the Council-board; whilst the names of the Lords Sommers and Hallifax, and of several others firmly attached to the Revolution-principles, were left out of the list. The Privy-seal, to the admiration of all men, was given to the Marquis of Normanby; and to Sir John Levison Gower the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. On the second of May, the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges were appointed Secretaries of State, in the room of the Earl of Manchester and Mr. Vernon, the latter of whom was, however, made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. The Tories would trust none but the Earl of Nottingham, and he would serve with none but Sir Charles Hedges; and the maxim laid down at Court was to put the direction of affairs in the hands of that party, who promised to carry on the war and to maintain the alliances. If

they failed in this, it was said, the Queen would put her affairs into other hands; which, at that time, few could believe.—The Earl of Marlborough himself acquainted Bishop Burnet with this circumstance.

The Queen continued all the Judges in their posts, except Mr. Justice Turton and Mr. Baron Hatfell; and most of the Lords-lieutenants of counties; nor did she make any change in the foreign Ministers. It was generally believed, that the Earl of Rochester and his party were for severe methods, and for a more intire change quite through all subaltern employments: But the Lord Godolphin and the Earl of Marlborough were for more moderate proceedings; so that, though no Whigs were put into any posts, yet many were kept in those which they had enjoyed during the former reign.

But, though the principal preferments were thus given to persons of the same party, there soon appeared a division among them, occasioned by a rivalry between the Earls of Rochester and Marlborough; in which, notwithstanding the near relation of the former to her Majesty, the latter soon gained the ascendant. It having been moved in Council, on the 2d of May, to declare war against France and Spain, the Earl of Rochester and some other Members represented the inconveniences that might attend such a step, urging, that it was safer for the English to act only as auxiliaries. But the Earl of Marlborough maintained, on the contrary, that it not only became the honour of the Crown and nation to make good the late King's engagements, but that France could never be reduced within due bounds, unless the English entered as principals in the quarrel. This opinion being supported by the Dukes of Somerset and Devonshire, the Earl of Pembroke, and some others, the majority of the Council declared for it; and the Queen ordered a declaration of war to be drawn up. However, the Queen being willing to have the advice of her Commons upon this important affair, Sir Edward Seymour, by her command, laid before them, the same day, a convention between her Majesty, the Emperor, and the States-general, about declaring war against France and Spain; after the reading of which, the Commons unanimously resolved to address the Queen, 'To return her thanks for her communicating to them her intentions of declaring war, in conjunction with her allies, against the French King and his grandson; and

to assure her, that they would, to the utmost, assist and support her in carrying it on.'

Upon this occasion a motion was made for an address, 'That no person be an Officer in England or Ireland, in her Majesty's new-raised forces, but such as were born in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging; or of English parents; unless they were before in half-pay.' This motion tending to exclude the French Protestant Officers (though naturalised) who had served in the late war, Colonel Mordaunt strenuously opposed it, urging, 'That he had some French Officers in his regiment, upon whose fidelity and courage he intirely depended, and who kept their companies in as good order, and as complete, as any native.' The Marquis of Huntingdon spoke likewise in behalf of the French refugees; urging, 'What a reflection it would be on the English nation to abandon people who, upon so many occasions, had ventured their lives for its safety and defence.' Another Member desired those who had made the motion to explain themselves; 'for (said he) if thereby we mean to exclude all foreigners, What will become, not only of Duke Schomberg, on whose father this House has thought fit to bestow a gratuity of one hundred thousand pounds, for his eminent services in the Revolution; but also of his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of DENMARK, whom the Queen hath lately declared Generalissimo?' So that, the question being put upon the motion, it was carried in the negative.

Two days after, May the 4th, the declaration of war against France and Spain was solemnly proclaimed before the gate of St. James's Palace, and other usual places; as it was the same day by the

Emperor and the States-general. The French Court was not a little surpris'd at these three declarations of war; and, immediately upon the receiving of them, the Marquis de Torcy went into a great hall, where the King was walking, and read them over to him. He did not express so much uneasiness at the complaint of the Emperor, but made a great many reflections upon that of the Queen, which so particularly respected the indignity done to the English nation, by acknowledging the pretended Prince of Wales King of Great Britain. But what most exasperated him was the declaration of the States-general. For, as soon as the Marquis de Torcy had done reading it, the King took it, and in a transport of anger threw it upon the table, saying, 'That Messieurs the Dutch Merchants (meaning the States-general) should one day repent of their boldness in declaring war against so great a Monarch.' But he did not publish his declaration of war till the 3d of July.

On the 5th of May, 1702, the Commons resolved to present an address to her Majesty, 'returning the thanks of their House for her great zeal for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, expressed in her late order in Council, directing the Princess Sophia to be prayed for: As the right that recommended that Princess was in her own blood, she was designed by her Christian name, and not by her title. It came to be known, that this had been opposed in Council by the Marquis of Normanby, but was promoted by the Lord Godolphin. The Lords returned their thanks to the Queen upon the same account; as also 'for laying before them the convention made with the Emperor and the States-general, in order to a concurrent declaration of war.'

[To be continued.]

INFLAMMABLE WATER.—*From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.*

THE Academy gave an account to the public, in 1741, of a very singular fact concerning a brook, or rivulet, the water of which was inflammable, and caught fire by the light of a flambeau, when the person that carried the flambeau walked about in certain hollow parts of the bed of the rivulet. It was then suspected, that some sulphureous mud was collected in those parts, whose inflammable matter might exhale through the water, and catch fire at the surface, at the least approach of a flame. New observations, made with great care by Mess. Bougier

and Pellissier de Barri, Engineer-geographers, and the latter Judge of the baronies of Miremont and Limeuil, have changed this suspicion into certainty. The first repaired to the place where the former observation had been made, and remarked, that by walking in the water they disturbed a fine mud, and not of the nature of clay, from whence there issued a great quantity of bubbles, which bursting on the surface of the water, there diffused an inflammable vapour, capable of being lighted up at the approach of a flambeau or straw set on fire. The flame that rises therefrom

therefrom is bluish, and has nearly as much heat as flaming paper. Hards of hemp and flax, and matches, have been lighted up by it, which is an evident proof that it is a real inflammation and not a light purely phosphoric. This flame lasts till the inflammable vapour is consumed, and when it is, the repetition of the experiment is in vain attempted, as the water must have time to form a new matter. The same phenomenon is observed in almost all the streams, ponds, and reservoirs of this part of the country. Mess. Barri and Bougiere have observed it wherever they were, and they attribute this property to the iron mines this whole district abounds with, and

which impregnate the waters that pass through them with sulphureous and inflammable matters, which these waters deposit in the bed where they run. At least it is certain, that the soil itself contributes nothing to it. Mess. Barri and Bougiere caused a little reservoir to be dug near a pool where the phenomenon took place; the bottom was soon diluted and converted into a very fine mud, but, notwithstanding all the stirring that was given to it, it never yielded any inflammable matter, and it seems that nothing but the sediment formed by the water is capable of producing it.

An ACCOUNT of ZENOBI A, a new Tragedy, now acting at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

PHARASMANES.

RHADAMISTUS.

TERIBAZUS.

ZOPIRON.

TIGRANES.

MEGISTUS.

WOMEN.

ZENOBI A.

ZELMIRA.

Attendants, Guards, &c.

The Scene lies in Pharasmanes' Camp, on the Banks of the Araxes.

Pharasmanes, having murdered his brother, and usurped the crown of Iberia, carried his arms against Mithridates King of Armenia, notwithstanding his son Rhadamistus was married to Zenobia, only daughter of Mithridates, and was declared his successor. Pharasmanes quickly over-ran Armenia, cut off his son's benefactor, and, having in a pitched battle overcome the utmost force of Armenia, Rhadamistus, to avoid falling into his father's hands, was about to stab himself, when Zenobia intreating to perish with him, he clasps her in his arms, and jumps with her into the Araxes, on the banks of which the battle was fought. Neither of them, however, perished. Zenobia was preserved by the care of Megistus, who conveyed her to a safe retreat among the mountains, where she was delivered of a son, and lived for seven years as Megistus's daughter, under the name of Ariana; and Rhadamistus, having been taken up and restored to life by a band of Romans, retired with them to Rome,

Here having for some time concealed his quality, he at last discovers himself to the Senate, declares his wrongs, and intreats the Roman aid to recover his kingdom. The Senate, convinced of the justice of his claim, embrace his cause, and send a powerful army to reinstate him. This creating new commotions in Armenia, a party of Pharasmanes' troops arrive at Zenobia's retreat, and carry her off to the royal camp, where her charms captivate the King and his son Teribazus; and, the Romans in the mean time having advanced into Armenia, the King draws together his forces, marches against them, and a battle is hourly expected. Things are in this situation at the opening of the piece by Zelmira, the wife of Zopiron, an Armenian General.

ZELMIRA.

Thro' the wide camp 'tis awful solitude!
On ev'ry tent, which at the morning's dawn

Rung with the din of arms, deep Silence sits
Adding new terrors to the dreadful scene!
My heart dies in me!—hark!—with hideous roar

The turbulent Araxes foams along,
And rolls his torrent thro' yon depth of woods!

'Tis terrible to hear!—who's there?—
Zopiron!

Enter Zopiron.

ZELMIRA.

My lord; my husband!—help me; lend your aid!

ZOPIRON.

Why didst thou leave thy tent?—why thus afflict

Thy anxious breast, thou partner of my heart?

(Why

Why wilt thou thus distract thy tender
nature
With groundless fears—e're yonder sun
shall visit
The western sky, all will be hush'd to
peace.

ZELMIRA.

The interval is horrid ; big with woe,
With consternation, peril and dismay !
And Oh ! if here, while yet the fate of
nations

Suspended hangs upon the doubtful sword,
If here the trembling heart thus shrink
with horror,

Here, in these tents, in this unpeopled
camp,

Oh ! think, Zopiron, in yon field of death
Where numbers soon in purple heaps shall
bleed,

What feelings there must throb in ev'ry
breast ?

How long, Ambition, wilt thou stalk the
earth

And thus lay waste mankind !——

ZOPIRON.

This day at length

The warlike King, victorious Pharasmanes
Closes the scene of war.—The Roman
bands

But ill can cope with the embattled num-
bers

Asia pours forth, a firm undaunted host !
A nation under arms !—and every bosom
To deeds of glory fir'd !—Iberia then——

ZELMIRA.

Perish Iberia !—may the sons of Rome
Pour rapid vengeance on her falling ranks,
That he, who tramples on the rights of na-
ture,

May see his vassals over-whelm'd in ruin,
May from yon field be led in sullen chains,
To grace the triumph of imperial Rome,
And from th' assembled senate humbly learn
The dictates of humanity and justice !

ZOPIRON.

Thy generous zeal, thy ev'ry sentiment
Charms my delighted soul.—But thou be
cautious,

And check the rising ardor that inflames
thee.

The tyrant spares nor sex, nor innocence——

Zopiron leaves her hastily to help Zeno-
bia, as yet known only by the name of
Ariana, whom he sees as one greatly af-
flicted and distressed with woe, fainting
away under the excess of it. By their care
she admits of a little comfort, and, Zelmira
intimating that she should moderate her
sorrows on the prospect of the King's
treating her with a lover's fondness, she
answers,

ZENOBIA.

Name him not !

Name not a monster horrible with blood,
The widows, orphans, and the virgin's
tears !

ZELMIRA.

Yet, savage as he is, at sight of thee
Each fiercer passion softens into love.
To you he bends ; the Monarch of the east
Dejected droops beneath your cold dis-
dain,

And all the tyranny of female pride.

ZENOBIA.

That pride is virtue ;—virtue that abhors
The tyrant reeking from a brother's mur-
der !

Oh ! Mithridates ! ever honour'd shade !
——Peaceful he reign'd, dispensing good
around him,

In the mild eve of honourable days !——
Thro' all her peopled realm Armenia felt
His equal sway ;—the sunset of his pow'r
With fainter beams, but undiminish'd
glory,

Still shone serene, while ev'ry conscious
subject

With tears of praise beheld his calm decline
And bless'd the parting ray !—yet then,
Zelmira,

Oh ! fact accurs'd !—yes, Pharasmanes
then,

Detested perfidy !—nor ties of blood,
Nor sacred laws, nor the just gods restrain
him ;—

In the dead midnight hour the fell assassin
Rush'd on the slumber of the virtuous
man ;—

His life blood gush'd ;—the venerable King
Wak'd, saw a brother arm'd against his
life,

—Forgave him and expir'd !

ZELMIRA.

Yet wherefore open
Afresh the wounds, which time long since
hath clos'd ?

——This day confirms his sceptre in his
hand.

ZENOBIA.

Confirms his sceptre !—his !—indignant
gods,

Will no red vengeance from your stores of
wrath

Burst down to crush the tyrant in his
guilt ?

His sceptre, saidst thou ?—urge that word
no more——

The sceptre of his son !—the solemn right
Of Rhadamistus ! Mithridates' choice,
That call'd him to his daughter's nuptial
bed,

Approv'd him lineal heir ;—consenting
Nobles,

The public will, the sanction of the laws,
All ratified his claim;—yet curs'd Am-
bition,
Deaf to a nation's voice, a nation's charter,
Nor satisfied to fill Iberia's throne,
Made war, unnatural war, against a son,
Usurp'd his crown, and with remorseless
rage
Pursued his life.

ZELMIRA.

Can Ariana plead
For such a son?—means she to varnish o'er
The guilt of Rhadamistus?

ZENOBIA.

You knew not Rhadamistus!—Pharasma-
nes

Knew not the early virtues of his son.
As yet an infant, in his tend'rest years
His father sent him to Armenia's Court,
That Mithridates' care might form his
mind

To arts, to wisdom, and to manners wor-
thy

Armenia's sceptre, and Zenobia's love.
The world delighted saw each dawning
virtue,

Each nameless grace to full perfection ri-
sing!—

Oh! he was all the fondest maid could
wish,

All truth, all honour, tenderness and love!
Yet from his empire thrown! with mer-
ciless fury

His father following,—slaughter raging
round,

What could the hero in that dire extreme?

ZELMIRA.

Those strong impassion'd looks!—some
fatal secret

Works in her heart, and melts her into
tears. [Aside.

ZENOBIA.

Driv'n to the margin of Araxes' flood,—
No means of flight,—aghast he look'd a-
round,—

Wild throb'd his bosom with conflicting
passions,—

And must I then?—tears gush'd and
choak'd his voice,—

—And must I leave thee then Zenobia?—
must

Thy beautiful form—he paus'd, then
aim'd a poniard

At his great heart—but Oh! I rush'd
upon him,

And with these arms close-wreathing round
his neck,

With all the vehemence of pray'rs and
shrieks,

Implor'd the only boon he then could
grant

To perish with him in a fond embrace.—

The foe drew near—time press'd,—no way
was left—
He clasp'd me to his heart—together both,
Lock'd in the folds of love, we plung'd at
once,
And sought a requiem in the roaring
flood.

Their further discourse is interrupted by
the coming in of Tigranes, a General Of-
ficer, with some prisoners, who having
been taken in attempting to leave the
camp, the King had ordered them to be
impaled. Among these Zenobia discovers
Megistus, who recognises her at the same
time as his daughter. Teribazus, the
King's son, and brother to Rhadamistus,
entering, Zenobia begs from him the life
of Megistus, with which request, being
himself passionately in love with her, he
complies, and runs out hastily to give or-
ders for his being set at liberty on his own
authority. In the mean time Zenobia
discovers herself to Zelmira, and relates
the circumstances of her being saved from
drowning.

ZELMIRA.

Long lost Zenobia, and restor'd at length!
I am your subject; Oh! my Queen! my
Sov'reign!

ZENOBIA.

Thou gen'rous friend! Rise, my Zelmira,
rise.

—That good old man!—Oh! it was he
beheld me

Borne far away from Rhadamistus' arms,
Just perishing, just lost!—

He dash'd into the flood, redeem'd me
thence,

And brought me back to life.—My
op'ning eyes

Just saw the light, and clos'd again to
shun it.

Each vital pow'r was sunk, but he, well
skill'd

In potent herbs, recall'd my flutt'ring soul.
ZELMIRA.

May the propitious gods reward his care.
ZENOBIA.

With me he sav'd a dear, a precious boy,
Then in the womb conceal'd;—he sav'd

my child
To trace his father's lov'd resemblance to

me,
The dear, dear offspring of our bridal
loves.

ZELMIRA.

Oh! blessings on him, blessings on his
head!—

ZENOBIA.

Resign'd and patient I since dwelt with
him—

Far in the mazes of a winding wood,
Midst hoary mountains, and deep cavern'd
rocks.

But Oh! the fond idea of my Lord
Pursued me still, or in the cavern'd rock,
The mountain's brow, and pendent forest's
gloom.

The sun look'd joyless down;—each lonely
night

Heard my griefs echoing thro' the wood-
land shade.

—My infant Rhadamistus!—he is lost,
He too is wrested from me!—midst the
rage

And the wide waste of war, the hell-
hound troops

Of Pharasmanes sought my lone retreat,
And from the violated shades, from all
My soul held dear, the barb'rous ruffians
tore me,

And never shall the wretched mother see
Her child again!—

ZELMIRA.

Heav'n may restore him still,—
May still restore your royal husband too—
Who knows but some protecting god—

ZENOBIA.

No god!

No guardian pow'r was present!—he is
lost!—

Oh! Rhadamistus!—Oh! my honour'd
lord!

No pitying eye beheld thy decent form;—
The rolling flood devour'd thee!—thou
hast found

A watry grave, and the last dismal accents
That trembled on thy tongue, came bub-
bling up,

And murmur'd lost Zenobia!

ZELMIRA.

Yet be calm.—

The gods may bring redress—even now
they give,

To misery like thine, the heartfelt joy
Of shielding injured virtue.

ZENOBIA.

Yes, Zelmira,

That pure delight is mine, a ray from
heav'n

That bids affliction smile—All gracious
pow'rs!

Make me your agent here to save Megistus,
I'll bear the load of life,—bear all its ills
Till you shall bid this sad world-weary
spirit

To peaceful regions wing her happy
flight,

And seek my Lord in the dark realms of
night;

Seek his dear shade in ev'ry pensive grove,
And bear him all my constancy and love.

In Act II, Tigranes having informed
the King, that, by command of the Prince
Teribazus, the prisoners were saved, Pha-
rasmanes censures his son's conduct as
treasonable, but, at the intercession of
Zenobia, confirms their pardon.

ZENOBIA.

If thou would'st raise me from the depths
of woe,

Forgive those captives, whom thy fatal
anger

Adjudg'd to death, nor let ill-tim'd re-
sentment

Fall on the Prince your son—'twas I—my
tears—

My piercing lamentations won his heart
To arrest their doom—

PHARASMANES.

For traitors to my crown
Does Ariana plead?—

ZENOBIA.

For mild humanity
My suppliant voice is rais'd.—I point the
means

To add new glory to your fame in arms.
In naught so near can men approach the
gods

As the dear act of giving life to others.—
In feats of war the glory is divided,

To all imparted,—to each common man,
And fortune too shall vindicate her share.—

—But of sweet mercy,—the vast, vast re-
nown

Is all your own; nor Officer, nor soldier
Can claim a part—the praise, the honour'd
praise,

Adorns the victor,—nor is th' echo lost
'Midst shouts of armies, and the trumpet's
sound.

He conquers even victory itself,
Than hero more—a blessing to the world!—

PHARASMANES.

Thy eloquence disarms my stubborn soul.
But wherefore urgent thus?—amidst the
band

Is there who claims thy soft solicitude?

ZENOBIA.

A hoary sage—alas! a more than father—
The best of men! preserver of my being,—

A blameless shepherd!—rude of fraud and
guilt,

Innoxious thro' his life—Oh! mighty King,
Spare an old man,—a venerable sire!

Nought has your fortune greater than the
pow'r

To serve humanity!—thou that your heart
Has the sweet grace, the gen'rous virtue too!

PHARASMANES.

My soul relents, and yields to thy intreaty,
Thy violence of pray'r—release him
straight—

My brightest honours wait him ;—honours
fit
For him who gave thee birth ;—for him
whose virtue
Thy gen'rous soul deems worthy its
esteem.

ZENOBIA.

Our humble station seeks nor pomp nor
splendor—

We only ask, unenvied and obscure,
To live in blameless innocence,—to seek
Our calm retreat, embrac'd in depth of
woods,
And dwell with peace and humble virtue
there.

PHARASMANES.

That coy disdain, which shuns admiring
eyes,

Attracts the more, exalting ev'ry charm.
No more of humble birth—thy matchless
beauty,

Like gems, that in the mine conceal their
lustre,

Was form'd to dignify the eastern throne.
My sceptre, that strikes terror to each
heart,

Grac'd by thy decent hand, shall make
each subject

Adore thy softer sway—The glorious æra
Of Pharasmanes' love,—his date of em-
pire

With Ariana shar'd, henceforth begins
And leads the laughing hours—but first
the storm

Of war and wild commotion must be
hush'd—

That mighty care now calls me to my
throne,

To give the Roman audience ; audience fit
To strike a citizen of Rome with awe,
When he beholds the majesty of Kings.

[going.]

Teribazus joins Zenobia as soon as his father had taken leave of her. He avows his passion for Zenobia, and intreats her favour. She acknowledges an esteem, but rejects his suit, telling him, Fate hath placed an eternal bar between them. Flaminus, the Ambassador from the Roman camp, now arrives, and is received by Zopiron, the Armenian General, who appearing strongly attached to Rhadamistus and Zenobia, the Envoy discovers himself to be Rhadamistus. He expresses the heaviest grief at the thought of having destroyed his wife, and as great a concern at being obliged to bear arms against his father and brother, whom he had never seen.

In Act III, Pharasmanes receives the supposed Roman in state, and Rhadamistus, taking advantage of the character he

appears in, endeavours to soften the heart of his father, by representing the cruelty of his behaviour. Pharasmanes, in a rage, breaks up the conference, and orders the Envoy to quit his camp immediately. Zenobia afterwards, in an interview with Megistus, enquires with much maternal solicitude after her child.

ZENOBIA.

Oh ! tell me all Megistus ; let me hear
All that concerns my child,—my bloom-
ing boy,

My little Rhadamistus—is he safe ?
Give me the truth—do not deceive a
mother

Who doats upon her babe—is my child
safe ?

MEGISTUS.

Dry up your tears—I cannot bear to see you
Afflicted thus—your infant hero's safe—
You may believe your faithful old Me-
gistus—

ZENOBIA.

I do believe thee—but excuse my weak-
ness—

My flutt'ring fears for ever paint him to
me

By ruffians seiz'd, and as he sees the knife
Aim'd at his little throat, in vain imploring
For me by name, and begging my assistance,
While far, far off his miserable mother
No aid can give, nor snatch him to her
heart.

MEGISTUS.

I never yet deceiv'd you—by yon heav'n
The Prince still lives—when I regain'd my
cottage

After the toils of many a weary day,
I found him there—but griev'd and wond'-
ring much

Where his dear mother was.

ZENOBIA.

Megistus tell me,
Oh ! tell me each particular ; his looks,
All his apt questions, his enchanting
words ;

For I could hear of him for ever—lovely
youth !

His father's image blooming in his boy !
Thro' sev'n revolving years my only com-
fort !—

—When from my eyes the sudden sorrows
gush'd,

How would he look, and ask his wretched
mother

What meant those falling tears ?—alas !
ev'n now

I see him here before me—did my child
Think his poor mother lost ?

MEGISTUS.

At first he seem'd

To pine in thought at your long weary
 absence,
 And many a look he cast, that plainly
 spoke
 His little bosom heav'd with various pas-
 sions.
 Still would he seek you in each well-known
 haunt,
 Each bow'r, each cavern, like the tender
 fawn
 That thro' the woodland seeks its mother
 lost,
 Exploring all around with anxious eye,
 And looking still unutterable grief,
 Lonely and sad, and stung with keen re-
 gret.

ZENOBIA.

Did my child weep?—not much I hope—
 MEGISTUS.

With soothing tales
 I labour'd to beguile him from his sor-
 row ;—
 I promis'd your return ;—a gentle smile
 Brighten'd his anxious look ; he sigh'd
 content,
 And then I led him to a safer dwelling
 Among the shepherds of the Syrian vale,
 Who all have sworn to guard him as their
 own,
 And in due season lead him to the Ro-
 mans.

ZENOBIA.

Oh ! may those shepherds know the kind-
 est influence
 Of the indulgent heav'n's ! — yet why not
 stay
 To guard him—but I'll not complain—on
 me
 Your cares were fix'd—Oh ! tell me how
 the gods
 Watch'd ov'r all thy ways, and brought
 thee to me ?
 Where hast thou liv'd these many, many
 days ?—

MEGISTUS.

In bitterness of soul I've liv'd, thy fate
 Thy tender form deep imagin'd in my breast !
 I rang'd the banks where the Araxes flows,
 But bring, alas ! no tidings of your Lord.
 Heart-broken, wearied out, I measur'd
 back
 My feeble steps,—but thou wer't ravish'd
 thence ;—
 For thee I travers'd hills and forests drear ;
 Thee I invoc'd, that ev'ry cavern'd rock,
 Each vale, each mountain eccho'd with
 thy name.

ZENOBIA.

And here at length you find me, here en-
 compass'd
 With all the worst of ills—hence let us fly

To the bless'd Syrian valley, where my
 child
 Wins with his early manhood ev'ry heart,
 And calls for me, and chides this long
 delay.

Megistus represents to her the impossi-
 bility of her escaping to her son's retreat,
 but proposes to her to go off in the train of
 the Roman Envoy. This advice happens
 to be very seasonable ; for Teribazus, a-
 larmed at his father's passion for Zenobia,
 applies to Rhadamistus to carry her off on
 his return to the Roman camp, that she
 may be out of his father's power. The
 supposed Flaminus promising to comply,
 Teribazus retires ; and Zenobia, led by
 Megistus, enters.

ZENOBIA.

Alas ! my heart forebodes I know not what--
 MEGISTUS.

Dispel each doubt—this is your only re-
 fuge.—

ZENOBIA.

Thou gen'rous Roman,—if distress like
 mine—

If an unhappy captive may approach thee--
 RHADAMISTUS.

To me affliction's voice—ye pow'rs of
 heav'n !

That air !—those features !—that remem-
 ber'd glance !

ZENOBIA.

If thus a wretch's presence can alarm you--
 RHADAMISTUS.

The music of that voice !—such once she
 look'd !

And if I had not plung'd her in the stream,--
 I could persuade myself—

ZENOBIA.

Those well-known accents !

Those tender soft regards—nay mock me
 not !—

I could not hope to see thee—tell me—art
 thou—

That once ador'd !—Oh ! [faints into
 Megistus' arms.]

MEGISTUS.

Ah ! her strength forsakes her—
 Support her heav'n !—

[catches her in his arms.]

RHADAMISTUS.

Ye wonder-working gods !

Is this illusion all ? Or does your goodness
 Indeed restore her ?—If I do not dream,
 If this be true,—Oh ! let those angel-eyes
 Open to life, to love, and Rhadamistus.

MEGISTUS.

What further miracles doth heav'n pre-
 pare ?—

ZENOBIA.

ZENOBIA.

Forgive my weakness — the air-painted
image

Of my lov'd Lord—and see!—again 'tis
present!—

That look that speaks the fond impassion'd
soul!

Yes, such he was!—Oh! art thou—tell
me—say—

Art thou restor'd me?—art thou Rhada-
mistus?—

RHADAMISTUS.

I have not murder'd her!--benignant gods!
I am not guilty—my Zenobia lives!--

ZENOBIA.

It is my Lord—Oh! I can hold no lon-
ger,—

But thus delighted spring to his embrace,
Thus wander o'er him with my tears and
kisses,

And thus, and thus,—speak my enrap-
tur'd soul.

RHADAMISTUS.

She lives! she lives! what kind protecting
god

Long lost, and long lamented gives thee
back,

Gives me to view thee, and to hear thy voice
With joy to ecstasy, with tears to rapture?

ZENOBIA.

This good old man—'twas he preserv'd
me for you.—

MEGISTUS.

Oh! day of charms—Oh! unexpected
hour!

I have not liv'd in vain—these gushing
eyes

Have seen their mutual transports!--

RHADAMISTUS.

Gen'rous friend,

Come to my heart,—Zenobia's second
fa her!--

ZENOBIA.

Thou art indebted more than thou can'st
pay him,—

Indebted for our infant babe preserv'd,

The blossom of our joys!--thou can'st not
think

How much he looks, and moves, and talks
like thee.

RHADAMISTUS.

Oh! mighty gods!--it is too much of bliss,
Too exquisite to bear!--these barb'rous
hands

Had well nigh murder'd both my wife and
child!--

—Wilt thou forgive me—Oh! my best de-
light,

Wilt thou receive a traitor to your arms?

—Wilt thou Zenobia?

ZENOBIA.

Will I, gracious heav'n?

Thou source of all my comfort!--

MEGISTUS.

Ha! beware,

Beware, my Prince!--but now with hasty
step

I saw Tigranes circling yonder tent.

RHADAMISTUS.

Th' Ambassador of Rome he seeks, on
bus'ness

Of import high—I will prevent his speed—
—And must I then so soon depart Zenobia?

ZENOBIA.

Hence, quickly hence—anon we'll meet
again—

RHADAMISTUS.

Yes, we will meet; the gods have giv'n
thee to me,

And they will finish their own holy work.

[Exit.]

MEGISTUS.

My pray'rs are heard at length—Zenobia
still

Shall be Armenia's Queen.—

ZENOBIA.

Oh! good Megistus,

Heav'n has been bounteous, and restor'd
my Lord.—

With him I'll fly, wrapt in the gloom of
night,

And thou, Megistus, thou shalt join our
flight;

Plac'd near his throne, thy gen'rous zeal
shall share

The bright reward of all thy toil and care;
While I, redeem'd at length from fierce
alarms,

Forget my woes in Rhadamistus' arms.

In Act IV, Teribazus cautions his friend to beware of the charms of the Lady he entrusts to his protection; and, on Rhadamistus's betraying some confusion, conjures him, if he doubts his own steadiness, not to undertake the charge. Rhadamistus, fearing to come to an explanation with his brother, resents his suspicion. Teribazus apologizes for his distrust, and resolves to put her into his hands.

TERIBAZUS.

Madness and horror!--no!--haste, fly,
begone,

And give her hence safe conduct—I can
trust

To Roman continence—your Scipio's
praise

Shall be the theme of fame's eternal lip!--

RHADAMISTUS.

Thou too attend her steps!--watch all her
ways;—

When we have reach'd the Roman sanctu-
ary,

Then

Then shall such wonders to thy list'ning
ear,—

The web which fate has wove—beware,
my friend—

Tigranes comes—what would'st thou Sir?

Tigranes acquaints Rhadamistus, that,
according as he had desired, the King
granted him another audience. In this
conference, which was private, Pharasma-
nes declares to him, that he was assured of
Rhadamistus being in the Roman camp,
and if the Romans wished to treat effectually
with him, it must be by the man who
should bring him his son's head.

PHARASMANES.

Enervate slave!—here ends all further
parley—

Go, tell your Gen'ral, tell your Roman
chiefs,

The father claims his son.—Have we not
heard

How your own Brutus to the liſtor's
sword

Condemn'd his children?—and would
Rome dispute

A King's paternal pow'r?—let 'em yield
up

The treach'rous boy, or terrible in arms
Shall Pharasmanes overwhelm their le-
gions,

Mow down their cohorts, and their man-
gled limbs

Give to the vultur's beak.

Tigranes enters on Rhadamistus's exit,
and informs the King, that Zenobia, not-
withstanding all his sollicitations to her in
his favour, mocks his passion, and gives all
her smiles to Teribazus. The King,
however, not desponding, nor yet desiring
her inclinations to be forced, tells him,
that as love like his requires her soft con-
sent, and will not riot over her plundered
charms, he thinks it advisable to apply to
Megistus, whom he supposes to be her fa-
ther. Imagining the offer of his daugh-
ter's sharing the throne would dazzle the
poor old man, Megistus appears very little
affected by the offer, and tells the King,
that Ariana is married to another, and her
despair occasioned by separation. Pharas-
manes on this news retires in a rage,
threatening both Megistus and his suppo-
sed daughter.

Teribazus still urging his suit to Zeno-
bia, she persists in her refusal.

TERIBAZUS.

What say'st thou, Ariana?—has another
Usurp'd thy heart?—unkind, relentless
maid!—

Since first thy beauty dawn'd upon my sight,
How have I lov'd,—repented,—yet lov'd
on!—

Ev'n against you,—against myself I strug-
gled—

Present I fled you—absent I ador'd—

I fled for refuge to the forest's gloom,—

But in the forest's gloom thy image met
me!—

The shades of night, the lustre of the day,
All, all retrac'd my Ariana's form.—

Thy form pursued me in the battle's rage,
'Midst shouts, and all the clangor of the
war.

—It stole me from myself!—my lonely
tent

Re-echoes with my groans, and in the
ranks

The wond'ring soldier hears my voice no
more.

ZENOBIA.

Yet leave me Teribazus—gen'rous youth!
Remembrance oft shall dwell upon thy
praise,

But for my love, 'tis all another's claim.

TERIBAZUS.

Another's claim!—why wilt thou torture
thus

A fond despairing wretch?—Oh! not for
me

Those sorrows fall—they are another's
tears;—

—Another claims them from me—name
this rival

That my swift fury—tell me, has Fla-
minius,

Has the base Roman broke his promis'd
faith?

Will not the barb'rous man afford you
shelter!

ZENOBIA.

Why wilt thou force me speak?—the fate
of all,

Thine Teribazus,—mine,—the fate of one,
Whom, were he known,—thy heart holds
ever dear,

Is now concern'd—Flaminius claims my
love—

Long since he won my heart—

TERIBAZUS.

Vindictive gods!

Flaminius claims thy love!—not Cæsar's
self

Shall dare to wrest thee from me—Ari-
ana!—

Thus on my knees,—would I could perish
here—

That ev'n in death I still might gaze upon
thee,

Till the last pang divide thee from my
heart.

Rha-

Rhadamistus entering, strives in vain to pacify him.

TERIBAZUS.

Roman expect me, in the battle's front—
Instant depart,—but leave thy prey behind ;—

Dare not,—I charge thee dare not, tempt her hence—

To-morrow's sun shall see me cloath'd in terror

Pursue thy steps thro' all the ranks of war,
Till my spear fix thee quiv'ring to the ground. [Exit.

Megistus joins Rhadamistus and Zenobia, and they agree to retire immediately to the Roman camp. Pharasmanes imputing Zenobia's coyness to her prepossession for Teribazus, sends for him, and, beginning to reprimand his presumption in rivalling his father, the Prince declares his passion at an end, and that ambition hath taken the place of it, assuring his father that he would give him convincing proofs of it in the expected engagement with the Romans. At this instant Tigranes enters with an account that Flaminius had set out for the Roman camp, and had taken with him Megistus and Ariana. Teribazus intreats his father to let him pursue them, to which the King agrees, and he goes off for that purpose.

In Act V, the fugitives are quickly overtaken by Teribazus, who rejecting the request of Rhadamistus for a momentary private conversation, brings them back to his father in chains. Pharasmanes reproaching the supposed Ariana, she acknowledges Flaminius as her husband, who seeks protection from the character he appears in, and denounces the Roman vengeance, in case of refusal. The King immediately orders him to be dragged to the torture, to which he is torn away by the guards from the embraces of Zenobia. The King retires, and Zenobia, left to herself, sinks under the agonies of her husband's apprehended fate. Teribazus, here entering, attempts to raise her. She reproaches him as the source of her present calamity, and overwhelms him with horror and grief, by acquainting him who she is, and that he has given up his own brother to destruction. On his retiring, she declares to Zopiron, that she is inspired with the only method to save her husband from death, and to preserve to her child a parent. Teribazus, on the other hand, eager to save his brother, rescues him from the hands of the Officers of death, and declares to him, that, rather

than he shall suffer, he will himself plunge a dagger in his father's breast, and end his life and tyranny together. An order is brought to Tigranes to suspend the execution of Flaminius, in the name of the King and Queen; and Zopiron informs him, that Ariana, to save the life of her former husband, had consented to give her hand to the King, and that the marriage rites had been actually celebrated.

ZOPIRON. -

She is—the scene with various passions burn'd !—

Her tresses all unbound, with faded charms,
Yet lovely ev'n in sorrow, thro' the ranks
Eager she flew, with shrieks, with outstretch'd arms,

Invoking ev'ry god !—the wond'ring soldier,

With soften'd sinews, dropt the sword to earth,

And gaz'd with mix'd emotions as she pass'd.

Prone to the ground at Pharasmanes' feet
She fell—he rais'd her soon, and smil'd consent—

To the King's tent she press'd with eager speed—

Th' exulting Monarch call'd his priests around him,

And soon, with solemn march and festive song,

In his pavilion sought the blooming bride.

TIGRANES.

This sudden change, Zopiron, this rash haste,

I like it not—

ZOPIRON.

Nor I, Tigranes : Doubt,
Suspicion, fear, and wonder, and mistrust,
Rise in each anxious thought—

TIGRANES.

But did'st thou see

The ceremony clos'd ?

ZOPIRON.

I did :—At first,

All pale and trembling Ariana stood.

Then more collected, with undaunted step,
She to the altar bore the nuptial cup.

There reverent bow'd, and, 'Hear, ye gods,' she said,

'Hear and record the purpose of my soul.'
With trembling lips then kiss'd the sacred vase,

And, as our country's solemn rites require,
Drank of the hallow'd liquor.—From her hand

The King receiv'd it, and, with eager joy,
As to his soul he took the nectar'd draught,
With steadfast eye she view'd him, whilst a smile

Of sickly joy gleam'd faintly o'er her
visage.

Zenobia now intreats the King to dismiss the Roman, and begs she may be allowed an interview with him before he goes. Pharasmanes is much displeased with this request, which he utterly rejects; and, on her persisting, declares, that the man who is in possession of her affections shall not live, but that he himself will see him executed immediately. As he is going off for that purpose, he finds himself on a sudden seized with the most excruciating tortures, unable even to stand. Zenobia then declares, that she had dashed the nuptial cup with poison; tells him who she is, and that the supposed Flaminius is his injured son, Rhadamistus, whom she orders the attending Officers to proclaim King. The tyrant expires in agonies; and Zenobia congratulates herself, on having been the instrument of avenging her father's death. Teribazus and Rhadamistus enter, and rejoice to see Zenobia safe. She receives their congratulations; but shews them the body of their father, as an alloy to their present joy; and asks her husband, If he can forgive her his father's death? The Princes express a suitable regret for Pharasmanes; but Rhadamistus assures Zenobia, that, considering what she had suffered by his means, he cannot reproach her. She expresses her joy at his forgiveness, as she already feels the poison operate which she had been obliged to partake.

RHADAMISTUS.

She faints—her colour dies—revive, Zenobia;—

Revive, my love;—thy Rhadamistus thus,
Thus calls your flutt'ring spirit back to life.

ZENOBIA.

It will not be;—the toil of life is o'er—
My Rhadamistus—

[Sinks down on the ground.]

RHADAMISTUS.

Must I lose thee, then?—

ZENOBIA.

Oh! the invenom'd cup!—the marriage
rites

Requir'd that I should drink it first my-
self—

There was no other way—I did it freely
To save thy life—to save thee for my
child—

RHADAMISTUS.

Art thou a victim for a wretch like me?
Is there no antidote to stop the course
Of this vile poison?—

ZENOBIA.

None—it rages now—

It rages thro' my veins—my eyes grow
dim—

They're lost in darkness—oh!—I cannot
see thee—

Where art thou, Rhadamistus? Must I
breathe

Longer in life,—and never see thee more!—

And are my eyes forbid one dear farewell?

Oh! cruel stars!—Must they not fix on
thee

The last expiring glance?—

RHADAMISTUS.

Relentless Pow'rs!

There lies Zenobia!—round that pallid
beauty

Call your ætherial host, each winged virtue,

Call ev'ry angel down,—bid 'em behold

That matchless excellence, and then refuse

Soft pity, if they can!—

ZENOBIA.

Megistus,—seek my child,—

And bring him to his father—Rhada-
mistus,—

—Wilt thou protect him?—My sweet or-
phan-babe

I leave thee too!—oh! train him up in
virtue—

Wilt thou be fond of him—a mother's
fondness

My child should meet—oh! raise me,
Rhadamistus—

Give me thy hand—my little infant—
oh!— [Dies.]

RHADAMISTUS.

Tears, you do well to stop—your wretch-
ed drops

Are unavailing at a sight like this!—

And art thou gone?—Ah! thus defac'd
and pale,

Thus do I see thee?—Is that ghastly form

All that is left me of thee?—Give me
daggers,

—Give me some instant means of death,
my friends,

That I may throw this load of life away,

And let our hearts be both inurn'd to-
gether.

TERIBAZUS.

Live, live, my brother, for your infant
son—

Let him prevail—

RHADAMISTUS.

Inhuman that thou art!

Think you I'll stay imprison'd here in life;

When there—behold her—how she smiles
in death!—

When there that form—think ye I'll
linger here?—

Dead, dead Zenobia!—still I have thee
thus—

You ne'er shall part us—this at least
I'll hold;

T

And

And cling for ever to these pale, pale
charms;
Here breathe my last; and, faithful still
in death,
Love shall unite us in one peaceful grave.

MEGISTUS.

Now, old Megistus, gods! has liv'd too
long!—

TERIBAZUS.

Bring ev'ry aid, all medicinal skill,
To call a wretched brother back to life,
And give each lenient balm to woes like
his.

From thee, Ambition, what misfor-
tunes flow!

To thee what varied ills weak mortals
owe!

'Twas this, for years, laid desolate the
land,

And arm'd against a son the father's
hand;

To black despair poor lost Zenobia
drove,

The hapless victim of disastrous love!—

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The PEACOCK and the NIGHTINGALE:
A FABLE.

A Peacock, lovely to behold,
Display'd his feathers fring'd with gold;
His beauteous neck was sometimes green,
And then a bluish cast was seen;
His tail with purple beauty glow'd,
Or chang'd more various as it flow'd;
And such a neck, and such a train,
Might well excuse a bird's being vain.
But not content with beauteous dyes,
And flowing train with spotted eyes,
He cry'd, (and stretch'd his glist'ning throat)
"I envy nightingales their note:
"Had nature judg'd the matter right,
"We had charm'd the ear as well as sight,
"And been a creature, in creation,
"The most deserving admiration."
Perch'd on a bough above his head,
A nightingale heard all he said:
"Is that your wish? With rage she cry'd,
"Thou strutting thing, made up of pride!
"What! take the only gift that nature
"Bestows upon your fellow-creature!
"Suppose you had been a sparrow born,
"A bird ne'er mentioned but with scorn;
"And liv'd like them, in more disgrace
"Than any of the feather'd race?
"You have plumage to allure the sight;
"My voice and notes afford delight;
"We both may boast our share of merit,
"And yet your proud, ungenerous spirit,
"Dissatisfy'd with plumage gay,
"Wou'd take my love-tun'd voice away:
"Was I as foolish and as vain,
"Should not I want your flowing train?
"Look round the world, and learn to know,
"Others have greater wants than you:
"You are kept, admir'd, esteem'd, and fed;
"And thus your beauty serves instead
"Of thrilling notes, and sweet-tun'd voice:
"So be contented, and rejoice."

The Country Parson's BLESSINGS.

WOULD ye, my friends, live free from
care,
Attentive lend a willing ear,
While I in humble verse relate
The blessings of my humble state.
I have a living, brings in clear
About a hundred pounds a year,

The tythe well paid without law strife,
(I'm not incumber'd with a wife)
A single church, not grand, but neat,
My people rather good than great.
A strong-built house, and pasture good,
Where Sorrel crops his livelihood.
A garden cloth'd with greens and fruits,
And intermixt with flower roots.
A walk, with well-mow'd greensward laid,
Where I may smoke in sun or shade.
A terras rais'd, whence I survey
The market-folk who pass that way.
A shaded bench, where I may read
Old Baker's Chronicle, or Speed.
The neighb'ring clergy, kind and free,
Who give and take civility:
Of humour good, of mirth and sense,
Who o'er a glass some wit dispense.
(For where's the crime to meet and prate
Of country news, and tricks of state?)
Some social Gents of goodly worth,
Who scorn to boast of wealth or birth;
Who ne'er assume the Courtier's frown,
Yet keep above the homely clown,
Who love their country, King, and church,
And in no dues the parson lurch.
With ease I keep a maid and man,
This Harry call'd, the other Nan.
A table sleek with pudding grac'd,
Or plain or plum, as suits my taste;
Attended by a fav'ry dish
Of mutton, beef, or fowl, or fish.
A pile of fallad fresh and green,
In summer, fruit well pick'd and clean;
Sound sparkling ale, and sometimes wine,
When patron deigns with Vic—to dine.
Oft o'er the fields with gun I stride,
And faithful Banter by my side;
Then, if a mushroom is in sight,
It serves to supper me at night,
Or else a veltfare or a snipe;
Sometimes a dish of double tripe.—
Thus joyous do I pass my life,
Stranger to tumult or to strife;
Pleasures I feel in this bless'd state,
Unfelt, unknown to rich and great:
When airy fancy mounts on wing,
I think myself a sort of King;
My pipe my scepter, cup my crown,
My elbow chair my regal throne.

MAY-EVE; or KATE of ABERDEEN: A NEW SONG.
Sung at Ranelagh and Vauxhall.

The sil-ver moon's in---amour'd beam steals soft-ly thro'
the night, to wan---ton in the wind---ing stream,
and kifs re---flect---ed light. To Courts be-gone, heart
sooth---ing sleep, where you've so fel---dom been; whilst I my wake-
ful vi-gil keep with Kate of A-ber---deen, with
Kate of A-ber---deen, with Kate of A-ber---deen

2.
The nymphs and swains expectant wait,
In primrose chaplets gay,
Till morn unbars her golden gate,
And gives the promis'd May:
The nymphs and swains shall all declare,
The promis'd May,—when seen,

Not half so fragrant, half so fair,
As KATE of Aberdeen,

3.
I'll tune my pipe to playful notes,
And rouse von nodding grove,
'Till new wak'd birds distend their throats,
And hail the maid I love:

At her approach the lark mistakes,
And quits the new-dress'd green ;
Fond birds, 'tis not the morning breaks,
'Tis KATE of Aberdeen.

4.

Now blithsome o'er the dewy mead,
Where elves disportive play ;
The festal dance young shepherds lead,
Or sing their love-tun'd lay.
'Till May in morning robe draws nigh,
And claims a virgin Queen,
The nymphs and swains exulting cry,
' Here's KATE of Aberdeen.'

PROLOGUE to ZENOBIA.

OF old,—when Greece in a declining age
Of lawless pow'r had felt the barb'rous
rage,

This was the tyrant's art :—He gave a prize
To him, who a new-pleasure should devise.

Ye tyrants of the Pit, whose cold disdain
Rejects and nauseates the repeated strain ;
Who call for rarieties to quicken sense,
Say, do you always the reward dispense ?

Ye bards,—to whom French wit gives kind
relief,

Are ye not oft the first—to cry STOP THIEF !

Say,—to a brother do you e'er allow

One little sprig, one leaf to deck his brow ?

No ;—fierce invective stuns the play-wright's
ears,

Wits, Poets Corner, Ledgers, Gazetteers ?

'Tis said, the Tartar,—e'er he pierce the heart,
Inscribes his name upon his poison'd dart.

That scheme's rejected by each scribbling spark ;
—Our Christian system—stabs you in the dark.

And yet the desp'rate author of to-night
Dares on the muses wing another flight ;
Once more a dupe to fame, forsakes his ease,
And feels th' ambition—here again to please.

He brings a tale from a far distant age,
Enobled by the grave historic page !*

ZENOBIA's woes have touch'd each polish'd
state ;

The brightest eyes of France have mourn'd her
fate.

Harmonious Italy her tribute paid,
And sung a dirge to her lamented shade.

Yet think not that we mean to mock the eye
With pilfer'd colours of a foreign dye.

Not to translate our bard his pen doth dip ;

He takes a play, as Britons take a ship ;

They heave her down ;—with many a sturdy
stroke,

Repair her well, and build with Heart of Oak.

To ev'ry breeze set Britain's streamers free,
NEW-MAN her, and away again to sea.

This is our author's aim ;—and if his art
Waken to sentiment the feeling heart ;

If in his scenes alternate passions burn,

And friendship, love, guilt, virtue take their turn ;

If innocence oppress'd lie bleeding here,

You'll give—'tis all he asks—one VIRTUOUS
TEAR.

EPILOGUE to the same.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. ARINGTON.

(She peeps through the Curtain)

HOW do you all, good folks ?—In tears for
certain,

I'll only take a PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN ;
You're all so full of tragedy, and sadness !

For me to come among ye, would be madness :

This is no time for giggling—when you've
leisure,

Call out for me, and I'll attend your pleasure ;
As soldiers hurry at the beat of drum,
Beat but your hands, that instant I will come.

[She enters upon their clapping]

This is so good, to call me out so soon—

The COMIC MUSE by me intreats a BOON ;

She call'd for PRITCHARD, her first maid of
honour,

And begg'd of her to take the task upon her ;

But she,—I'm sure you'll all be sorry for't,

Resigns her place, and soon retires from Court :

To bear this loss, we Courtiers make a shift,

When good folks leave us, worse may have a lift.

The COMIC MUSE, whose ev'ry smile is grace,

And her STAGE SISTER, with her tragic face,

Have had a quarrel—each has writ a CASE.

And on their friends assembled now I wait,

To give you of THEIR DIFFERENCE A TRUE
STATE.

MELPOMENE, complains when she appears,—

For five good acts, in all her pomp of tears,

To raise your souls, and with her raptures wing
'em,

Nay, wet your handkerchiefs, that you may
wring 'em.

Some flippant hussy, like myself, comes in ;

Crack goes her fan, and with a giggling grin,

Hey ! PRESTO PASS !—all topsy turvy see,

For HO, HO, HO ! is chang'd to HE, HE, HE !

We own the fault, but 'tis a fault in vogue,

'Tis theirs, who call and bawl for—EPILOGUE !

O ! shame upon you—for the time to come,

Know better—and go miserable home.

What says our COMIC GODDESS ?—with re-
proaches,

She vows her SISTER TRAGEDY incroaches !

And, spite of all her virtue, and ambition,

Is known to have an am'rous disposition :

For in FALSE DELICACY—wond'rous fly

Join'd with a certain IRISHMAN—O fye !

She made you, when you ought to laugh, to
cry.—

Her sister's smiles with tears she try'd to smo-
ther,

Rais'd such a tragi-comic kind of pother,

You laugh'd with one eye, while you cry'd
with t'other.

What can be done ?—sad work behind the scenes !

There comic females scold with tragic Queens.

Each party different ways the foe assails,

These shake their daggers, those prepare their
nails.

'Tis



AUT NUNQUAM

TENTES

AUT PERFICE.

Sackville
Duke of Dorset
etc.

'Tis you alone must calm these dire mishaps,
Or we shall still continue pulling caps.
What is your will?—I read it in your faces;
That all hereafter take their proper places,
Shake hands, and kiss and friends, and—
BURN THEIR CASES.

The HARE and the CROW:

A FABLE.

THE flow'ry meads were in their prime,
And leverets crott the fragrant thyme,
When, high in air, a meddling crow
Saw puffs securely feast below;
Mean while the hunters, from afar,
Let loose the yelping dogs of war.
'Alas, poor hare! ere yet too late
'O let me warn thee of thy fate.'
Exclaim'd the crow; and quick descended,
To give the good advice intended.
The hare, alarm'd, with speed withdrew,
Not doubting but the tale was true:
Whereas, in truth, th' unkennell'd pack
Had ta'en, full cry, a different track.
But now, to mount on wing again,
The struggling crow attempts in vain;
For, while intent t' advise the hare,
She lighted on the fowler's snare;
And found, at length, herself the bubble
Of all her needless pains and trouble.
Who meddle thus with others cares,
Too oft neglect their own affairs:
But who abroad for business roam,
Should nothing leave undone at home.

P—— and PROTEUS.

Written in the Year 1767.

CHoufing, cheating, chopping, changing,
Proteus round the world was ranging;
When a blast from Rumour came,
Reverberating C——'s name;
Fam'd afar for transformations,
Turns, trimming, tricks, tergiversations.

Proteus, piqu'd at the report,
Posted presently to Court;
When, clapping on a Highland suit
To gain the countenance of B——,
He cring'd and sidled to the ring,
And made his bow unto——,
Then turning round and speaking loud,
He challeng'd C—— from the crowd.
'My Lord, if you're a man, turn out;
'With——oft I've had a bout;
'And Charles could match me to a hair,
'In changing into bull and bear:

'The deuce is in't, if you can be
'A match for Proteus more than he!'
In Pharaoh's presence thus, we're told,
Ev'n Ifreal's chiefs were brav'd of old,
When Aaron's rod, to crown the jest,
Gap'd, gulp'd, and swallow'd up the rest.

The ring was clear'd, and P—— began,
In form and presence of a man;
Appearing in his pristine glory
A cornet, and a rory-tory;
Declar'd himself Britannia's bully,
And tweak'd the nose of German cully:
Then ceas'd at once from talking big,
And turn'd a worming, wheedling whig;
Clos'd with the r——l predilections
For German Generals and connections;
Unsaid whate'er he said before,
And bore the form of man no more.

Through th' objects of the brute creation,
He next began his transformation:
By turns was hog, dog, cur and beagle,
A Russian bear, a Prussian eagle,
An English war-horse on full speed,
A prancing Hanoverian steed?
The British lion now he roar'd;
Now as a Smithfield bullock gor'd;
Now a Camelion changing colour;
A ravenous cormorant ne'er the fuller;
From beast to bird, to fish from fowl,
A bustard now, and now an owl;
A trout, expecting to be tickled;
A salmon,—pity 'twas not pickled!
And if he saw the —— but smile,
Was strait a snivelling crocodile.

While thus he play'd at fast and loose,
A Fox had mark'd him for a goose;
When, lifted up, he took his flight,
A mere machine a paper kite!
First to whose tail was ty'd a taper,
In lantern, also made of paper.
Lord! how this change amus'd the ——!
For who do you think had got the string?
Ev'n B——, who guided, here and there,
This paste-board patriot in the air;
Blazing, a meteor in the skies,
Amazement to the vulgar eyes,
Of gaping gulls and credulous crowds,
Who see their favourite in the clouds,
And think by him to steer secure;
Their ministerial Cynosure!

But should he on our noddles fall,
God bless us! 'twere the devil and all!
For Proteus, struck with shame and wonder,
Owns his defeat and truckles under.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 92 of our last, with the Arms, finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the most Noble SACKVILLE, Duke of Dorset.

IT is evident, as well from the Norman historians, as other authorities, that this family was of very ancient extraction, long before the conquest, being Lords of the town and Seignior of Sackvil in Normandy, anciently written Salchevilla, Salcavilla,

avilla, Saccavilla, &c. from whence they were denominated.

Herbrand de Salchevilla was one of the leaders of those forces who came into England with William the Conqueror, and is the 7th named in a list of them, in an old manuscript, in the possession of Edward Gwyn, of the Custos Brevium office, in the reign of King James I.

This Herbrand, returning into Normandy, was there living A. D. 1079, 14 William I, having three sons, Jordan, William, and Robert, as also a daughter, Avice, of whom Ordericus Vitalis makes this honourable mention :

‘ Avice, daughter of Herbrand de Salchevilla, was married to Walter, Lord of Alfage, and Hugleville, son of Gilbert, founder of the monastery of Alfage, and Lord of Hugleville in Normandy. She was a beautiful Lady, of great piety and prudence, and, by her extraordinary conduct, gained so great an ascendant over her husband, as to prevail with him to relinquish those depraved courses he had been accustomed to before marriage. The historian who lived in that age says, she had three brothers famous Knights, Jordan, William, and Robert Sackvill, by whose assistance she surmounted the many difficulties which surrounded her ; and after having lived fifteen years in matrimony, died the 8th of the kalends of February, having been the mother of twelve children, whereof only four survived her. And her husband dying three years after, Richard, Jordan, Walter and Helias, her four sons, were in ward to King Henry, who granted the custody of them to Jordan de Salchevilla their uncle, who honourably maintained them four years.’

The said Sir Jordan de Sackvill was Sewer of England, by grant of King William the Conqueror, but resided in Normandy, where he died.

Sir William Sackvill, the 2d son of Herbrand, was resident in England, and possessed lands in Braxted, Neyland, and Bures ad Montem in Essex, with one Knight's fee in Falley, &c. in Buckinghamshire. He had issue by Albreada, his wife, a son, Sir William Sackvill, and three daughters, who, on the son's decease, were his heirs ; so that the issue male of the said Sir William de Sackville thus expiring, Sir Robert de Sackvill, 3d son of Herbrand, continued the line, and is the direct ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Dorset. His wife was Lettice, daughter of Sir Henry Woodvil, Knt. by whom he had Jordan, Stephen, Nigel, and Helias de Sackville,

Jordan de Sackville, the eldest, living in the reigns of King Stephen and King Henry II, was a Baron. He took to wife Hela, daughter and coheir of Ralph de Den, Lord of the manor of Buckhurst ; and this Hela had issue Jordan de Saukeville, Richard, Jeffery, Ralph, Guy, and Warren.

Sir Jordan de Saukeville, the eldest son, is mentioned to be a Baron in the charter of King Richard I, signed at Birmingham, which, as customary in those times, is without date. He married Clementia, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, but died without issue, in the 9th of King John. Richard de Saukeville, brother of Sir Jordan, succeeded, and was also a Baron, but left no issue, so that the estate devolved on Sir Jeffery de Saukeville, third son of Jordan, who had issue by his wife, Constance, daughter of Sir Ed. Brooke, Knt. Jordan, Guy, and Joan Sackville, married to William St. Leger, of an ancient family in Kent.

The eldest son, Jordan Saukeville, was a man not only wealthy, but potent amongst the Nobility ; and being himself a Baron, sided with those who were against King John. He had issue by Maud, his wife, daughter of ——— Normanvil, three sons, William, Philip, and Bartholomew.

William de Saukvil was not of age at the time of his father's decease ; and thereby became the King's ward. He was Lord of Saukvil, Bergholt, Buckhurst, &c. and left issue by his wife Clara, daughter of Matthew de Hastings.

Jourdan de Saukvil, his son and heir, who was summoned in 40 Hen. III, to take the degree of Knighthood, or fine for the same. And being in arms with the rebellious Barons, was taken prisoner in the battle of Evesham, in 49 Hen. III, and departed this life in 1 Edw. I, leaving issue by Margery his wife (daughter and coheir of Sir Robert de Aguilon, Sheriff of Sussex, Temp. Hen. III.) Andrew, his son and heir ; which Andrew being under age at his father's decease, and the King having the guardianship of him, ordered him to be kept in custody of Stephen de Penecester, constable of Dover castle, where he remained two years, and then, by the mediation of his friends, obtained his enlargement ; but was, withal, enjoined by the King's special command, to marry without dower, one Ermyntude, an honourable Lady of the Household to Queen Eleanor, and daughter of Sir Roger Malyns, having thereby not only his liberty, but thenceforward also the King's favour. He died before the 25th year of King Edward

ward I, having had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him, and was succeeded by his son, a 2d Sir Andrew Sauk-vil, of Buckhurst, Knt. which Sir Andrew took to wife Joan, daughter of ——— Mortimer, and dying in the 9th year of King Edward II, left issue a son of his own name, Andrew de Sackvill.

He followed the wars in France with Edward, the Black Prince, and received the honour of Knighthood before the 8th year of King Edward III. In 34 Edw. III, he was returned one of the Knights for that county, to the Parliament then held. In 41 Edward III, he was Sheriff of the counties of Suffex and Surry, then a post of great trust; and in the succeeding year, being again returned to Parliament for the county of Suffex, he and John Waleys, the other Knight, had 10 l. allowed them for their expences in attending twenty-five days. He departed this life on Monday after the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, in 44 Edward III. and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Sackvile, his son, by his second wife Joan. This Sir Thomas, made his will 1st December, 1432 (11th Hen. VI.) and died the 16th of the same month and year. Margaret, his wife, was daughter of Sir Edward Dalingruge, of Bodyam-castle in Suffex, Knt. and sister and coheir of Sir John Dalingruge. The issue of the said Sir Thomas Sackvile by her became heirs to all the noble progenitors of that family, and in her right possessed the manors of Dalingruge, Bodiam, with the castle, Bolebroke, &c. and his Grace the Duke of Dorset has a right to quarter their arms with his own.

Their issue were, 1, Andrew, who died on the feast of the Virgin Mary, in 9 Hen. IV. leaving (by Agnes his wife) Andrew, his son and heir, one year and a half old, who was living at his grandfather's decease, but died without issue. 2, Richard, living in 15 Richard II, but died without issue, as did two other sons, William and John; whereby the estate descended to Edward, 4th son of the said Sir Thomas Sackvile, who, surviving his father, was heir to his lands unsettled, and also succeeded his nephew in his estate. He released all his right in Bodyam-castle, to the heir of his mother's sister. And having taken to wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, of Wakehurst in Suffex, Esq; departed this life on Tuesday before Christmas, in 29 Hen. VI, leaving Humphry, his son and heir, who, by Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. left Richard, his eldest son and heir.

This Richard Sackvile was 28 years of age and upwards on his father's decease, in 4 Hen. VII. He was Sheriff of the counties of Surry and Suffex in the 13th of King Henry VII, and the next year, on the King's calling together the three estates of the kingdom, to give their assent to the peace made with France, he was one who agreed thereto with the Lord Dacre of the south, being Representatives of the diocese of Chichester. In 20 H. VII, he was again Sheriff of the counties of Surry and Suffex. In 5 Henry VIII, he was, among other persons of prime quality of the county of Suffex, nominated by act of Parliament, as most discreet persons, (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 l. by a poll tax, &c. for defraying the expence of taking Terouenne and Tournay. His last will and testament bears date the 24th of May, 1524, (16 Hen. VIII.) and he was succeeded by his eldest son John, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of John Diggs, of Barton in Kent, Esq.

This John Sackvile, the eldest son, was thrice Sheriff of the counties of Suffex and Surry, viz. in the 19th, 32d, and 38th Hen. VIII. He served in Parliament in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, for East-Greenwich in Kent, which was the only return Greenwich ever made. He was 74 years of age and upwards, when he died, being 40 years of age on the death of his father in 17 Hen. VIII, and was buried at Withiam, the 5th of October, 1557. By Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Bullen, Knt. and sister to Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (father to Q. Anne Bullen, mother of Queen Elisabeth, of famous memory) he had issue several sons and daughters.

Richard Sackvile, his eldest son, was distinguished for his eminent abilities, and was of the Privy-council to King Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elisabeth. He was 'a person of a wise foresight, and the Queen's kinsman by his mother, who was a Bullen,' as the learned Camden relates, in his history of Queen Elisabeth. And how charitable he was appears by his will, which bears date the 22d of March, in the 8th of Queen Elisabeth. By the inquisition taken at East-Grinstead after his decease, the jury found that the said Sir Richard Sackvile died on the 21st of April, in the 8th of Elisabeth, leaving Winifrede, his Lady, surviving; and Thomas Sackvile, his son and heir, who was 29 years of age at his decease; and that he died possessed of several manors in the counties of Suffex, Surry, and Kent;

Kent; but had in his life time settled a great part of his estate on his said son Thomas Sackville. The said Winifrede, his wife, was daughter of Sir John Bruges, Lord Mayor of London. Which Thomas Sackville, born at Buckhurst, in the parish of Withiam in Suffex, was, from his childhood, distinguished for his wit and manly behaviour. He was elected one of the Knights for the county of Westmorland, to the Parliament held in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary; and in the first year of the reign of Queen Elisabeth, was chosen for the county of Suffex, at the same time as his father was elected for Kent. Also in the 5th year of Queen Elisabeth, when his father was chosen for Suffex, he was returned one of the Knights for Buckinghamshire, to the Parliament then held. He afterwards travelled into foreign parts, and was detained for a time a prisoner in Rome. But upon his return into England, which was procured, to possess the great inheritance of his father, then deceased, he was soon distinguished by that great Queen, and by her order was first knighted by the Duke of Norfolk, in her Majesty's presence, 8 Junij, 1567, 9 Eliz. and the same day advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Buckhurst, Baron of Buckhurst.

His first employment was in the 14th year of Queen Elisabeth, when her Majesty sent him Ambassador to Charles IX, King of France. In the 15th year of Queen Elisabeth, he was one of the Peers that sat on the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. In the 29th of Queen Elisabeth, he was nominated one of the Commissioners for the trial of the Queen of Scots, and at that time was of the Privy-council; but his Lordship is not mentioned among the Peers who met at Fotheringay-castle, and condemned the Queen; yet, when the Parliament had confirmed the sentence, he was made choice of (probably on that account, or for his accomplishments) to let her know it, and that out of a due regard of justice, security, and necessity, the Parliament instantly desired the execution of it: As also to persuade her to acknowledge her offences against God and the Queen, and to expiate them before her death by repentance; letting her understand, that as long as she lived, the religion received in England could not be secure.

In the succeeding year (30 Elisabeth) he was sent Ambassador to the States of the United Provinces, on their dislike of the Earl of Leicester's proceedings in sundry respects, there to examine the business, and

to compose the difference; and managing his trust faithfully, Leicester's displeasure against him, and settled favour with the Queen, prevailed so far, that on his return he was confined to his house for more than nine months. But surviving that Earl, (who died the same year) Queen Elisabeth had afterwards the highest esteem of his great merits, so that on the 24th of April following, he was elected at Whitehall one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, without being present, or having any knowledge of it; but was not installed till the 18th of December; and his installation plate is yet remaining in St. George's chapel in Windsor, which shews it was put up after his being created Earl of Dorset, and is as follows, *Du tres noble et puissant seigneur, Thomas Sackville, comte de Dorset, Baron Buckhurst, grand tresorier d'Angleterre chir du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, entalle a Windsor 18 jour de Decembre, 1589.*

On the death of the Lord Burleigh, the Queen taking into consideration his great services to his country, which had hitherto been at his great expence, was pleased to constitute him (15 Maij, 41 Eliz.) Lord High-Treasurer of England. He was watchful for the public good, and her Majesty's safety; and suspecting the Earl of Essex's evils designs, by a greater concourse of people resorting to his house than ordinary, he sent his eldest son to pay him a visit, ordering him to observe the company he kept; and afterwards contrived means, whereby the Earl suspecting his designs were discovered (which had been four months in agitation) he and his friends, forced by their fears, entered on new measures, and breaking out into open rebellion, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners.

When that unhappy Nobleman was brought to his trial, (together with the Earl of Southampton) the Lord Buckhurst was constituted, on that occasion, Lord High-Steward of England; and passing sentence on the Earl of Essex, his Lordship, in a very eloquent speech, advised him to implore the Queen's mercy. In 1602 (44 Eliz.) he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners for exercising the office of Earl Marshal of England; and in 45 Eliz. he was in commission, with others of the Council, for putting the laws in execution against jesuits, seminary priests, and other ecclesiastics, ordained according to the order or rites of the Romish church, and brought up seditiously beyond the seas, or elsewhere.

After

After the death of Queen Elisabeth, his Lordship was concerned in taking the necessary measures for the peace and security of the nation, the administration of the kingdom being devolved on him and other Counsellors, who unanimously proclaimed King James, and signed a letter on the 28th of March, 1603, to the Lord Eurs; and the rest of the Commissioners for the treaty of Breme, notifying her Majesty's decease, and the recognition and proclamation of King James of Scotland. Which King had such a just sense of his services and great abilities, that before his arrival in England, he ordered the renewal of his patent of Lord-Treasurer, for life, which passed the seals the 17th of April. On the 13th of March next ensuing, he was created Earl of Dorset, and his Majesty likewise constituted his Lordship one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal of England, and for reforming sundry abuses in the college of arms.

In the second year of King James I, his Majesty reciting, 'That tobacco, being a drug brought into England of late years in small quantities, was used and taken by the better sort only as physic, to preserve health; but finding (through evil custom, and the toleration thereof) that riotous and disorderly persons, of mean and base condition, spent most of their time in that idle vanity, to the consuming of their wages got by their labour, contrary to the use which persons of good calling and quality made thereof;' and perceiving great quantities of tobacco to be daily brought in, wills and commands Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Lord High-Treasurer of England, to warrant and authorise all customs, comptrollers, searchers, &c. to demand the sum of 6 s. 8 d. on every pound weight, over and above 2 d. in the pound usually paid.

Being Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the noble entertainment he gave King James, when he first honoured the University with his presence, and the orders he gave on that occasion, are set forth in a manuscript, 161 E. 17, page 201, & seq. in the Harleian library, and intitled, 'The preparation at Oxford in August 1605, against the coming thither of King James, with the Queen and young Prince, together with the things then and there done, and the manner thereof.' At length, this great and good man, worn out by continual thought for the public good, died suddenly at the Council-table at White-hall, the 19th of April, 1608, and, on the 26th of May following, his re-

mains were deposited, with great solemnity, in Westminster-abbey; and Dr. Abbot, his chaplain, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon.

His Lady was his kinswoman, Cecile, daughter of Sir John Baker, Knt. who survived his Lordship. They had issue, 1st, Robert, Earl of Dorset; 2d, Henry; 3d, William, knighted in France by Hen. IV, October 1589, at the age of nineteen years, and lost his life in the wars in that country, in 1591; 4th, Thomas, who distinguished himself against the Turks, in 1595. Also three daughters.

Robert, eldest son and heir, was 47 years old and upwards, at the decease of his father. He attained several languages, and was as deeply learned in Greek and Latin, as his own natural tongue; having also a singular knowledge in many sciences. He lived in the dignity of an Earl not full a year; and departed this life at Dorset-house, near Fleet-street, London, on the 27th of Feb. 1608. His first Lady was Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and she dying the 4th of September, 1591, his Lordship married, 2dly, Anne, widow of Henry, Lord Compton, who survived him, and died 22 Sept. 1618. But he had issue only by his first wife, 1st, Thomas, who died in his infancy, in 1581; 2d, Richard, who succeeded him in his honours; and 3d, Edward, successor to his brother Richard: Also, three daughters.

Which Edward, Earl of Dorset, born in the year 1590, having been accomplished by study and travels, was early distinguished for his eminent abilities; but, in the year 1613, narrowly escaped with life in a duel with the Lord Bruce. [We have given a particular account of this Earl's life, with his head finely engraved, in the Supplement to the XLth Volume of our Magazine.]

This noble Peer took to wife Mary, daughter and heir to Sir George Curslon, of Croxhall, in com. Derby, Knt. and by her had issue Richard, his successor, and Edward. Richard succeeded his father in 1652; and on the meeting of the House of Lords in 1660 (after being laid aside by Cromwel) this Richard, Earl of Dorset, was admitted with other noble Peers, who, having succeeded to the honours of their fathers, had never sat in the House. He was, before this, in credit with other Nobles, who meant to restore the royal family, monarchy, and episcopacy; and, on taking his place in the House, was at the head of all affairs in that critical time, when it is well known the Lords influenced

General Monk, and had a great share in the happy settlement of the kingdom. On their first assembling, they sent a message to the General, 'That they would employ their councils, and utmost endeavours with him, for the procuring a safe and well grounded peace.'

On July 30, 1660, he was jointly with Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, constituted Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, and city of Westminster. In October the same year he was commissioned with the Dukes of Somerset, Albemarle, and Ormond, the Earls of Southampton, Lindsey, and other Lords, for the trials of the regicides of King Charles the First. And at the coronation of King Charles the Second, the 23d of April, 1661, was appointed Sewer of England for that day, and had the Earl of Chesterfield his assistant. On the 3d of November, in 13 Car. II, 1661, he was admitted, with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, into the society of the Inner Temple.

On the death of Jocelin, Earl of Northumberland, in 1670, he was on the 15th of July, the same year, constituted jointly with Charles, Lord Buckhurst his son, Lords Lieutenants of the county of Suffolk, and Custos Rotulorum thereof. His Lordship deceased on 27 August, 1677; and in his private capacity was an indulgent husband, tender father, and a generous friend.

He had to wife the Lady Frances, daughter to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and at length heir to Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, her brother. Charles, Earl of Dorset (eldest son of Richard, Earl of Dorset) born the 24th of January, 1637, was one of the best bred men of the age. Being possessed of the estate of his uncle Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, who died in 1674, he was created Earl of that county, and Baron of Cranfield in com. Bedford, by letters patent, dated at Westminster the 4th of April, 1675, 27 Car. II; and in August, 1677, succeeded his father, as Earl of Dorset. Having buried his first Lady, daughter of Harvey Bagot, of Pipe hall, in com. Warwick, Esq; widow of Charles Berkley, Earl of Falmouth, without any issue by her, he married, secondly, on March 7, 1684 5, the Lady Mary, daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton, famed for her beauty, and admirable endowments of mind; who was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Mary, and left his Lordship again a widower, August 6, 1691, leaving issue by him one son, his Grace Lionel, late Duke of Dorset; and one daughter:

On the 3d of February, 1691, at a chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, held at Kensington, in the presence of the Sovereign, his Lordship was elected one of the Knights Companions of the said most Noble Order, with his Highness John George, the fourth Elector of Saxony, and was installed at Windsor, the 24th of February following. His Lordship decreasing in his health, and being advised to go to the Bath, he there ended his life, on the 29th day of January, 1705 6, and was buried with his ancestors at Withiam, on the 17th of February following.

Although his generosity was unbounded, yet he was in a more particular manner a patron to men of letters and merit.

'A thousand ornaments and graces met in the composition of this great man, and contributed to make him universally beloved and esteemed. The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness, and at a Court abounding with men of the finest sense and learning; and the most eminent Masters, in their several ways, appealed to his determination.'

His only son and successor, Lionel, late Duke of Dorset, was born January 18, 1687-8. On the 3d of December, 1708, her late Majesty, Queen Anne, constituted him Constable of Dover castle, and Lord-warden and Admiral of the Cinque-ports, then vacant by the death of his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark; which office he resigned in the year 1713.

On the demise of Queen Anne, his Lordship was commissioned by the Regency to go to Hanover and notify her death in form, and congratulate his Majesty's accession to the Crown; whereupon his Majesty, before his leaving the yacht that brought him to England, appointed him First Gentleman of his Bedchamber; and also, on the 8th of October, 1714, Constable of Dover-castle and Lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, having before been sworn of the Privy-council. Likewise, on the 16th of the same month, at a chapter held at St. James's, his Lordship was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter; and, assisting at the coronation the 20th of October, bore the scepter with the cross, by his Majesty's appointment. On the 13th of June, 1720, his Majesty was pleased to create him Duke of Dorset. He was twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Grace, in January, 1708 9, married

Eli-

Elisabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-general Walter-Philip Colyear, brother to David, Earl of Portmore; and dying on October 9, 1765, was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, now Duke of Dorset, born Feb. 6, 1710-11, who married Grace, daughter and sole heir of Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, of Ireland, who died on May 10, 1763, universally lamented. His Grace has one surviving brother, Lord George Sackville, born Jan. 26, 1715-16; as likewise a nephew, John, and niece, the children of the late Lord John Philip.

TITLES.] Charles Sackville, Duke of the county of Dorset, Earl of Dorset, and Earl of Middlesex; Baron of Buckhurst, and Baron of Cranfield; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent, and of the city and county of Canterbury, and Vice-admiral of the said county of Kent; and High Steward of Stratford upon Avon.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Buckhurst in Sussex, by letters patent, 8 June, 1566, 8 Eliz. Earl of the county of Dorset, 13 March, 1603, 1 Jac. I. Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, in the county of Bedford, and Earl of the county of Middlesex, 4 April, 1675, 27 Car. II, and Duke of the county of Dorset, 13 June, 1720, 6 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, Or and gules, a bend over all, vaire.

CREST.] Out of a ducal coronet, or, an estoile of eight points argent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two leopards argent, spotted sable.

MOTTO.] AUT NUNQUAM TENTES AUT PERFICE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Knowle, in the county of Kent. At Buckhurst, in the county of Sussex; at Croxhall, in the county of Derby, and Arlington-street, St. James's.

From the additional Volumes [just published] of S W I F T's LETTERS.

Lord B—— to Dr. S W I F T.

S I R,

Bath, Nov. 22, 1735.

I Have been waiting for an opportunity to write to you with safety, because I had a mind to do it with freedom; and particularly to explain to you what I meant, when I told you some time ago, that I was almost tired with struggling to no purpose against universal corruption. I am now at the Bath, where there are at present many Irish families; and though I have inquired of them all, if any Gentleman or servant was returning thither, yet I can hear of none; so that I am forced, if I write at all, to trust my letter by the common post. Nothing is more certain than that this letter will be opened there; the rascals of the office have most infamous directions to do it upon all occasions; but they would, every man of them, be turned out, if a letter of mine to you should escape their intuition. I am thinking what the Ministers may get by their peeping; why, if I speak my mind very plainly, they may discover two things; one is, that I have a very great regard for you; the other, that I have a very great contempt for them; and, in every thing I say or do, still set them at defiance. These things, if they did not know before, they are very welcome to find out now; and I am determined, in some other points likewise, to speak my mind very plainly to you. You must know then, that, when I said I grew weary of contending with cor-

ruption, I never meant absolutely to withdraw myself from Parliament; perhaps I may not slacken even my personal opposition to the wicked measures of the Administration, but really I find my health begins to require some attention, and I labour under a distemper which the long sittings in Parliament by no means agree with. When Mr. Faulkner delivered me your former letter (for I have since had one sent me hither by Mr. Pope) I was just got up from my bed, where I had lain the whole night in most excessive torture, with a violent fit of the gravel. I was not able to write you any answer by him, who was to depart in two days; and ever since I have been at this place drinking the waters, in hopes they may be of service to me. Besides this of my ill state of health, I am convinced that our constitution is already gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain what, in truth, has been long lost; like some old fools here, with gout and palsies at fourscore years old, drinking the waters in hopes of health again. If this was not our case, and that the people are already in effect slaves, would it have been possible for the same Minister, who had projected the excise scheme (before the heats it had occasioned in the nation were well laid) to have chosen a new Parliament again exactly to his mind? And though, perhaps, not altogether so strong

in numbers, yet as well disposed, in general, to his purposes as he could wish. His Master, I doubt, is not so well beloved as I could wish he was; the Minister, I am sure, is as much hated and detested as ever man was, and yet, I say, a new Parliament was chosen, of the stamp that was desired, just after having failed in the most odious scheme that ever was projected. After this, what hopes can there ever possibly be of success? Unless it be from confusion, which God forbid I should live to see. In short, the whole nation is so abandoned and corrupt, that the Crown can never fail of a majority in both Houses of Parliament; he makes them all in one House, and he chuses above half in the other. Four-and-twenty Bishops and sixteen Scotch Lords, is a terrible weight in one; forty-five from one country, besides the West of England, and all the government boroughs, is a dreadful number in the other. Were his Majesty inclined tomorrow to declare his body-coachman his first Minister, it would do just as well, and the wheels of government would move as easily as they do with the sagacious driver, who now sits in the box. Parts and abilities are not in the least wanting to conduct affairs; the coachman knows how to feed his cattle, and the other feeds the beasts in his service; and this is all the skill that is necessary in either case. Are not these sufficient difficulties and discouragements, if there were no others; and would any man struggle against corruption, when he knows, that, if he is ever near defeating it, those who make use of it, only double the dose, and carry all their points farther, and with a higher hand, than perhaps they at first intended. Besides all this, I have had particular misfortunes and disappointments: I had a very near relation of great abilities, who was my fellow-labourer in the public cause; he is gone; I loved and esteemed him much, and perhaps wished to see him one day serving his country in some honourable station: No man was more capable of doing it, nor had better intentions for the public service than himself; and I may truly say, that the many mortifications he met with, in ten or twelve years struggling in Parliament, was the occasion of his death. I have lost likewise the truest friend, I may almost say servant, that ever man had, in Mr. Merrill; he understood the course of the revenues, and the public accounts of the kingdom, as well, perhaps better, than any man in it; and in

this respect he was of singular use to me: It is utterly impossible for me to go thro' the drudgery by myself, which I used to do easily with his assistance, and herein it is that opposition galls the most.

These several matters I have enumerated you will allow to be some discouragements; but nevertheless, when the time comes, I believe you will find me acting the same part I have ever done, and which I am more satisfied with my self for having done, since my conduct has met with your approbation: And give me leave to return you my sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of your friendship, which I esteem as I ought, and will endeavour to deserve as well as I can. You inquire after Bolingbroke, and when he will return from France. If he had listened to your admonitions and chidings about oeconomy, he need never have gone there; but now, I fancy, he will scarce return from thence, till an old Gentleman, but a very hale one, pleases to die †. I have seen several of your letters on frugality, to our poor friend John Gay (who needed them not) but true patriotism can have no other foundation. When I see Lords of the greatest estates, meanly stooping to take a dirty pension, because they want a little ready money for their extravagancies, I cannot help wishing to see some papers writ by you, that may, if possible, shame them out of it. This is the only thing can recover our constitution, and restore honesty. I have often thought, that if ten or a dozen patriots, who are known to be rich enough to have ten dishes every day for dinner, would invite their friends only to two or three, it might, perhaps, shame those who cannot afford two, from having constantly ten; and so it would be in every other circumstance of life; but luxury is our ruin. This grave stuff that I have written, looks like preaching, but I may venture to say to you, it is not, for I speak from the sincerity of my heart. We are told a peace is made; if it be true, I am satisfied our Ministers did not so much as know of the negociation: The articles, which are the ostensible ones, are better than could be expected; but I doubt there are some secret ones, that may cost us dear; and I am fully convinced the fear of these will furnish our Ministers a pretence for not reducing a single man of our army. I have just room to tell you a ridiculous story has happened here. In the diocese of Wells, the Bishop and his Chancellor have quarrelled; the consequence has

† Lord Bolingbroke's father, Lord St. John.

been, the Bishop has excommunicated the Chancellor, and he, in return, has excommunicated the two Arch-deacons. A visitation of the Clergy was appointed; the Bishop, not being able to go himself, directed his Arch-deacons to visit for him. The Chancellor alledges, from the constitution of him, this cannot be, and that the Bishop can delegate his power to nobody but himself; so that probably all the Clergy, who attend on the Chancellor, will be excommunicated by the Bishop; and all who obey the orders of the Arch-deacons will be excommunicated by the Chancellor. The Bishop in the Cathedral, when the sentence of excommunication was going to be read, sent for it,

and tore it in the open Church; the Chancellor afterwards affixed it on the Church-doors. There are a great many more very ridiculous circumstances attending this affair, which I cannot well explain; but, upon a reference of the whole to my Lord High-chancellor, I am told he has declared his opinion in support of his brother Chancellor. I am glad I have left no space to put my name to the bottom of my letter; after some things I have said it may be improper; and I am sure it is needless, when I assure you no man can be, with more sincerity and regard than I am,

Your most obedient
humble servant.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of COMMONS,

When he reprimanded Philip Ward, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Phillips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of the said City; Thomas Robinson and John Brown, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday, the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Phillips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown:

THE offence, of which you have been guilty, has justly brought you under the severe displeasure of this House. A more enormous crime you could not well commit; since a deeper wound could not be given to the constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous attempt which you have made to subvert the freedom and independence of this House.

The freedom of this House is the freedom of this country, which can continue no longer than while the voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal motive. For, if abilities and integrity are no recommendation to the Electors; if those who bid highest for their voices are to obtain them from such detestable considerations; this House will not be the Representatives of the people of Great Britain. Instead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their liberties, instead of redressing the grievances of the subject, this House itself will be the Author of the worst of grievances: They will become the venal instruments of Power to reduce this happy nation, the envy and admiration of the world, to the lowest state of misery and servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-subjects,

Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence: The place of your residence was a singular advantage; you had, at all times, the example of one of the most learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their Representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City: In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens; to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust! You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution, in the most public and daring manner.

Surely you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain, with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your Representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this House, obtained by a free and independent choice of their Constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that discharging their duty, as such Representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your guilt; and, by your petition yester-

yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This House, in the terror of its judgments, always thinks upon mercy; nor do they ever inflict punishment, but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment.

The censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that effect. You are now the objects of their mercy; and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due sense

of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by your constant endeavours to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy, as Electors! Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity.

But, before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your fees.

On Wednesday Morning, March 16, came on at Guildhall the Election of Four Members to represent this City in Parliament. The Candidates were: The Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Lord-Mayor; Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, Mr. Deputy Paterfon, and John Wilkes, Esq.

Previous to the Holding up of Hands, the Livery were addressed by the several Candidates; among whom Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, John Wilkes, Esq; and the Right Hon. the Lord-mayor, delivered themselves to the following Effect:

Mr. Alderman BECKFORD'S Speech.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

MAY I crave your indulgence in saying a few words, in justification of my conduct in Parliament, which has been called in question and misrepresented, not only in common conversation, but in the public papers, and in hand bills dispersed in coffee-houses, and other places.

"It gives me great satisfaction to have an opportunity of answering the several accusations laid to my charge, before so great and respectable a body of independent Liverymen, met together on the present occasion.

"I think it, Gentlemen, the duty of every Representative to give an account of his behaviour in Parliament, to his constituents, that they may judge whether he be a proper person to be again trusted with so high a degree of confidence. This was the old constitutional manner of proceeding, when Members were paid by their constituents for their attendance; if the accusations laid to my charge are true, I am certainly unworthy of being re-elected one of your Representatives, and you would act unworthily and inconsistent with the duty you owe to your country, yourselves, and your posterity, to give your voices for such a Candidate.

"I am accused of having declared in Parliament, that the Crown, the executive part of this constitution, has a power to dispense with positive laws; that I was for extending the prerogative of the Crown, and depressing the liberty of the subject; that I was for taking away charters, and had

voted against the reduction of those taxes which were burthensome to the people.

"I must appeal to my late worthy colleagues, who have shewn themselves ready to co-operate with me in every occasion, (where the interest of this city was concerned) for the truth of what I shall now say.

"When the legality of the power of the Crown, with the advice of the Council, to lay an embargo to prevent the exportation of corn, in a time of the greatest scarcity, was debated in Parliament, I did declare it to be a wise, prudent, and salutary measure; that it was conformable to the immutable law of Nature (which is the law of God) and to the constitution of this country, to dispense with and over-rule a positive law, when the State was in danger, and the safety of the people required such an extraordinary exertion of power; but that those who gave such advice to the Crown, were answerable for it, and must justify their conduct by the absolute necessity of the measure; that on this principle the glorious revolution was founded.

"A late worthy Lord Mayor, who is now no more, did advise the Administration to put an immediate stop to the exportation of corn. Some time before this salutary measure was, through extreme necessity, adopted, declaring, that we were in danger of a famine, and, if not timely prevented, the consequences might be fatal. If his advice had been followed, many tumults, riots, and disorders would have been prevented, and the high price of corn reduced, which has since continued so oppressive to the poor of this kingdom."

"I ob-

"I observed that our Blessed Saviour had justified David, when he was an hungred, and they that were with him, for entering into the House of God, and eating the shew-bread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them that were with him; but only for the Priest."

"The next accusation against me was, that I had made a motion in Parliament in taking away charters, and thereby would render property insecure. It is notorious to every man in this city, that I was the first mover in Parliament for an inquiry into the conduct of the East-India Company, and did say they had been guilty of a misuser, in the most essential articles of their charters. I confess I am an enemy to all monopolies, being convinced they are against the spirit of the constitution, and are injurious to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. I did at the same time declare, and I made the same declaration before you, my fellow-citizens, that I never have been, nor never will be, for taking away the property of any man, or body of men, for public use, without a valuable consideration."

"The third accusation was that I had voted against the reduction of those taxes, which were oppressive to the people. Gentlemen, I did speak and vote against the reduction of the land-tax; my opinion was then, and is now, that relief ought to be given to the poor man, in preference to the opulent land-holder; our commerce languishes under the great impositions on trade, and our manufactures are oppressed by the enormous taxations on many necessities of life, and the high price of provisions. These were then my sentiments against taking from the public funds five hundred thousand pounds, to place that sum in the pockets of the landed Gentlemen of this kingdom. I hope I may be excused in saying, I spake and voted against my own interest; for there are few private men who have received more advantage by this reduction than myself."

"I will take up no more of your time, but conclude, with submitting myself to your candour, and the judgment of my fellow-citizens: Whether I have the honour of being again elected one of your Representatives, or whether I am rejected, I shall always retain a grateful sense of former favours, and my best endeavours shall be exerted at all times, and on every occasion, to support the liberty of my country, and the welfare and prosperity of my fellow-citizens. My family have been for many years citizens of this metropolis, and I take the opportunity of declaring pub-

licly, that I prefer the character of an honest, free, and independent citizen of London, to the greatest title in the power of the Crown to confer."

Mr. Alderman TRECOTHICK'S Speech.

"Gentlemen of the Livery, my Fellow-Citizens,

"UPON this first attempt to address so numerous and so respectable a body, I stand in need of all that candour and indulgence, for which this place hath ever been so laudably remarkable.

"For a long course of years I have been conversant in the commerce of Great Britain, and I can say with truth, that the export of its manufactures in my branch of trade hath, during my time, been considerably increasing; but I must add with concern, that in many other branches it hath greatly declined: Hence arises that degree of distress, which so evidently afflicts many populous parts of this kingdom. To revive, to extend manufactures, to remove their burthens and discouragements, should be the peculiar study of every British Senator—it shall be mine if I am honoured with your choice, I wish my abilities were equal to my inclinations; vigilance, at least, and assiduity in this pursuit, shall not be wanting on my part."

"Gentlemen, I am untried in the important station of representing a free people in Parliament; thus far therefore I will profess, and no further: I know the invaluable blessing of our happy constitution and laws; I know that the utmost exertion of zeal is due to the support of liberty, on every occasion, against every arbitrary party. The man who, under this conviction, solicits and obtains the highest of trusts, and afterwards betrays it, would merit everlasting infamy. It shall, Gentlemen, be my earnest endeavour, in the whole course of my conduct, to acquit myself to my own conscience—sure in so doing to obtain, and to preserve your approbation and favour."

Mr. WILKES'S Speech.

"Gentlemen,

"I AM happy to find myself once more among the friends and patrons of liberty. This day makes me glorious amendments for the rigour of a long, unmerited exile; in which the only consolation remaining to me was, that, from my sufferings, you had an uninterrupted enjoyment of your most invaluable rights and privileges. Since the exertion of my firmness, in an important moment, no Minister

ster has once dared to issue a general warrant against your persons, or sign an order for the seizure of your papers; and I trust, that such despotism will never be again exerted over the free subjects of this country.

‘I stand here, Gentlemen, a private man, unconnected with the Great, and unsupported by any party: I have no support but you; I wish no other support; I can have none more certain, none more honourable.

‘If I have the happiness, Gentlemen, of being returned to Parliament by your favour, I shall be ready to pay the greatest deference to the sentiments of my Constituents, on every occasion; and shall dedicate myself to their service, by promoting, to the utmost of my abilities, the trade and commerce of this great Metropolis; by which alone it can maintain the first rank it now enjoys, and, I hope, with its liberties, will ever enjoy.’

The Lord-mayor addressed the Livery after him; and, from what he said, it was evident he had laid by to make a reply:

‘HE observed, that some of the Gentlemen, who had had the honour of representing us in the last Parliament, had thought it incumbent on them to justify their conduct in the House of Commons; but that he himself thought this wholly unnecessary, being conscious that he never had given a vote that did not result from the genuine dictates of his own heart; and, as far as his abilities enabled him, had endeavoured to judge what would be most for the honour and interest of Britain in general, and this City in particular. He then took notice, that the Gentleman

who had spoken immediately before him had chosen to expatiate much upon Liberty, and, says he, it is not more than I expected from him; but I will venture to affirm, that neither he nor any man has a juster sense of Liberty, than myself, or will go farther in the support of it; yet, when I speak of Liberty, I beg I may not be misunderstood; I mean not to inculcate the most distant idea of licentiousness. The spirit of Liberty is to be seen in our laws; they breathe nothing else. In them I see an invariable direction; and the man who acts with respect and deference to them gives, to me, the strongest proof of love to our happy Constitution. And now, Gentlemen, continued he, let me drop the language of a Candidate, and address you as your first Magistrate: In this capacity, I think myself called upon to recommend to you to consider maturely, and to act with judgment, discretion, and moderation, in exercising the greatest privilege of which you stand possessed, that of choosing the men who are to decide for you in the Great Council of the nation, for the next seven years. Let not passion, let not prejudice, let not interest guide you. Be, as ye ever have been, the most independent, as well as the most disinterested Corporation in Great Britain. By continuing to pursue the same conduct, you will continue to preserve the same weight you have ever had, and to be respected and followed by the rest of the nation. Before I conclude, I must once more express to you my earnest wish, that the four men ye chuse to be returned to Parliament may be men of character and abilities, and such as may do us honour; such men, in short, as will not sully the lustre, or diminish the dignity, of this great metropolis.’

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

February 29.

Florence, Feb. 12.

THE Great Duchess was brought to bed this morning, between four and five o’clock, of a Prince, and both are as well as can be expected. This happy event was announced at break of day to the public by the discharge of an hundred cannon from the fortress that is the most distant from the palace. Her Royal Highness was at a public ball in mask last night at the theatre, where she supped, and retired from thence as usual about twelve. The christening is to be performed this evening in the great hall of the palace. The Emperor is god-father, and is to be represented by Count Rotenberg. Tomorrow the Great Duke will receive the compliments of the Foreign Ministers, and his subjects kiss his hand on this occasion; after which his

Royal Highness will dine in public, as is his custom on any great solemnity, and a great gala is to be continued for four days.

March 1.

In the night between the 7th and 8th inst. all the Jesuits in the territories of Parma were expelled at the same hour, without any disturbance. The old hospital of St. Lazarus, near that city, was the place where they were brought together, except one party which took another road, but fell in with the rest in their way to Bologna, which was appointed for their general rendezvous. A Magistrate was deputed to go to each of the houses belonging to the Jesuits; to signify the Infant’s commands; and the next morning a pragmatic sanction was issued, declaring the proscription of the order. At the same time an ordonnance was issued concerning the public places

places of learning. wherein now Professors are appointed to succeed in such departments are were occupied by Jesuits.

March 2.

On Friday was tried before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, at Guildhall, an action brought by one of the Deputy Land Coal-meters for the city of London, against two coal-merchants of the same city, for selling five chaldron of coals, and for pool-measure, without delivering the full quantity. It appeared in evidence, that thirteen sacks each had been sent in five carts to the buyer's, and yet, for want of properly filling the sacks, five bushels of coals were left behind. After a full hearing, the jury, without going out of Court, gave the plaintiff a verdict for 100 l. by which he is intitled to double costs of suit.

Saturday night last was fixed the last key-stone of the last constructed arch of Black-Friars - Bridge. The remaining part of that work does not require a deal of stone, and it is presumed will be so far advanced during the course of this season, that a passage will be made over it about the latter end of the summer.

On Saturday last two sharpers were convicted at Hicks's-hall, for extorting money from a farmer at Hammersmith, and another farmer at Acton, under pretence that they had not the proper direction on their waggons according to the statute in that case provided, and were sentenced to stand on the pillory on Tuesday next at Brentford for the space of two hours, and the Tuesday following to stand again on the pillory for the same space of time.

March 3.

Some letters from Paris mention, that the merchants of Marseilles, Dunkirk, Brest, Rochelle, and other capital seaports in France, had offered to subscribe large sums of money for the service of his most Christian Majesty, to lay open the trade to the East, which it is thought would be granted.

Letters from Petersburg, dated Jan. 28, say, 'We learn from Moscow, that when M. Pfarfky, resident of the King of Prussia, presented to her Imperial Majesty lately a memorial soliciting the enlargement of the four prisoners of State, the Empress replied, That as she had not caused them to be arrested but upon solid representations, and only for the welfare of the republic, the very same reasons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more safety for the Dyet, and greater hope of re-establishing the peace of the nation; instead of which, if she should consent to set them at liberty, it would rather be abandoning the State to them, than restoring them to it.'

Yesterday was held a general Court of the Russia Company, when Robert Nettleton, Esq; was re-elected governor for the year ensuing.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Daines Barrington, James Hayes, Esq; Merionethshire, Bala, Monday, April 4.
Carnarvonshire, Conway, Saturday April 9.
Anglesea, Beaumaris, Friday, April 15.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey.

After the trials ended, Mr. Recorder passed judgment of death upon six capital convicts (among whom was Mr. Gibson, who has been so long confined in Newgate for forgery) forty-eight received sentence of transportation for seven years, and two for fourteen years; two were branded in the hand, one to be publicly and seven privately whipped, and twenty-one were discharged by proclamation.

The session of the peace was adjourned until the 8th instant at Guildhall; and the session of gaol delivery until the 13th of April at the Old Bailey.

March 4.

Tuesday being St. David's day, Mr. Richard Edmonds, Treasurer, and the rest of the Stewards of the Society of Ancient Britons, went in procession to St. James's, where they were admitted to see his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and had the honour of kissing his hand.

His Royal Highness was pleased to present the charity with a purse of 100 guineas.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in the library of the Right Hon. Gen. Conway, at his house in Warwick-street, near Pall-mall, which destroyed several books, papers, and some furniture, before it was extinguished; it burnt very fierce for some time, and it was with great difficulty the whole building was preserved.

March 8.

This day, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz.

The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining therein for the service of the present year.

The bill to raise a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills for the service of the present year.

The bill to raise 1,500,000 l. by annuities and lottery, for the service of the present year.

The bill for redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established in the third year of his Majesty's reign.

The bill to apply the sum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the service of the present year.

The bill for better paving, cleansing, and enlightening the city of London, and the liberties thereof.

The bill for converting Gresham college, and the grounds thereunto belonging, into an Excise-office.

The bill for licencing a playhouse in the city of Norwich.

The bill to amend an act for better regulating Journeymen Taylors within the weekly bills of mortality.

The bill to amend, and render more effectual, in his Majesty's dominions in America, an act of this session for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The bill to continue several acts for better encouraging the whale fishery.

The bill for more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by act relating to the trade and revenue of the British colonies in America,

The bill to explain and amend the laws, touching the elections of Knights of the shires in England, so far as relates to Clerks appointed to take the polls.

The bill for making a navigable cut or canal from the river Firth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the river Clyde, to a place called Dalmair Burnfoot, in the county of Dunbarton, and a collateral cut to Glasgow.

The bill for better supplying the town of Dunbar with fresh water.

The bill to permit the exportation of certain quantities of malt, now lying in his Majesty's warehouses.

And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

March 9.

Yesterday James Samson was committed to New-prison by Sir John Fielding, being charged on oath, and on his own confession, with having feloniously taken and carried away out of the house of the Right Hon. General Conway, one bank-note, value 500 l. four of 100 l. each, and one of 25 l. and also of having intentionally set fire to the writing-table out of which the said notes were taken. It appeared on his examination, that he concealed himself in the General's house on Tuesday night, and when the family were all in bed, perpetrated the horrid act. Part of the notes were found in his lodgings; and he declared no person whatever was concerned with him, or privy to the transaction.

Friday last came on, before the Bench of Justices at Hicks's-hall, the trial of George Daphney and Thomas Hobbs, two fishermen of Chiswick, for violently assaulting the water-bailiffs deputies on the river Thames, near Mill-bank, Westminster; when they were found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and eight pence each, to be confined in the gaol of Newgate for the space of two years, and to find security for their good behaviour, in the penalty of one hundred pounds each, for the terms of seven years.

March 10.

Yesterday the report was made to his Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate; when James Gibson for forgery; Benj. Payne, cast upon two indictments for highway-robberies; and Ann Robinson, concerned with Sophia Reavell in stealing 26 l. the property of Dorothy Faulks, were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. John Tapping, and Sophia Reavell, were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for naturalizing Lawrence Laforest.

The bill for dissolving the marriage of Lord Eolingbroke.

The bill for dissolving the marriage of Charles Daly, Esq, with Ann-Statia Daly, his now wife; and so several bills relating to estates, &c.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The readiness with which you entered into the views I recommended to you at the opening of this session, and the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, give me great satisfaction. At the same time, the affectionate concern you have shewn for the welfare of your fellow subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief in respect to the high price of provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful regard.

'I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign affairs. The apparent interests of the several Powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquility. And, on my part, you may rest assured, that every measure that is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'Your cheerfulness in granting the necessary supplies, and your attention to the ease of my good subjects in the manner of raising them, equally demand my acknowledgments. I see, with pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your plan for the diminution of the National Debt, without laying any additional burthen upon my people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'As the time limited by law for the expiration of this Parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new Parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my thanks, for the many signal proofs you have given of the most affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, the most faithful attention to the public service, and the most earnest zeal for the preservation of our excellent constitution. When, by the vigorous support which you gave me during the war, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my people the blessings of peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every measure that could contribute to the maintenance of the public safety and tranquility; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable foundation, the strength, the credit, and the commerce of the nation. The large supplies you have from time to time granted, and the wise regulations you have made for these important purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences.

'In the approaching election of Representatives, I doubt not but my people will give me fresh proofs of their attachment to the true interest of their country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable mark of their affection to me. The welfare of all my subjects is my first object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern, than to see any of them, in any part of my dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare

welfare of the whole. But it is with much satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just sense of what their own interest, no less than their duty, indispensibly requires of them; and thereby giving me the prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united people.'

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 31st of this instant March, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 31st of this instant.'

James Samson, that robbed and set fire to General Conway's house, was recommended to the General by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and had a place given him in the Tower of one hundred a year, and was soon to have had a better. It seems he had married a servant of Lady Aylesbury's, the General's Lady, and therefore was frequently at the house; but the night of the robbery, it is said, he concealed himself in the house, and so made his way out, that it was not known of his having been there. The General went to the Bank, and upon seeing the name upon the five hundred pound note, which was changed for others, said, the name is not that of the real person, for that here is a peculiar R of such a person's making; upon which the General went to the Duke of Richmond's attended by the people concerned at the Bank, and the man suspected was sent for: As soon as he appeared, the people of the Bank declared him to be the person who had changed the note; and upon the question being put to him he confessed the fact.

March 12.

A PROCLAMATION for dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

'Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the 31st day of this instant, March. We do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said 31st day of this instant March. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given order to our Chancellor of Great Britain to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the 12th day of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 10th day of May next.

Given at our Court at St. James, the eleventh

day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in the eighth year of our reign.

G O D Save the K I N G.

Another royal Proclamation is issued, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holy-rood House in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th day of April next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and chuse the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the Proxies of such as shall be absent (such Proxies being Peers) and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law.

March 14.

Thursday last two pots of young oaks were presented to the Royal Society from Mr. William Aiton, botanic gardener to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales at Kew. They were raised from acorns of the year 1766, which had been preserved in wax from the 22d of February, 1767, to the beginning of last December, 1767, when they were committed to his care, by desire of the Royal Society, to try if they would vegetate, and there are already 25 young oaks come up out of the 34 acorns which were sown. At the same time the manner of preserving them was communicated to the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, in a letter from J. Ellis, Esq; of Gray's-inn, F. R. S. wherein Mr. Ellis has shewn how to avoid the scalding heat of the wax, which is apt to destroy the germ of most seeds inclosed in it. By this method the most valuable seeds may be brought from the remotest part of the earth in a growing state, which may in time be of considerable use to the trade of our American colonies.

Cambridge, March 11. This week the two gold medals, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, for the encouragement of classical learning, were judged to Mr. Hey, of Magdalen, and Mr. Ferris, of Queen's College, Bachelors of Arts.

March 15.

Paris, March 10. On account of the inconveniency that would arise from foreigners, coming into France and not going to Paris, being detained for want of a proper passport from hence, explanatory orders have been sent to the frontiers; in consequence of which, such foreigners, as do not come to Paris, will have no occasion for a passport from hence, but from the principal Officers of the place where they shall happen to be.

A remarkable Instance of Bribery and Corruption; extracted from Blackstone's Commentary on the Laws of England.

The first instance that occurs of Election Bribery, was so early as 13 Eliz. when one Thomas Longe, being a simple man, and of small capacity to serve in Parliament, acknowledged he had given the returning Officer, and others of the borough

rough of Westbury, four pounds, to be returned Member, and was for that premium elected. But for this offence the borough was amerced, the Member was removed, and the Officer fined and imprisoned.

Paris, March 3. By a regulation lately revised here, no foreigner will be suffered to depart out of this kingdom, without a passport from the Ambassador or Minister of their nation.

The Course of Exchange betwixt Edinburgh and London is at present much cheaper than it has been for several years past; and we hear the two Banks of Edinburgh have drawn, since Tuesday last, bills of forty-five days date at par.

Monday, a man who was secured in the Poultry Compter, charged with endeavouring to put off seven moidoires, several nine shilling pieces, some six and ninepenny pieces, and four and sixpenny pieces, which were found to be counterfeit, was examined before Sir Henry Banks, Knt. at the Mansion-house, and committed to the above prison, in order to take his trial next sessions at the Old Bailey.

March 17.

Yesterday morning came on at Guildhall, the Election of four Members to represent this City in Parliament. The candidates were, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, Mr. Deputy Paterfon, and John Wilkes, Esq; — After holding up of hands, the Sheriff's declared the majority to be for Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and John Wilkes, Esq; but the Sheriffs being doubtful which Gentleman had the fourth shew of hands, they put up the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, and Mr. Paterfon, a second time, and the Sheriffs declared the majority to be in favour of the Lord Mayor; upon which a poll was demanded in favour of Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, and Mr. Paterfon.

Tuesday, the young Gentlemen on the foundation of St. Paul's school were publicly examined in the different parts of literature; after which the eight senior youths made several speeches in Latin, Greek, and English, before a numerous and polite assembly in the school; one speech in particular, which was received with great applause, on the following question, viz. 'Ought virtue to shew itself most in prosperity or in adversity?' At the same time Mr. Filmer, one of the senior scholars, was elected to Christ Church College, in Oxford, on the usual exhibition of that noble and well-endowed school.

Portsmouth, March 14. On Friday his Majesty's frigate Tweed, sailed from Spithead for Plymouth, with money to pay the shipping in that port.

We are informed from Abbey-Landercost in Cumberland, that a woman, called Jane Forester, who lives in that parish, is now in the 138th year of her age. When Cromwell besieged the city of Carlisle, in the year 1646, she can remember that a horse's head sold for 2s. 6d. before the garrison surrendered. At the martyrdom of King

Charles I, she was 19 years of age. At Brampton, about six years ago, she made oath before the Commissioners in a Chancery suit, to have known the estate, the right of which was then disputed, to have been enjoyed by the ancestors of the present heir 101 years. She hath an only daughter living, aged 103. And we are further informed, that there are six women now living in the same parish where she resides, the youngest of whom is 99 years of age.

Yesterday was held a General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, when a dividend of 2 3-4ths was declared for the half year, ending the 5th of April next.

On Monday night last as the waggoner belonging to a country waggon was loading the same in the White Hart Inn yard, St. John-street, Smithfield, assisted by the porter, by some accident a quantity of gunpowder took fire, and burnt them both very terribly, so that the waggoner's life is despaired of: A great many goods were destroyed; and had not some persons had the presence of mind to put the horses to the waggon, and draw it out of the yard, it is thought the whole inn must have been consumed.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford.

'Friday last six students belonging to ——— hall, were expelled the University, after a hearing of several hours, before the V—— and some of the heads of houses; for holding methodistical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read, or expound the scripture, or sing hymns in private houses. The Principal of the Hall defended their doctrines from the 39 articles of the established church, and spoke in the highest terms of the piety and exemplariness of their lives; but this motion was over-ruled, and sentence pronounced against them. Dr. ——— one of the Heads of Houses present, observed, 'that as these six Gentlemen were expelled for having too much religion, it would be very proper to enquire into the conduct of some who had too little;' and the ——— was heard to tell their chief accuser, "that the University was much obliged to him for this good work."

March 19.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE,

New-York, January 16. His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, our Governor, has published a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 l. to any person, and a pardon to any accomplice, who shall discover the author of the following seditious paper, fundry of which have lately been dispersed in this city, viz.

'Whereas a glorious stand for liberty did appear in the resentment shewn to a set of miscreants under the name of Stamp-masters, in the year 1765; and it is now feared that a set of gentry, called Commissioners, (I do not mean those lately arrived at Boston) whose odious business is of a similar nature, may soon make their appearance amongst us, in order to execute their detestable office. It is therefore hoped that every votary of the celestial Goddess Liberty, will hold themselves in readiness to give them a proper welcome: Rouse, my countrymen, rouse!

Propatria.

They

They write from Sicilly, that a shock of an earthquake had lately been felt there, accompanied with a subterraneous noise, and sudden reflux of the sea, when the tide was at half ebb.

Letters from Madrid advise, that a distemper among the horses is lately broke out in the environs of that city, which daily carries off many of them.

March 21.

Friday a Gentleman had his pocket picked of his pocket book, which contained in notes to the amount of upwards of 3000l. A man is in custody on suspicion of having committed the fact.

March 22.

Vienna, March 2. The earthquake, which we had here on the 27th of last month, was not so sensibly felt at Bresborough as in this city; but as it was stronger at Newstadt, about three posts from hence, in the road to Italy, it is imagined it came to us from that part of the world. There is scarce a house at Newstadt that has not suffered more or less, and the Royal Military

Academy there has been so much damaged, that it is computed the repairs will amount to 30,000 florins at least. There is no account of any lives having been lost. It was computed by the astronomer of the Jesuits college here, who was at that instant in the Observatory, that the earthquake lasted with us thirty seconds, in which time, he says, he felt more than an hundred shocks.

March 24.

Yesterday at noon Mr. James Gibson an attorney at law, for forgery, and Benjamin Payne, for an highway robbery, in the New Road, Islington, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. In the morning Mr. Gibson received the sacrament in the most devout manner, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield, who attended him at his apartment in Newgate, with whom he continued in prayer for a considerable time; he declared he forgave all his enemies, and relied on the merits of his Saviour alone for salvation.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock ended, at Guildhall, the Poll for REPRESENTATIVES of this City in Parliament; when the numbers stood thus: For

	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Total.
Right Hon. Thomas HARLEY —	64	562	890	566	660	591	396	3729
Sir Robert LADBROKE —	81	563	796	565	647	583	443	3678
Alderman BECKFORD —	59	449	753	482	614	583	462	3402
Alderman TRECOTHICK —	60	446	628	438	478	514	393	2957
Sir Richard GLYN —	57	429	611	391	534	435	366	2823
John PATERSON, Esq. —	59	304	400	274	299	244	189	1769
John WILKES, Esq. —	29	143	253	154	257	213	198	1247

Mr. WILKES's SPEECH to the LIVERY,
MARCH 23, 1768.

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens.

"The poll being now finished, I return my sincerest thanks to those disinterested and independent friends, who have so generously and steadily stood forth in my favour. The want of success, out of your power to command, has not in the least abated my zeal for your service. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumstances which have contributed to it. My friends were of opinion that I should wait a dissolution of the last Parliament, while the other candidates had been for many months soliciting your interest. Ministerial influence, assisted by private malice, has been exerted in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and by means of the basest chicanery and oppression.

"But though disappointed, I am not in the least dispirited: On the contrary, I reflect with pride and gratitude on the many instances of regard and affection I have received from the Livery of London.

"I beg leave to make my best acknowledgments to the Sheriffs, who have shewn the utmost candour and impartiality during the election, accompanied with a dignity of character becoming their station in this great metropolis.

"And now, Gentlemen, permit me to address you as friends to liberty, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex; declaring my intention of appearing as a candidate to represent you in Par-

liament, and still hoping, by your means, to have the honour of being useful to you in the British Senate.

"Gentlemen of the Livery, I recommend it to you in the strongest manner, to exert yourselves to preserve the peace and quiet of this great city."

March 26.

Yesterday evening the ballot ended at the East-India House on the following questions, and the scrutineers made their report of the numbers to be as follow:

For the question for the next half years dividend to be Five per cent. 247. Against it, 4.

For the question to forgive all offences committed by the Commanders and Officers of ships in the Company's service, 217. Against it 80.

March 28.

Saturday, at Kingston, precisely at seven o'clock in the morning, the trial of the Right Hon. Lord Baltimore came on, which lasted nineteen hours and a half, when he was acquitted.

March 29.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkes appeared upon the hustings at Brentford at about half past nine in the morning, and notwithstanding there was the greatest concourse of people ever known to assemble upon the like occasion, the utmost decorum was observed. About eleven the two Sheriffs arrived; the freeholders repeatedly called out for the poll to begin. Mr. Wilkes addressed them from the different parts of the hustings, requesting their patience till the other candidates arrived.

ved. About a quarter before one, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor arrived on horseback, followed by Mr. Cook in his coach and six, attended by a great number of Gentlemen in carriages and on horseback; among which were some persons who carried blue silk flags, on which were wrote in gold letters, NO BLASPHEMERS, NO FRENCH RUNAGATE. This was refented by Mr. Wilkes's friends, and a scuffle ensued, in which many were greatly hurt; after which the poll went on with the utmost regularity.

This morning the Sheriffs attended at the usual place; likewise Sir W. B. Proctor and Mr. Wilkes. After the books were all cast up, the Sheriffs proclaimed that the numbers were as follow:

For John Wilkes, Esq;	—	1292
George Cooke, Esq;	—	827
Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor	—	807

And then declared John Wilkes, and George Cooke, Esqrs. duly elected.

The City was illuminated Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the town of Brentford on the Monday evening.

B I R T H S.

A SON and daughter to the Lady of his Excellency Gen. Gage, at New York.

A son to her Grace the Dutchess of Manchester.

M A R R I A G E S.

J A M E S Broughton, Esq; of Greek-street, Soho, to Miss Elisabeth Parkhurst, of Great Russell-street.

George Bickerton, Esq; of Bruton-street, to Miss Hudson, of Portland-street.

James Mason, jun. Esq; of Shrewsbury, to Miss Heywood, of Liverpool.

Matthew Tyrwhit, Esq; of Bloomsbury, to Miss Blakely.

Thomas Hunt, Esq; of the Old-jewry, to Miss Susannah Wraxall, of Bristol.

— Beauclerk, Esq; to Lady Diana Spencer, sister to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

George Wamley, Esq; of King-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Amelia Highmore.

Rev. Mr. Hare, to Miss Hancle, of Bath.

Rowland Frye, jun. Esq; to Miss Spencer.

D E A T H S.

T H O M A S Leigh, Esq; at Greenwich.

Charles Fearn, Esq; late Deputy-secretary of the Admiralty.

Thomas Wise, Esq; at Oxford.

Edward Dent, Esq; in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

William Tyser, Esq; in Aldersgate-street.

Henry-Lannoy Hunter, Esq; of Beachill, Berks.

John Taylor, Esq; in Petty-france.

Henry Frankland, Esq; in Spring-gardens.

Rev. Mr. Ring, master of Bancroft's hospital, Mile-end.

Charles Wells, Esq; at Paddington.

James Morgan, Esq; in North-street, Red-lion-square.

James Drury, Esq; in Poland-street.

James Bemont, Esq; at Chelsea.

Joshua Wilkins, Esq; lately arrived from New-York.

John Powell, Esq; in Aldersgate-street.

John Penbury, Esq; at Woolwich.

Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt. in Broad-street, Carnaby-market.

George Davers, Esq; on his journey for Bath.

Rev. Mr. Hodgson, vicar of Brough under Stainmore, Westmorland.

Abraham Delves, Esq; in Woodstock-street.

Jasper Wright, Esq; at Camberwell.

Charles Christian, Esq; at Cockermouth, in Cumberland.

Isaac Pierra, Esq; formerly a sugar-baker in Goodman's fields.

Lewis Tannies, Esq; in Crutched-friars.

John King, Esq; of Charterhouse-square.

Rev. Mr. Stern, author of Tristram Shandy.

Dr. George Secker, one of the Prebends and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral.

Joshua Dent, Esq; at Camberwell.

Hon. Henry Archer, Esq; brother of the Right Hon. Lord Archer.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Walker, rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

Right Hon. Sir Compton Domville, Bart. Dublin.

John Fowler, Esq; Page of the Presence to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Sir James Chadwick, Knt. in Poland-street, Oxford-road.

Joseph Scott, Esq; in Princess-street, opposite the Mansion-house.

Richard Ashton, Esq; Marshal of the King's-bench prison.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

R E V. Mr. Thomas Foster, to the chapel of Tunbridge-wells, Kent.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Durnford, to the rectory of Middleton, Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Richard Beadon, to be public Orator of the University of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. James Smith, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in Ordinary,

Rev. Mr. Edward Simons, to the rectory of Hulcott, Buckingham.

Rev. Mr. Richard Tomlinson, to the vicarage of Bendon, Somerset.

P R O M O T I O N S.

W I L L I A M Young, Esq; to be Lieutenant-governor of the island of Dominica.

Earl of Carlisle to be one of the Knights of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.

Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath, Charles Townshend, John Buller, Esqrs. the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland, Sir George Yonge, Bart. Sir Piercy Brett, Knight, and Charles Spencer, Esq; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto respectively belonging.

Right Hon. William, Earl of Chatham, to the custody of the Privy-seal.

Mr.

Mr. Lewis de Visme, to be Secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy to the Empress of Russia.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

BENJ. Crook, of the parish of Christ church, Surry, dyer.

Thomas Sheriffe, of Bungay, Suffolk, merchant.

Henry Popple, of St. Mary Islington, Middlesex, broker.

Daniel Torr, of the city of Bristol, taylor.

John Millagan, of Liverpool, Lancaster, brewer.

Rebecca Knight, of Wapping, Middlesex, ship-chandler.

Richard Anderson, of London, merchant.

Samuel Jebb, of Howard-street, in the Strand, wine-merchant.

John Scott, of St. Giles's in the Fields, linen-draper.

William Spoor, of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, innkeeper.

Peter Poe, the younger, of London, merchant.

Samuel Corral, of West Smithfield, London, hosier.

James Murray, of Hammer-smith, Middlesex, merchant.

John Gilbert, of the city of Exeter, Devon, serge-maker.

William Edwards, of Abergavenny, Monmouth, shopkeeper.

James Duewick, of Hertingfordbury, Hertford, linen-draper.

Edward Moody, of Birmingham, Warwick, chapman.

Thomas Southall, of the borough of Leominster, Hereford, mercer.

John Lloyd, of New-street, in the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, upholsterer.

James Caffin, of the city of Bristol, vintner.

William Startin and Edward Moody, of Birmingham, Warwick, chapmen and partners.

James Prest, of Cotham, York, grocer.

William Sprott, the younger, of Leominster, Hereford, cutler.

Aaron Levy, of St. Dunstan's-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, Kent, merchant.

James Boyes, of Chatham, Kent, woollen-draper.

Thomas Crispe, of Three King court, London, merchant.

Philip Levy, late of Houndsditch, London, and now in the King's-bench prison, Surry, dealer in watches.

William Ogle, of the city of Westminster, scrivener.

Jonathan Parkin, of Oughtybridge-hall, in the parish of Ecclesfield, York, cornfactor.

John Partridge, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, Middlesex, carpenter.

Francis March, of Lawrence Poultney-lane, London, merchant.

Thomas Yorke, of Houndsditch, London, hardwareman.

Henry Gaskell, of Hindley, in Lancashire, linen manufacturer.

BOOKS published in MARCH, 1768.

FAMILY Discourses by a Country Gentleman. Johnston, 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

Lionel and Clarissa, a Comic Opera. Griffin, 1 s. 6 d.

Zenobia, a Tragedy. Griffin, 1 s. 6 d.

The Woman of Honour, Three Vols. sewed. Lowndes, 7 s. 6 d.

A sentimental Journey through France and Italy, by Mr. Yorick, 1st and 2d Vol. 5 s. sewed.

Beckett.

Remarks and Differtations on Virgil by the late Mr. Holdsworth, 4to. Doddsley, 1 l. 1 s.

An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy; by Joseph Barrett, 2 Vols. 8vo. 8 s. sewed. Davis and Rymers.

An Answer to Mr. Horace Walpole's late Work, entitled, Historic Doubts, &c. by F. W. G. of the Middle Temple. White, 3 s. 6 d. sewed.

Useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France, in a Series of Letters written from that Kingdom; by Philip Thickness, Esq; Kearsley, 4 s.

Thoughts on different Subjects; by J. Rousseau. Two Vols. 5 s. sewed. Crowder.

Poems, ludicrous, satirical and moral; by William Kenrick. Fletcher and Co, 3 s. 6 d. sewed.

Medical Transactions published by the College of Physicians in London; Vol. I. Baker, 4 s. sewed.

Sermons to Asses. Johnson, 3 s. bound.

Memoirs of a Scoundrel by an injured Fair, in Two Vols. sewed. Cooke, 5 s. sewed.

Dr. Nugent's Travels through Germany, Two Vols. 8vo. Dilly, 12 s. bound.

Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg, by his Prussian Majesty, 2d Vol. Nourse, 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

The Christian, a Poem, in Six Books; by J. Cranwell, M. A. Beecroft, 5 s. sewed.

BILLS of Mortality, from March 1, to March 22, 1768.

Buried.

Males 919 } 1803

Females 884 }

Under 2 years old 616

Between 2 and 5 147

5 and 10 — 47

10 and 20 — 73

20 and 30 — 149

30 and 40 — 184

40 and 50 — 184

50 and 60 — 140

60 and 70 — 129

70 and 80 — 86

80 and 90 — 43

90 and 100 — 5

1803

Christened.

Males 630 } 1251

Females 621 }

Buried.

Within the walls 140

Without the walls 411

In Mid. and Surry 860

City & Sub. West. 398

1803

Weekly, March 1, 502

8, 423

15, 452

22, 426

Peck Loaf 26 9d.

Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 15 s. 6 d.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from February 25, to March 26, 1768, inclusive

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. B. reduc'd.	3 per C. B. conso.	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 per C. B. 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Navy 1763.	Navy Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1. s.	In. Bonds. 1. s.
26	163	264	1 1/2	90 1/4	89 7/8	92	91	89 3/8	98 1/4	96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 13
27	163	266	1 1/2	90 3/8		92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 13
29		266	1 1/2	90 1/2	90	92	91	89 5/8		96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 14
1	164	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91		98	96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 15
2	165	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	90	92	91	89 5/8		96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 16
3	166	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91		98 1/4	96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 14
4	167	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 14
5	166	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 15
7	167	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 15
8	166	266	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 14
9	167	267	1 1/2	90 1/2	89 7/8	92	91			96 3/4	104	101 3/8			0 14
10	165		1 1/2	90 1/2	90	92	91	90	97 3/8	96 1/2	103	101 3/8			0 13
11	165	269	1 1/2	90 1/2	90	92	91	89 7/8		96 1/2	103	101 3/8			0 11
12	165	269	1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91			96 1/2					0 11
14		270	1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 12
15		270	1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 12
16		271	1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 13
17			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 13
18			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 14
19			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 14
21			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 11
22			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 12
23			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 15
24			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 15
25			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 15
26			1 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	92	91								0 15

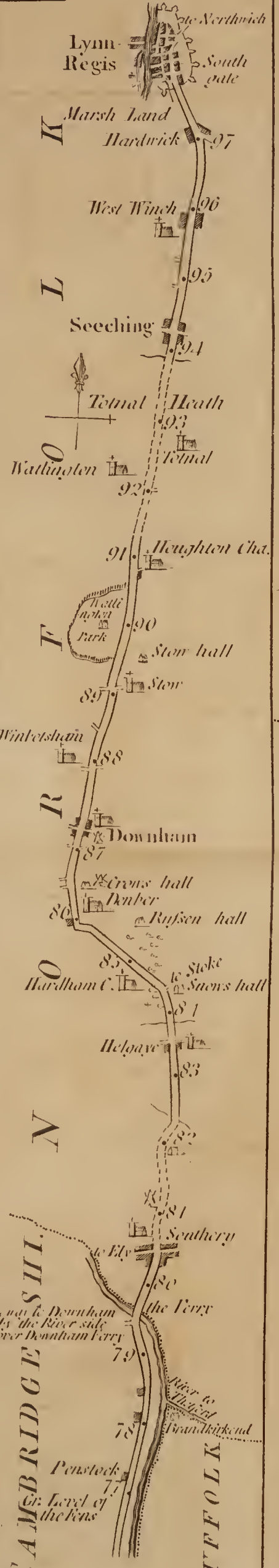
COURSE of the EXCHANGE.				LONDON, March 22, 1768.			
{ Price of Corn.	Bear-key.	Amsterdam 35	Hamburg, 34 6 2 1/2 uf.	Cadiz	39 3/8	Genoa	48 1/2 1/2 3/8
	Wheat 42 to 52 s. od.	Ditto at sight 34 9	Paris, 1 day's date 31 1/4	Madrid	39 3/4	Venice	50 3/8
	Barley 20s. to 25s. 6d.	Rotterdam 35	Ditto 2 uf. 30	Bilboa	39 1/4 1/2 3/8	Lisbon	5s. 6d 3/4
	Oats - 12s. to 17s. od.	Antwerp, no price	Boardaux ditto 30	Leghorn	49 1/2 3/8	Oporto	5s. 6d 3/4
	Rye - 23s. to 24s. od.						

**A SURVEY of the ROAD from
LONDON to LYNN-REGIS**

in NORFOLK.
In which is included the Roads to Cambrid^g & Ely
Commencing at Puckeridge in the Berwick Road
Plate A

Puckeridge. 27² Strettham. 61² Downham. 87
Eynhorpe. 42² ELY. 69² Seething. 94
Cambridge. 52² Thetford. 80² Lynn Regis. 98

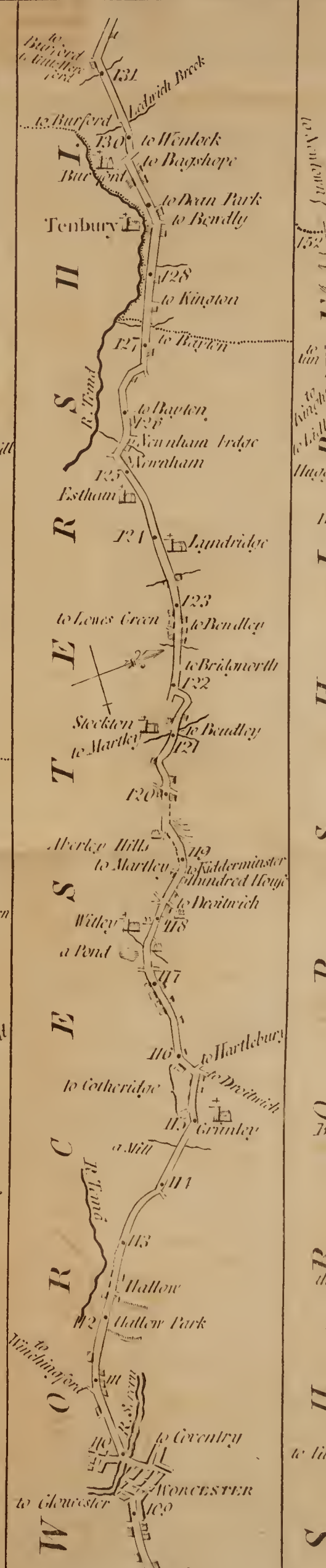
to Northampton
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to Northampton
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**A SURVEY of the ROAD from
LONDON to
MONTGOMERY**

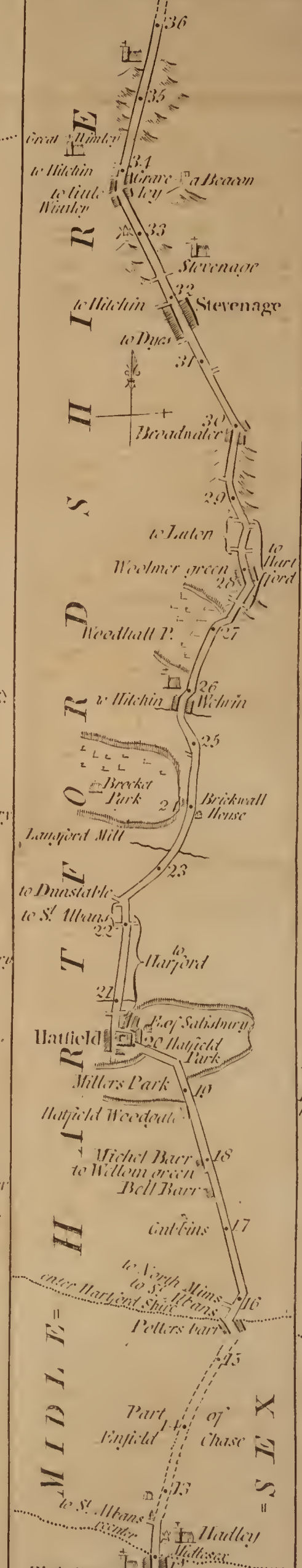
in NORTH WALES.
Commencing at the 4 Shire Stones in PL. I.
Campden. 87 Ludlow. 136
Eynhorpe. 95 Bp's Castle. 130
WORCESTER. 109 and
Tenbury. 128² Montgomery. 158²



to Northampton
& Coventry
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to Bedford
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**A SURVEY of the ROAD from
LONDON to ST NEOTS**

in HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
Commencing at Barnet in the Holy H^l Road P. 8.
Barnet. 12 Biggleswade. 46
Hatfield. 20 Tinsford. 52
Stevenage. 34 Eaton. 56
Baldoek. 38 St Neots. 57



to Northampton
& Coventry
Cambridge
to Bedford
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THE annexed whole-sheet PLATE, being the XVIIth in our Magazine, of the Roads of England, contains a Survey of the Road from London to Lynn-Regis in Norfolk; in which are included the Roads to Cambridge and Ely, commencing at Puckeridge, in the Berwick Road, Plate IV, inserted in our Magazine for June, 1766.

Also, a Survey of the Road from London to Montgomery, in North Wales, commencing at the four Shire Stones in Plate I, inserted in our Magazine for October, 1765.

Likewise, a Survey of the Road from London to St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, commencing at Barnet in the Holy-head Road, Plate VIII, inserted in our Magazine for December, 1766.

In our Magazine for February last, we have given the Memoirs of PASCAL PAOLI, General of the Corsicans, written by James Boswell, Esq; and, as an Addition not improper to them, we here presume to describe, from the same Author, the Situation, Extent, Air, Soil, and Productions of CORSICA.

CORSICA is an island of the Mediterranean sea, situated between the 41st and 43d degrees of north latitude, and between the 8th and 10th degrees of east longitude, reckoning from London. It hath, on the north, the Ligurian sea and gulph of Genoa; on the east, the Tuscan sea; on the south, a streight of ten miles, which separates it from Sardinia; and, on the west, the Mediterranean. It is about 100 miles south of Genoa, and 80 south-west of Leghorn; from whence it can plainly be seen, when the weather is clear. It is 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth, being broadest about the middle. It is reckoned 322 miles in circumference; but an exact measurement round it would extend to 500 miles, as it is edged with many promontories, and with a variety of bays.

It is charmingly situated in the Mediterranean, from whence continual breezes fan and cool it in summer; and the surrounding body of water keeps it warm in winter; so that it is one of the most temperate countries in that quarter of Europe. Its air is fresh and healthful, except in one or two places, which are moist, and where the air, especially in summer, is suffocating and sickly; but, in general, the Corsicans breathe a pure atmosphere, which is also keen enough to brace their fibres, more than one would expect under so warm a sun.

Corsica is remarkably well furnished with good harbours. It has, on the north, Centuri; on the west, San Fiorenzo, Isola Rossa, Calvi, Ajaccio; on the south, it has Bonifaccio; and, on the east, Porto-Vecchio, Bastia, and Macinajo. Of each of these I shall give some account.

Centuri, though at present but a small

harbour, may be greatly enlarged, as its situation is very convenient.

San Fiorenzo is an extensive gulph. It runs about fifteen miles up into the country, and is about five miles across, and many fathoms deep. The gulph itself hath often a violent surge, being exposed to the westerly winds; but there are several creeks and bays, particularly on the south side of it, which are quite secure. There is, in particular, a bay under the tower of Fornali, about two miles from San Fiorenzo, which is highly esteemed, and where vessels of considerable burden may be safely stationed.

Isola Rossa is but a little harbour; but has a considerable depth of water, and is defended by a small island against the westerly winds. They talk of erecting a mole to lock it in on every quarter. It is, at present, one of the principal ports for commerce in the possession of the Corsicans.

Calvi is a large and excellent harbour; and so is Ajaccio, with a good mole, and perfectly safe. It wants only to have a small rock in front of the mole removed, which might be done at no great charge.

Corsica hath also, in this quarter, several smaller havens, which are useful for the reception of little vessels.

Bonifaccio is an useful harbour, much frequented since the oldest times, and very fit for trade.

Bastia is not a port of the first consideration, as ships of war cannot enter it. But it hath a mole for the convenience of small vessels, for which it is very well fitted. The islands of Gorgona, Capraja, and Ilva; or the Elbe, are placed at no great distance, in the sea which rolls between the east coast of Corsica and Tuscany, with the Pope's dominions; so that

small

small vessels can never be at a loss for protection, should any sudden storm come upon them, as they can run into any of these islands.

Macinajo is none of the principal harbours in Corsica, though it is very safe and commodious for vessels of a light construction. I mention Macinajo, because it was from thence that the expedition set sail against Capraja, as will be afterwards seen.

Porto Vecchio is a spacious haven, capable of containing a very large fleet. It is five miles long, above a mile and a half broad, has a great depth of water, and a good bottom, and, being land-locked on every side, is well sheltered from storms. I may add, that a high and rocky mountain is placed by Nature like a stately column, to point it out at a great distance. In short, Porto Vecchio may vie with the most distinguished harbours in Europe.

The only objection to it is the badness of its air, occasioned by the marshy grounds which lie in its neighbourhood. But this disadvantage may be remedied, as has been done at Leghorn.

From this account of the harbours of Corsica, it will appear of how great consequence an alliance with this island might be to any of the Maritime Powers of Europe. For a fleet, stationed there, might command the navigation of Genoa, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State; that between Spain and Naples, and a good share of that to the Levant; not to mention its influence over that of Sardinia. And it may be material to observe, that vessels, stationed in the ports of Corsica, might be formidable to France, as the western side of the island is directly opposite to the extensive coast of Provence, on which a descent might be made with cruisers in a very short time.

The northern point of Corsica, called Capo Corso, is about 30 miles long, very mountainous and rocky, but covered with vines and olives.

There are, in several parts of the island, but particularly in Capo Corso, a great many ancient towers, built about three or four hundred years ago, to defend the inhabitants against the incursions of the Turks and other pirates. There is there a little village, called Tomino, strong by situation. The Genoese have made several attacks upon it, during the late troubles, but were never able to carry it. The inhabitants are very deservedly proud of this. They shew, with particular triumph, a shell which the enemy threw into their village, to oblige them to surrender.

They have placed it in a niche on the outside of their church, to serve as a memorial of their deliverance, and to inspire them with greater zeal and devotion, when they go to divine worship,

From Tomino east to Bastia is about 26 miles of a country much diversified with hills, and abounding in springs. On the coast are a number of poor fishing towns, and a little up the country there are several villages, or hamlets, prettily enough situated.

Bastia has of a long time been reckoned the capital of Corsica. It was here that the Genoese held the seat of their sovereign power; and, indeed, Bastia is still the largest town in the island. It has a stately appearance from the sea, being built on the declivity of a hill; though, upon entering the town, one is a good deal disappointed; for the houses are in general ill built, and the streets narrow; and, from the situation of the town, are necessarily very steep. There are, however, several pretty good buildings here. It hath a castle, which commands the town and harbour; which, though but a sorry fortification at present, is capable of being made a place of considerable strength, as it hath a range of hills behind it, on which little redoubts might be erected; and with these, and a few substantial outworks towards the sea, it might stand a pretty long siege. The castle is properly on a separate territory, called *TERRA NUOVA*, the New Land, as is also the cathedral of Bastia, which has nothing very remarkable. It belongs to the bishopric of Mariana.

The church of St. John, in this city, by no means an inelegant building, belongs to the Jesuits, who have here a college. Their garden is finely situated, large, and well laid out. This they owe in a great measure to the French, who have been stationed in Corsica at different times. From them the inhabitants have learned much of what they know of the arts and conveniences of life. There is here a convent of Lazarists, or Missionaries, a vast and magnificent house, almost overhanging the sea. The convent of the Franciscans, and that of the Capuchins, are situated on the rising grounds behind Bastia. The last stands in a beautiful exposure, and has really a very pretty front.

From Bastia south, to beyond Aleria, is one continued plain, between 50 and 60 miles in length, proper for raising all sorts of grain, as well as for pasturage.

Beyond Aleria, the country rises into small hills, proper for vines, olives, mulberry-

berry-trees, and many of them for corn. It is traversed by some ridges of mountains, upon which, not far from Porto Vecchio, are great numbers of very fine oaks, the best being to be found here, and at Campoloro. A rich waved country with some few interruptions reaches along the east and south coasts to Bonifaccio, which is a pretty considerable town, well inhabited, and strongly fortified; and from thence is continued to the plain of Ajaccio.

Ajaccio is the prettiest town in Corsica. It hath many very handsome streets and beautiful walks; a citadel, and a palace for the Genoese Governor. The inhabitants of this town are the genteelst people in the island, having had a good deal of intercourse with the French.

From the plain of Ajaccio, after passing some more ridges, you advance along the west shore to the provinces of Balagna and Nebbio, which are very rich, and afford an agreeable prospect, particularly Balagna, which may be called the garden of Corsica, being highly favoured by nature, and having also had in a superior degree the advantages of cultivation.

You next arrive at San Fiorenzo, which is but an inconsiderable place, and of no great strength. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the town, are some low marshy grounds, which make San Fiorenzo so sickly, that few people chuse to inhabit it, and the garrison there must be changed every month.

On the northern shore of the gulph, are two or three villages, of which the principal is Nonza. This is properly the key of Capo Corso; because, from the cape into the interior parts of the island on the western side, there is only one pass, and that leads through this place. Nonza is a little village, on a high rock, on the extreme pinnacle of which, some hundred fathoms above the gulph, and directly perpendicular, stands a tower or small fortress, which commands the avenue to it.

The interior parts of the island are in general mountainous, though interspersed with fruitful valleys; but have a peculiar grand appearance, and inspire one with the genius of the place; with that undaunted and inflexible spirit, which will not bow to oppression.

The most general and common division of Corsica is into Pieves. A Pieve is properly an ecclesiastical appointment, containing a certain number of parishes, over which is placed a Pievano, who superintends the priests, and draws a certain part of the tithes. But this division is as much used for civil affairs, as for those of the church.

There are large tracts of uninhabited land in Corsica, mostly covered with woods; to some parts of which the peasants resort in summer to feed their cattle, and to gather chelnuts, making little sheds for themselves to lie under. There is hardly such a thing as a detached farm-house to be seen in the island, like what are scattered every where over Great Britain; for the Corsicans gather together in little villages, and are in greater safety, and have more society with each other by thus living in villages; which is much the custom in the cantons of Switzerland, and some parts of Germany; as it was anciently among all nations.

The Corsican villages are frequently built upon the very summits of their mountains, on craggy cliffs of so stupendous a height, that the houses can hardly be distinguished during the day; but at night, when the shepherds kindle their fires, the reflection of such variety of lights makes these aerial villages have a most picturesque and pleasing appearance.

In the center of the island stands Corte, which is properly its capital, and will undoubtedly be one day a city of eminence. Here is the Generals palace; and here is the supreme seat of justice, where the executive power constantly resides, and where the legislature is annually assembled; and here also is the university, which in time may become a distinguished seat of learning.

Corte is situated part at the foot, and part on the declivity of a rock, in a plain surrounded with prodigious high mountains, and at the conflux of two rivers, the Tavignano and Restonica. It hath a great deal of rich country about it, and a wonderful natural strength, being hemmed in by almost impassable mountains and narrow defiles, which may be defended with a handful of men, against very large armies.

Upon a point of the rock, prominent above the rest, and on every side perpendicular, stands the castle or citadel. It is at the back of the town, and is almost impregnable; there being only one winding passage to climb up to it, and that not capable of admitting more than two persons abreast.

Corsica is extremely well watered. Its principal lakes are those of Ino and Crena, about two miles from each other; both situated on the highest mountain in the island, called Gradaccio or Monte Rotondo. It is of an amazing height, and may equal any of the Alps. From the top of it there is a most extensive view of all Corsica, of the seas and of Sardinia, with dis-

tant prospects of Italy and France ; while the Mediteranean and many of its little isles are also under the eye. But people seldom go to take this view ; for the upper part of the mountain is almost a perpendicular rock, so that a man must climb two miles with the help of his hands and knees ; and, for the greatest part of the year, this immense mountain is covered with snow. These two lakes of Ino and Crena are both of considerable extent.

In the plain of Aleria, near to Mariana, is a lake called Chiurlina or Biguglia, which is pretty large, and communicates with the sea ; and near to Aleria is a lake called Il Stagno di Diana, which also communicates with the sea ; and it is remarkable, that in summer, when the heat of the sun has exhaled part of the water, and the rest of it is absorbed by the sandy bottom, there remains a kind of natural salt, which the Corsicans find very good, and constantly make use of.

The rivers of Corsica are the Golo, a large and beautiful river, which takes its rise from the lake of Ino, traverses several provinces, and, after a course of above seventy miles, empties itself into the sea, just by the ancient city of Mariana. The Tavignano, also a considerable river, which takes its rise from the lake of Crena, and, after traversing a long tract of rude country, empties itself into the sea, just by the ancient city of Aleria. The Restonica, which, though but a small river, is famous in Corsica, on account of its particular qualities. Its water is as clear as crystal, and most agreeable to drink : The Restonica is said to be of a mineral nature, and very wholesome. It hath a virtue of whitening every thing. The stones in its channel are like so many pieces of chalk. The Corsicans frequently dip the barrels and locks of their guns in it.

There are several other rivers, of which I shall not give a particular description ; and a great many rivulets, which serve to enrich the country, and keep it constantly fresh.

It hath been said, that, with proper care and expence, some of the Corsican rivers might be rendered navigable ; but this, I think, would be a very idle project ; for their courses are exceedingly rapid, and, when there has been a great deal of rain, the torrents which tumble from the mountains often bring down large fragments of rock, which would dash in pieces any vessels that they should encounter.

There are many mineral springs, both of the hot and cold kind, in different parts of the island, which the inhabitants of the coun-

try find to be very efficacious for the cure of most distempers ; and people of skill, particularly some French physicians, have examined them by a chemical analysis, and approved of them.

Corsica is extremely well supplied with fish. I never indeed could hear of any other fish in their rivers or fresh water lakes, except trout and eel. These however are found in great plenty, very fat, and of an uncommon size.

But the rich treasure of fish for Corsica is in its sea ; for on all its coasts there is the greatest variety of all the best kinds, and in particular a sort of ton or sturgeon, and the small fish called Sardinas, which is of an exquisite taste. And, in several places, the Corsicans have beds of oysters, remarkably large ; of which they have not only a sufficiency for their own consumption, but export a great many to Italy. And, since I am talking of the productions of the Corsican sea, here are also great quantities of coral, of all the three kinds, white, red, and black.

Corsica hath as great a variety of animals as most countries. The horses are in general of a very small breed. They are, however, remarkably lively, and very hardy ; somewhat of the nature of Welch ponies, or of the little horses called shelties, which are found in the highlands and islands of Scotland ; though I have seen Corsican horses of a very good size. The asses and mules here are also small, but very strong and wonderful agile in scrambling along the steep rocky mountains ; for there are hardly any made roads in the island. But this has been no loss to the Corsicans during the time that they have been employed only in defending themselves in a state of natural freedom. Had their country been open and accessible, they had been easily subdued by regular troops.

The black cattle are larger in proportion than the horses, but the greatest part of the island is not very proper pasture for them ; so, in general, they do not give much milk, and their beef is lean and tough. There is not so great occasion for milk in Corsica, as they make no butter, oil supplying its place, as in Italy, and most warm countries. They however make a good deal of cheese in some pieves.

There are here a vast number of goats, which browse upon the wild hills. Sheep are also very plentiful, and have fine feeding ; so that their mutton is as sweet and juicy as one could desire, and atones for the badness of the beef.

The Corsican sheep are generally black,
or

or of a dusky colour ; a white sheep being here and there to be met with in a flock, as black ones are among our sheep. The wool is coarse and hairy, which the people of the country impute to their sheep being of a mongrel race. They have had thoughts of helping this, by importing a good breed from England or Spain. But I have been told by the breeders of sheep, that the quality of wool is not so much owing to the kind of sheep, as to the nature of their pasture ; for those sheep who bear very rough fleeces when upon one farm, will, when put upon another of a different soil, bear fleeces exceedingly fine. It is very common here for sheep to have more horns than two : Many of them have six.

The forests of this island abound in deer. And there is here a curious animal, called a Muffoli. It resembles a stag, but has horns like a ram, and a skin uncommonly hard. It is very wild, and lives on the highest mountains, where it can hardly be approached it is so nimble. It will jump from rock to rock, at the distance of many feet, and if hard chased to the extremity of a cliff, from whence it can reach no other, it will throw itself over, and with surprising agility pitch upon its horns, without receiving any hurt. Yet when these creatures are taken young, they are very easily tamed.

The wild boar is found here in great plenty. Indeed their swine which are very numerous, have all a mixture of the wild breed, and being fed on chestnuts, they are agreeable food.

The Corsicans are very fond of the diversion of hunting the wild boar, for which there is here a race of dogs, particularly excellent. They have smooth hair, and are something between a mastiff, and a strong shepherd's dog. They are large, and exceedingly fierce ; but, when once they have taken an attachment, they are very faithful to their master, watch him night and day, and are most undaunted in his defence.

There are hares enough in Corsica, but no rabbits ; nor wolves, nor any of the larger wild beasts, unless foxes can be reckoned so, which are here indeed extremely large and ravenous. It is said, they not only destroy sheep, but have been known to devour even foals.

There is also a variety of birds in Corsica ; the eagle, the vulture, wood pigeon, turtle, thrush, blackbird, and many of the smaller species ; and plenty of game, as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, and water fowl in the lakes. The poor thrushes and blackbirds too must be reckoned as

part of the game, for they are very numerous ; and, from there being a great quantity of the arbutus fruit in the island, they are exceedingly fat, and are esteemed a particular delicacy. It is barbarous to destroy, for the mere luxury of the table, birds which make such fine music ; surely their melody affords more enjoyment, than what can be had from eating them. They are, however, a very common dish in the southern countries particularly in France.

In general, it may be observed that this island is so privileged by nature, that there is no poisonous animal in it. For, although there are some scorpions, their bite carries no venom. The creature in Corsica which approaches nearest to a poisonous animal is a spider, of an extraordinary size. Its bite will irritate, and inflame to a great degree, and the swelling which it occasions, is very alarming to one unacquainted with it ; but it soon goes away, and no bad consequences follow, more than from the stinging of our bees. This spider has by some been mistaken for the famous tarantula of the kingdom of Naples.

Trees grow remarkably well in Corsica. There is here almost every sort of forest trees, but it is principally adorned with pines of different kinds, oaks, and chestnut trees. All of these are to be found of a great size ; some of the pines in particular are exceedingly lofty, and the chestnut tree grows to a prodigious bigness.

There are extensive forests in different places. That of Vico is most remarkable. There is in Corsica, timber sufficient to maintain a very large fleet, and the timber here is much harder than one would expect in so southern a latitude, owing to the rocky soil of the country, to the perpetual currents of fresh air through its valleys, and to the temperature that proceeds from some of its mountains being half of the year in snow, and this is also one great cause of the salubrity of the climate, in which Corsica has much the advantage of Sardinia.

The Ilex, or ever-green oak, is very common here, and gives the country a cheerful look even in the depth of winter. The lemon, the orange, the fig and the almond trees are also frequent. There are, however, few walnut trees, and the apple, pear, plum, and cherry are not remarkably good, which is probably owing to no care being taken of them. Corsica has the pomegranate in great perfection, also the Indian fig and the aloe ; which last is said to flower here, as well as in the east.

The mulberry grows well here, and is not so much in danger from blights and thunderstorms as in Italy, and the south of France ;

France; so that, whenever Corsica enjoys tranquillity, it may have abundance of silk. We must not omit the laurel, to which Corsica has surely a very good claim. The box tree is a very common plant here. In most countries it is dwarfish, and generally used only for hedges; but it grows to a good size in Corsica, and may be reckoned a timber tree.

The different kinds of grain, in Corsica, are wheat, barley, rye, and millet; all of which grow extremely well in several parts of the country. There are no oats here, as indeed hardly ever in any of the southern countries. They give their horses and mules barley. The millet is excellent in Corsica, and, when mixed with rye, makes a wholesome bread, of which the peasants are very fond. Chestnuts may be reckoned a sort of grain in Corsica; for they answer all the purposes of it. The Corsicans eat them when roasted by way of bread. They even have them ground into flower, and of that they make very good cakes.

There is a vast quantity of honey produced in Corsica; for the island has from the earliest times been remarkable for its swarms of bees. When it was subject to the Romans, a tribute was imposed upon it of no less than two hundred thousand pounds of wax yearly. Indeed the laurel, the almond tree, and the myrtle, in the flowers of which, the bees find so much sweetness, are very common here; and the hills are all covered with wild thyme, and other fragrant herbs. Yet its honey hath always been accounted bitter, by reason of the boxwood and yew, as Diodorus and Pliny observe.

There are, in Corsica, a great many mines of lead, copper, iron, and silver. Near to San Fiorenzo is a very rich silver mine, yielding above the value of 5*l.* sterling out of every 100 *lb.* weight of ore. The Corsican iron is remarkably good, having a toughness nearly equal to that of the prepared iron of Spain, famous over all the world. It is said that the true Spanish barrels are made of iron which has been worn and beaten for a long time in heads of nails in the shoes of the mules, who travel with a slow and incessant pace along the hard roads. But a very small proportion of the great quantity of Spanish barrels, which are sold in all parts of Europe, can have this advantage. The metal of the Corsican barrels is little inferior to that of the generality of Spanish ones, and they begin to make them very well.

There are also mines of allum, and of salt-petre, in several parts of Corsica.

There is here a kind of granite, extremely hard, some of it approaching in quality to the oriental granite, which was so famous at Rome, and of which such noble columns are still remaining, said to have been brought from Egypt.

On the borders of the lake of Ino, they find pieces of rock-crystal, very clear, and with five sides, as if they had been cut by a lapidary. They find some of it too in the mountains of Istria. It is so hard, that it strikes fire; and the Corsicans frequently use it for a flint to their fusils.

Near to Bastia, there is found a sort of mineral, called by the country people *petra quadrata*, because it is always found in little square bits. It has much about the hardness of marble, has a colour like iron-ore, and weighs like lead. The Corsicans ascribe certain mystical virtues to this stone, as appears from an odd monkish distich made in its praise:

*Petræ quadratæ duro de marmore natæ,
Innumeras dotes quis numerare potest!*

Of the square stone of marble grown,
The virtues tell, what man can tell!

From the description of Corsica, which I have given, it will appear to be a country of considerable importance. According to Mr. Templeman's Tables, in his New Survey of the Globe, the island contains 2520 square miles. It hath a number of good harbours. Its air is excellent, and its productions rich and various.

I shall conclude this account with Homer's description of Ithaca, which, in general, may be well applied to Corsica:

Thou see'st an island, not to those unknown,

Whose hills are brighten'd by the rising sun,
Nor those that plac'd beneath his utmost reign,

Behold him sinking in the western main.

The rugged soil allows no level space,

For flying chariots, or the rapid race;

Yet, not ungrateful to the peasant's pain,
Suffices fulness to the swelling grain.

The loaded trees their various fruits produce,

And clustering grapes afford a generous juice:

Woods crown our mountains, and in every grove

The bounding goats and frisking heifers rove:

Soft rains and kindly dews refresh the field,
And rising springs eternal verdure yield.

Ev'n to those shores is Ithaca renown'd,
Where Troy's majestic ruins strow the ground.

POPE.

Ex-

Explanation of an Antique Engraved Stone. — From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1764.

M. THE Count de Caylus made a present to M. de Mairan of an engraved stone, with figures visibly astronomical, and probably relative to some interesting fact. At the same time he requested he would endeavour, if possible, to point out the event to which it related, and see if any light from it could be thrown on the epocha of that event, and the concurring circumstances. This was therefore, it seems, a kind of learned enigma to be solved, in the examination of which astronomy greatly interfered. The difficulty was little capable of affrighting M. de Mairan; this science was too familiar to him; but he hit upon another, which he thought he should have little room to expect. The explanation of this sort of monument not only required astronomical knowledge, but also astrological; and we believe we shall do no injury to M. de Mairan, by saying that he found himself defective in this respect, and that it was necessary for him to acquire it. This short preamble was thought necessary that the reader might not be surprised to find in a work of M. de Mairan, and in the history of the Academy, discussions of this kind treated seriously; but he found the secret of ennobling them in some measure by the ingenious use he knew how to make of them.

The stone in question is a cornelian almost round of about seven lines in diameter; a star with six rays occupies its center; one of the rays is different from the rest; it is, as it were, blazing, and indicates so much the more visibly a comet, as like figures among antique monuments are often found used to represent them.

This star or comet is surrounded by three figures of animals, disposed nearly in form of an equilateral triangle, and which cannot be mistaken for the signs of the Ram, the Bull, and the Lion, figured as the monuments shew as they then were. Such is this stone; let us now strive to give an idea of M. de Mairan's ingenious explanation of it.

He doubts not but this kind of astrological picture was made for Augustus, on occasion of the comet that appeared when he was celebrating the games of Venus's mother instituted by Julius Cæsar, some time after the melancholy death of the latter. The conformity of the star graved on the stone, with the medals struck on this occasion, leave no room to doubt of it. A passage of Pliny, referred to by M. Mairan,

supports this opinion. Augustus, whom the Latin historian introduces speaking, says positively that in those days there appeared a beamy star, (*sidus crinitum*), whose apparition lasted seven days; that it rose about an hour before the setting of the sun, and was seen over the whole face of the earth; and that the people believed it was the soul of Cæsar received into the rank of the immortal gods, which engaged him to place the figure of this comet on the head of the statue which he consecrated to him. This statue was not the only monument of the apparition of this comet, for it was revered in a temple built to his honour, and Pliny adds that it was the only one of the kind in the whole world.

Augustus was not so credulous as to take the comet for an apotheosis of Cæsar, but he was artful enough to profit of the public opinion, and it is hard not to think that he regarded himself this apparition as a happy presage for the beginning of his reign, and he was flattered in a great degree by it to receive with some satisfaction the astrological predictions that were presented to him on this occasion. This was at that time the reigning folly, and it is not long since people have been cured of this distemper in France and some other countries of Europe. Nothing more was wanting to produce a great number of celestial themes on account of this phenomenon, and probably the stone in question is a relative monument, not only to the comet, but also to the state of the heavens at the birth of Augustus: The lion, placed with two other celestial signs not contiguous to it in the Zodiac, denotes some choice by reflection, and supported by some astrological reasons.

The first point M. de Mairan proposed to himself to discuss, was to know whether the figures of the Ram, Bull, and Lion, signified either the signs properly so called, or the constellations specified by them. It would have been perhaps difficult to resolve this question, but happily it is not a question. The constellations (which the motion of the precession of the equinoxes by a degree in seventy-two years, had removed in regard to us the signs to which they gave their name, about a sign or 30 degrees) were not then removed but a few degrees, and we may, without risque in such case, take one for the other.

In bringing back the stars to the position they had in the beginning of the reign

reign of Augustus, M. de Mairan finds that the comet placed according to the text of Pliny, under the great Bear, and which rose an hour before the setting of the sun, ought to have been near the star ξ of the great Bear, that its longitude was the eighth degree of the Lion, and that consequently the artist, whose hand was probably directed by the astrologer, had reason to place, as he had done, the ray that characterises it towards the heart of the figure that represents this sign. It likewise follows from the known latitude of the star ξ and the hour of the rising of the comet, that the games during which it appeared were celebrated towards the middle of January of the forty-third year before Christ, and ten months after the death of Cæsar, an epocha hitherto little determined, and delivered over to the uncertainty of conjectures and the vague expressions of historians.

The comet in question is, according to M. Halley, of the small number of those whereof we have some returns, and it appeared again in 1680; but here a difficulty occurs. None of those, who have spoken of that of Cæsar, mention that it had a tail, and they all characterise it as beamy, (*sidus crinitum*, *stella crinita*), whereas that of 1680 had a very great tail. This difficulty, however, is but apparent. The tail of the comets is accidental to them. They do not assume one, according to M. de Mairan, but when they approach the sun, nearly at the distance of the terrestrial orbit. Now, in combining the elements of the comet in question, assigned by M. Halley, its position in 1680 and 1681, and its revolution of 575 years, it will be found that this comet which had before appeared in 531, in 1106, and lastly in 1680 and 1681, passed in this last apparition so near the sun, that it was only distant from it by a sixth of the diameter of that star; it must therefore have been loaded with an immense tail which it had not in the beginning of its apparition, whereas in following the calculation of M. Halley, in its apparition at the death of Cæsar, it was distant from the sun near the half of the heavens, consequently very far from the distance where it might have taken a tail, and which it should not have. It still follows from this calculation that the comet might be then stationary, and have little or no apparent motion in the starry heavens, and therefore none of the authors who have spoken of it mention its motion. As to the short duration of seven days of so brilliant an apparition, it should be only probably attributed to circumstances purely physical,

which did not permit its being seen but during that small space of time. Let us now pass to the astrological part of this kind of monument.

The Ram might have been inserted in it for reviving the memory of the melancholy event of the death of Cæsar, and then it would be an historic symbol, but it likewise characterises something else.

The comet was, as we have shewn, placed in the constellation of the Lion, and its longitude was almost the same as the beautiful star or constellation which denotes the heart: Now, the Lion in general was placed in the rank of fortunate signs, and particularly the star in question, called the 'Royal Star,' 'the little King,' 'Regulus.' What a source of happy prognostics and flattering extravagancies for Augustus! This is not all. Some attention was still to be paid to the aspects and respective irradiations of the planets. The most advantageous was the trine, or when the stars were distant from each other by 120 degrees. The quadrate aspect was indifferent in itself, but determined to be fortunate or unfortunate, according to the stars that were the object of it; but the comet, placed in the Lion, as we have said, looked at in trine the sign of Aries and in quadrate the eye of the Bull, the symbol of plenty, and the star especially consecrated to Venus's Mother, whose games were then celebrating.

It was moreover an astrological principle to consider which was the star or constellation that rose on the horizon at the instant of birth, the foundation of a city, or any other event whose consequences were to be foreseen; for this rule extended to all, and why should exceptions be therein made to it? Now it is certain, that, at the instant of the birth of Augustus, it was Capricorn that rose on the horizon, or, to speak in terms of the art, which was his horoscope or ascendant. M. de Mairan discusses exactly this point to make void the ambiguity that might be found in comparing the narrative of some historians; and Augustus himself knew it so well that he had medals struck with the impression of this sign, which, by the bye, furnished astrologers with the most flattering prognostics. We are at a loss to know whether those medals were the work of Augustus's politics or vanity; and perhaps both had their share therein. The comet, however, placed in the sign of the Lion, had the same ascendant as Augustus; and we see what an accumulation was to accrue to his beneficent virtue from this concurrence of circumstances, ascendants, aspects, constellations,

lations, all combined in favour of this Prince, and no astrologers were ever better served than those of Augustus.

This is the substance of the ingenious explanation M. Mairan has made of the stone in question. All the sagacity of his wit, all his astronomical knowledge, were required for drawing from this singular

monument all that he did for fixing the epocha of the celebration of the games in question; that of the birth of Augustus; and the theory of that comet; together with all his reading of good historians for finding in them the state of the heavens so singularly alluded to.

The Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament continued, from Page 127 of our last.

ON the 8th of December, 1767, it was resolved, pursuant to the report of Mr. Paterson from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty,

That a sum not exceeding 416,403l. 11d. be granted to his Majesty, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine Officers, for the year 1768.

That a number of land forces, including 2460 invalids, amounting to 17,253 effective men, commission and non-commission Officers included, be employed for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 606,221l. 42s. 10d. and seven eighths of a penny, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 17,253 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 396,950l. 4s. 9d. and 7-eighths of a penny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Islands, and Africa, for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 7226l. 17s. 2d. half-penny, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 12,227l. 7s. 3d. be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of the General and general Staff officers in Great Britain, for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 5227l. 14s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of full pay, for 366 days, for the year 1768, to Officers reduced, with the tenth company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and

who remained on half-pay at the 24th day of December, 1765.

That a sum not exceeding 159,328l. 11s. 6d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, for land service, for the year 1768. And

That a sum not exceeding 68,944l. 12s. 11d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the Office of Ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1767.

On the 9th, two bills passed the House; The first, to enable the Rev. Ralph Drake, clerk, and his issue, to take and bear the surname and arms of Brockman, pursuant to the will of James Brockman, Esq; deceased; And the second, to permit the free importation of salted meat and butter, for a limited time.

On the 10th, it was resolved, pursuant to the report of Mr. Paterson from the Committee of the whole House (to whom it was referred to consider further of ways means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty)

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raised, within the space of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1768, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the 9th article of the treaty of Union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—A bill was ordered to be brought in, upon the said resolution.

On the 11th, a petition of the Noblemen, and the humble petition of the several Gentlemen and others, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that making a navigable cut, or canal (not less than seven feet deep) from the Firth, or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the Firth, or river of Clyde, at or near
a place

a place called Dalmuir Burnfoot, in the county of Dumbarton, through the counties of Stirling, Lanerk, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; with a side branch, or canal of equal depth, to begin at or near a place called Three Part Miln, and from thence to the city of Glasgow; will open an easy communication between the interior parts of the country, and betwixt the Firths of Forth and Clyde; and be of great advantage to the trade and manufactures carried on between the said two Firths, and to the kingdom in general; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, for the purposes aforesaid, under such regulations and restrictions as to the House shall appear reasonable.—This petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, impowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

The same day, two bills passed the House: The first, to enable James Shuttleworth the younger, Esq; and his issue, to take and use the surname and arms of Holden, pursuant to the will of Robert Holden, Esq; deceased: The second, for naturalising John - Francis Rossier, and Charles - Augustus - Rodolph - Lewis de Willermin.

A petition of the Trustees of the British Museum being afterwards offered to be presented to the House, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his Majesty's command) acquainted the House, that his Majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the House.

Then the said petition was brought up and read; setting forth, that, in the second year of his present Majesty, the petitioners represented to Parliament, that the sum allowed, for the establishment and support of the said Museum, was reduced to a capital of 30,000*l.* reduced Bank annuities, the dividend of which, amounting to 900*l.* was, notwithstanding their utmost attention to the forming their establishment with frugality, greatly insufficient for that purpose; upon which representation, they obtained a grant of a further sum of 2000*l.* and, upon a like application, in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign, the Trustees obtained a grant of a further sum of 2000*l.* for the same purpose; and, upon a like application in the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, the said Trustees obtained a grant of the

further sum of 2000*l.* for the same purpose; which said sums, together with the dividends of the said 30,000*l.* are so far spent, that what remains is not sufficient to defray the expences of the next year; and therefore praying the House to grant the petitioners such further support, towards enabling them to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by Parliament, for the general benefit of learning and useful knowledge, as to the House shall seem meet.—This petition was ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty; but the Trustees of the British Museum were, at the same time, ordered to lay before the House an account of the money granted by Parliament for the use of the British Museum, and the expenditure thereof.

On the 14th, three bills passed the House: The first, for naturalising William Aubert: The second, for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1768: And the third, for the free importation of Indian corn, or maize, from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, for a time therein limited.

On the 15th, three bills passed the House: The first, for naturalising Dirk Willem Van Dam: The second, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields and meadows of Stowe, within the parish of Threckingham, in the county of Lincoln: And the third, for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The same day, it was resolved, pursuant to the report of Mr. Paterson from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty:

That one third-part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act, made in the third year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom; and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000*l.* by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties,' which shall remain after the 5th day of January next, be redeemed and paid off on the 5th day of July next, after discharging the interest then payable, in respect of the same. And

That a sum not exceeding 875,000*l.*

be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to redeem and pay off one third part of such capital stock of annuities.

On the 16th, three bills passed the House: The first, to enlarge and vary the term and powers of an act for repairing and widening the road, from the west end of Thames-street, in the city of Oxford, over Botley Causeway, to the turnpike-road, near Fifeild, in the county of Berks; and to provide more effectually for repairing and widening the ancient horse road, from the west end of Botley Causeway, to Whitney, in the county of Oxford: The second, to enable John Swinfen, lately called John Grunden, and his issue, to take and use the surname and arms of Swinfen. And the third, to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose; and to indemnify Members and Officers, in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid; and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped.

On the 17th, three bills passed the House; the first, for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, several roads, leading to and through the town of Goudhurst in the county of Kent: The second, for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1768: And the third, for naturalising David Peter Imhoff.

The same day, a petition of the several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, being a Committee appointed by the whole body of master taylorers residing within the city of London, and some miles round the same, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the said body, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the act, made in the 7th year of the reign of Geo. I, for regulating the journeymen taylorers, within the weekly bills of mortality, is found to be in several respects defective, and has not answered the good purposes thereby intended; and that the petitioners apprehend, that proper provision should be made for regulating the master taylorers, and their journeymen, within the city of London, and five miles round the same, wherein the interests of both should be considered; by which means the differences and disputes which so frequently happen between them, to the great detriment and interruption of the trade, and to the impoverishment of many, might be

prevented; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for those purposes, under such rules, directions, and restrictions, as the House shall think proper.—It was ordered that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House. And a Committee was appointed accordingly, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 18th, the House being informed that the Sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House a petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled; and then they withdrew.

And the said petition was read; setting forth, that, by an act made in the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, for the better paving, cleansing, and enlightening the city of London, and the liberties thereof, and for preventing obstructions and annoyances within the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned, the sole power and authority of pitching, paving, cleansing, and enlightening the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, and places, within the said city and liberties thereof, was vested in the petitioners; and that the powers granted by the said act have, in several particulars, been found defective and insufficient for answering the good purposes thereby intended; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual, the said act, in such manner as to the House shall seem meet.—It was ordered that this petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House. And a Committee was appointed accordingly, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

The same day, a bill passed the House to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act passed in the 7th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of Parliament, the several statutes now in being, for the amendment and preservation of the public highways of this kingdom, and for other purposes therein mentioned.'

On the 21st, a bill passed the House, for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, from the river Severn, at or near a place called Hawford, in the parish of Claines, in the county of Worcester, to or near a place called Chapel-bridge, within

the borough of Droitwich, in the said county; and an ingrossed clause was added, by the House, to the bill, by way of Ryder.

The same day, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to such public and private bills as were made ready for receiving it.

Afterwards, it was resolved by the House, pursuant to the report of Mr. Cooper from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty,

That a sum, not exceeding 277,954 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships of war, in his Majesty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1768. And

That a sum, not exceeding 2000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by Parliament.

Mr. Cooper also reported the following resolution from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the present price of provisions.

That the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the British dominions in America, be admitted for a limited time, free of duty.—Then the House adjourned till Thursday three weeks, the 14th day of January next, nine of the clock in the morning. When

Two bills passed the House; the first, for making and maintaining a navigable canal, from the city of Coventry, to communicate upon Fradley Heath, in the county of Stafford, with a canal now making between the rivers Trent and Mersey: And the second from the Lords, intituled 'An act to enable Judith Paul, and her issue, to use and take the name of St. Paul.

On the 15th, a bill passed the House to enable his Majesty to license a play-house in the city of Bath.

The same day, a petition of the Common Brewers, whose names are thereunto subscribed, residing in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surry, and Kent, on behalf of themselves, and all other the Common Brewers, residing out of the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, by the statute of the twelfth of King Charles the Second, it is enacted, that, in respect to the charge of the duty, thirty-six gallons shall be returned for a barrel of

beer, and thirty-two gallons for a barrel of ale; and that, to encourage the Common Brewers to make payment, they are to be allowed for waste, by filling and leakage, three barrels upon every twenty-three of Strong or Small Beer, and two barrels upon every twenty-two of ale; and that, by a subsequent statute, made in the First of King William and Queen Mary, it is enacted, that thirty-four gallons, in respect to the duty, shall be deemed a barrel, both of beer and ale, whether Strong or Small, and that the Common Brewer shall be allowed for waste, by filling and leakage, two barrels and an half, both of beer and ale, upon every twenty-three barrels, whether Strong or Small; but that the Common Brewers, residing within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, are excepted out of the said last mentioned act, and are charged only in the manner prescribed by the said statute of the Twelfth of King Charles the Second; and that, at the time of passing the above acts, large quantities of ale were brewed by the Common Brewers; but, at this time, upon the strictest inquiry it appears, that brewing of ale is almost, if not altogether disused, and beer only is brewed both without and within the the bills of mortality; and therefore the Country Brewers pay as much duty for thirty-four gallons of Strong beer as is paid in London for thirty-six gallons, and are allowed for waste only two barrels and an half in twenty-three; whereas the allowance in London is three in twenty-three barrels, and that difference is computed by the petitioners to amount to the sum of sixpence half-penny per barrel, and that the petitioners are at a greater expence than the London Brewery in carrying out their beer; and the whole trade, both within and out of London, is now so heavily oppressed by the very great duties on malt and beer, the high price of hops, and the enormous rate that malt now is, and for many years past has been sold at, that it must soon be ruined, unless timely relieved; and that as to the objection which may arise, that the revenue will be decreased, if relief should be granted to the petitioners, they humbly submit that such decrease will not amount to more than one sixty-fourth part of the duty on Strong beer, because the London Brewery, or the victuallers in any part of the kingdom, who together pay about three fourth parts of the duties on Strong beer, will not be at all affected thereby, and that the petitioners have greatly enlarged their stocks by keeping their beer in hand much longer than

than formerly, as the London Brewers do, whereby it becomes a wholesomer and pleasanter liquor, and they always deliver thirty-six gallons to the barrel, as the law requires; and therefore praying, that the House will take their case into consideration; and that they may be put upon an equal footing with the London Brewers, so that the petitioners, who brew only beer, may be allowed, with respect to the duty, thirty-six gallons to the barrel, instead of thirty-four; and that they may also be allowed three barrels in every twenty-three (instead of the present allowance of two and an half in twenty-three) for waste, by filling and leakage; and that they may be further or otherwise relieved in the premises, as the House shall think fit.—It was ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee to examine, and state to the House, the matter of fact contained in the said petition. And a Committee was appointed accordingly, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records; and all who came were to have voices.

Petitions of the Common Brewers, whose names are thereunto subscribed, residing in the counties of Oxford, Hertford, Suffolk, Berks, Cumberland, Durham, county and city of York, Gloucester, Bucks, Leicester and Stafford, on behalf of themselves, and all other the Common Brewers residing out of the limits of the weekly bills of mortality; were also severally presented to the House, and read; containing the same allegations and prayer as in the last preceding petition. And the said petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Committee, to whom the said petition of the Common Brewers, whose names are thereunto subscribed, residing in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surry, and Kent, on behalf of themselves and all other the Common Brewers residing out of the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, was referred.

On the 19th, two petitions were presented to the House and read; the first of the merchants and tradesmen of the port of Liverpool, on behalf of themselves, and more particularly of those concerned in the Whale fishery to Greenland, Davis's freights, and the seas adjacent; setting forth, that divers acts of Parliament have passed for the support and encouragement of the Greenland trade, and different bounties been allowed from time to time, as necessity required, the last of which acts is continued to the 25th of December, 1767, and from thence to the end of the then

next session of Parliament; and that, since the granting of a bounty of 40 s. a ton, a great many ships have been annually employed in that fishery, and many more would have been fitted out, but for checks received during the war, and the shortness of time for which the bounty was granted; and that, since the peace, this trade has revived, and, under the encouragement of the bounty for such a number of years as will encourage adventurers to embark their fortune in it, there is the strongest ground to expect it may be extended beyond the experience of any former time; and the petitioners conceive the trade to be the more worthy of the attention of Parliament, as it furnishes this country with various materials of manufactures, and is the nursery of the hardiest and best seamen; and that a considerable duty is paid to the revenue, on materials for the ships, outfit, and provisions; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and grant them such relief therein as shall seem meet.—It was ordered that this petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine and state to the House the matter of fact contained in it; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records; and all who came were to have voices.

The second petition of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, set forth, that the petitioners humbly conceive that the power of declaring dividends upon their capital stock is, by their charter, vested in their General Courts, and that the regulations already established by the Legislature will, at all times, be sufficient to prevent an improvident use being made of such power, and that the petitioners have been greatly misrepresented, if an impression has been made on the House, that they are capable of declaring dividends for their own benefit, which are not conformable to the stipulations contained in the acts of Parliament relating to the petitioners, or in their charter, and their obligations to their creditors; and they beg leave to assure the House, that they will make no increase of their dividends, unless the situation of their affairs shall afford ample conviction that, in justice and prudence, they will be warranted in so doing; and therefore, relying upon the protection of the House, in the support of their just rights delegated to them by their charter, most humbly hope the House will see no necessity for passing the present bill now depending for restrain-

ing the dividends to be made by the petitioners ; and that the petitioners may be heard against the same by themselves, or

their Counsel. It was ordered that this petition do lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

Extract of a Letter, written by M. De la VOYE to M. AUZOUT, on the LUMINOUS WORMS of Oysters.—From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

I COULD not sooner answer the letter you did me the favour to write to me, concerning the luminous worms found in oysters, because I daily expected some fresh oysters, in order to examine more thoroughly this matter ; which I did yesterday in upwards of twenty dozen of oysters, having had them opened both by candle-light and in the dark.

To satisfy therefore your letter, I will tell you, that, of the luminous worms I have been able to see, some are as thick as a small needle, and five or six lines long ; others as thick as a large pin, and three lines long ; and others much smaller and shorter.

As to the species, I have observed the luminous to be of three sorts : Some of them are whitish, with five-and-twenty forked feet, or thereabouts, on each side. They have a black spot on one side of the head, which seems to me a crystalline ; and their back is like a skinned eel.

The others are red, and like our land glow-worms, with folds or rings on the back ; their feet are like the former ; the snout as that of a dog ; and an eye, it seems, on one side of the head, which I judge to be such, by a little black spot resembling a crystalline. The third species has a diversity of colours, with a head formed like that of a sole, and several tufts of whitish barbs on the sides, deriving from one snout, as if several little tufts of hog's bristles had been collected together.

I doubt not but that there are many other species, but those are the only ones I saw which were luminous. I have seen others very big, and of a greyish colour, with a large head, two horns as a snail, and seven or eight white feet on each side, occupying a quarter of their length ; and the rest of the body bordering upon the tail without feet. They are eight or nine lines in length ; but, though I examined them in the night, they do not shine.

The two first species of worms consist of a matter that is easily corruptible. They melt away into a glutinous and aqueous matter at the least touch, or by even shaking them very gently ; and this matter, falling from the shell when shaken, sticks to the fingers, and shines on them for about twenty seconds ; and, if any particle

of this matter, by strongly shaking the shell, is dashed on the ground, it seems as a crumb of inflamed sulphur ; and, being dashed with rapidity, it becomes as a small shining line, which is dissipated before it falls to the ground.

Those luminous matters are of different colours, some whitish, others reddish. They both produce, however, a light that seems violet to the eyes. It is almost impossible to examine those worms whole and intire ; for, at the least touch, they burst and dissolve into a glutinous moisture ; so that one cannot have them, but in scraps ; and, were it not for the little feet that are perceptible in some small portion of their matter, they might not be judged to be worms. The others, as well great as small, red as white, which I had seen intire, emitted no light ; yet, as in the part of the whitish shining matter I found little feet, like those of the intire white worms, it is very probable that those worms shine, though I saw none intire with an emission of light. As to the red, I saw an intire one of them shining.

It is hard to determine the place of their body where the light appears, by reason of the difficulty of having any intire. In that, however, which fell under my inspection, it appeared throughout its length. I gathered two, which should have been of a more solid consistence than the rest, as not bruising ; and these shined throughout their length. When they fell from the oyster, they sparkled as a great star of strong lustre, and sent forth reiterated flashes of violet light which lasted about twenty seconds. I believe those scintillations proceeded from their being alive, and sometimes raising the head, and sometimes the tail, as a carp, the light increased and diminished ; for, when they shined no longer, I brought a light and found them dead. By strongly shaking the shells in darkness, you would have sometimes seen the whole shell abounding with flashes, sometimes as large as the end of the finger, together with a quantity of the glutinous matter, as well red as white, which is, undoubtedly, the worms that had burst in their holes. In shaking, also, you would have seen all the communications of those small worm-holes like those in wood.

In upwards of twenty dozen of oysters, which I had shaken, there was not a shell but emitted those lights, except ten or twelve; and I even found them in upwards of sixteen oysters. They are more easily met with in the large than in the small; in those that are pierced with worms than in those that are not; in the convex than in the flat surface; in fresh than in stale oysters. I observed that, in skinning or peeling off the convex surface, in order to discover the communication of the holes in

which the glutinous matter is lodged in the shape of worms, a stinking smell is imperceptible like that of a burst oyster. The worms do not produce light, being irritated, as in shaking the shell they do; but this violet light lasts only a very short time, whereas the light, seen in the worms that have not been before irritated, continues for a long time, for I kept them in this luminous state, for more than two hours.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 135 of our last.

AS the Queen, in her first speech to the Parliament, had renewed the motion made by the late King, for the union of England and Scotland, a bill was brought in for that purpose. Many of those, who seemed now to have the greatest share of her favour and confidence, opposed this bill with much heat, and not without indecent reflections on the Scotch nation; yet it was carried by a great majority, that the Queen should be impowered to name Commissioners for treating of an union. It was so visibly the interest of England, and of the present Government, to shut that back-door against the practices of France, and the attempts of the pretended Prince of Wales, that the opposition to this first step towards an union, and the indecent scorn with which Seymour and others treated the Scots, were clear indications, that the pofts they were brought into had not changed their tempers; but that, instead of healing matters, they intended to irritate them farther by reproachful speeches; the bill went through both

Houses, notwithstanding the rough treatment it met with at first; and, on the 6th of May, 1702, received the royal assent.

The intire harmony, between the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, greatly disappointed the disaffected, who expected nothing but confusion upon the late King's death; and who, to shew their joy at an accident that had caused a general concern in most parts of Europe, vilified the deceased King with libels, verses, and healths, so very indecent and scandalous, that, instead of wit, they served only to demonstrate their implacable malice. They not only drank a health 'to Sorrel,' meaning the horse that fell with the King, but also 'to the little Gentleman in velvet,' meaning the mole which it seems had heaved up, where the horse's foot slipped in, and occasioned the fall. As the horse had belonged to Sir John Fenwick, it was insinuated as a judgment upon the King in the following epigram, which they made upon the occasion:

Illustris Sonipes, certè dignissime Coelo,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui daret Ursa locum;
Quæ te foelicem foelicia prata tulere?
Ubera quæ foelix præbuit alma parens?
Hibernis patriam venisti ulturus ab oris;
Aut Glenco, aut Stirps te * Fœniciana dedit.
Sis foelix quicunque precor, memorande, nec unquam
Jam sellæ dorsum, fræna nec ora premant.
Humani Generis Vindex, moriente Tyranno,
Hanc libertatem, quam dabis, ipse tene.

Not content with these insults, they endeavoured to blast the King's memory, and to render his friends obnoxious, by charging upon him a design of excluding the Princess Anne from the succession. For he had no sooner expired, than a report was spread, That some papers were found in his strong box, whereby it appeared, that he had laid a scheme to get the Elector of Hanover declared his immediate Successor: That, in order to effect

this, the troops of Hanover and Zell were to file off towards the sea-coast of Holland: That, soon after the King's return from thence, a pretended insurrection was to be raised, either in Scotland or Ireland, to give the King a colourable pretence for inviting over the Hanoverian troops, with their Prince to command them; and that several Peers, privy to this design, were to be made Lord-lieutenants of counties, in order to influence the elections for Members

bers of a new Parliament. This many of those who were now in posts had talked of in so public a manner, that it appeared they intended to possess the whole nation with a belief of it; hoping thereby to alienate the people from those who had been in the late King's confidence, and disgrace all the Whigs, in order to the carrying all elections of Parliament for men of their own party. And, indeed, the report had gained so far upon the belief of some people, that the City of Norwich, in their address to the Queen, printed in the Gazette on the 30th of April, 'congratulated her Majesty's most happy and peaceable accession to the throne, notwithstanding all the malicious designs and contrivances used to defeat her Majesty of her undoubted right.'

The Dukes of Somerset and Devonshire, and the Earls of Marlborough, Jersey, and Albemarle, had been ordered by the Queen to visit the late King's papers, and bring her such of them as related to the alliances, or other affairs of the Crown. Several Peers, who retained a great veneration for the late King, perceiving the design which was driven at by those false reports, made a motion in the House of Lords, that an inquiry should be made into the truth of that report, and of all other stories of that kind, that so, if there was any truth in them, such as had been concerned in those wicked designs might be punished; and, if they were found to be false, that those who spread them about might be chastised. Upon this the House desired, that those Lords who had visited the late King's papers would let them know, if they had met with any among them relating to the Queen's succession, or to the succession of the House of Hanover. Four of them were then in the House, only the Earl of Marlborough was ill that day; so the four who were present said, they had found nothing that did in any sort relate to that matter; and this was confirmed by the Earl of Marlborough to some Peers, who were sent by the House to ask him the same question. Upon which the House came to a resolution, 'That the Lords, who were appointed by her Majesty to inspect the late King's papers, having severally declared, that they did not see or find amongst them any paper in the least tending to the prejudice of her Majesty, or her succession to the Crown, or which might give any ground or colour for such a report, the said report was groundless, false, villainous, and scandalous, to the dishonour of the late King's memory, and highly tending to the disservice of her

present Majesty.' And they ordered, 'That the matter of fact aforesaid, and the resolution of the House thereupon, be laid before her Majesty by the Duke of Bolton, the Earl marshal, the Earls of Radnor, Stamford, and Scarborough, and the Lord Ferrers; and that they do humbly desire her Majesty to order Mr. Attorney-general to prosecute, with the utmost severity of the law, the authors or publishers of such scandalous reports.' The Lords named in this order having waited on the Queen on the 5th of May, her Majesty told them, 'That she was very ready to do any thing of that kind, and would give directions to Mr. Attorney-general effectually to prosecute the authors and publishers of such false reports.'

Some books had been published, particularly by Dr. Drake and Dr. Davenant, charging the late Ministry, and the whole Whig party, with the like designs of excluding the Queen. These books were censured, and the authors of them were ordered to be prosecuted; though both the Marquis of Normanby and the Earl of Nottingham did all they could to excuse those writers. The particulars of this affair were as follow:

On the 4th of May, a complaint was made to the House of Peers of a passage in the preface to a book, intitled, 'The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster, the tenth day of February, 1700;' which, though it did not directly reflect on the late King's memory, yet manifestly tended to cast an indelible odium upon his friends, being couched in these words: 'And, perhaps, there was a thing in prospect of deeper reach than all these; which was, that, should it have pleased God to have snatched from us the King on a sudden, by chance of war, or other fatal accident, during the tumult of arms abroad, and the civil disorders they had raised among us at home, and a numerous, corrupt, licentious party throughout the nation (from which the House of Commons was sometimes not free) they might entertain hopes, from the advantage of being at the helm, and the assistance of their rabble, to have put in practice their own schemes, and have given us a new model of government of their own projection; and so to have procured to themselves a lasting impunity, and to have mounted their own beast, the rabble, and driven the sober part of the nation, like cattle, before them. That this is no groundless conjecture, will readily appear to any considering person, from the treatment

ment her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark, the heir apparent to the Crown, met all along from them and all their party. They were not contented to shew her a constant neglect and slight themselves; but their whole party were instructed to treat her, not only with disrespect but spight. They were busy to traduce her with false and scandalous aspersions; and so far they carried the affront, as to make her, at one time, almost the common subject of tittle-tattle of almost every coffee-house and drawing-room; which they promoted with as much zeal, application, and venom, as if “a bill of Exclusion” had then been on the anvil, and these were the introductory ceremonies.’ After reading this passage, the Lords ordered the bookseller, for whom the book was printed, to attend the House on the next Saturday; but, before that day came, Dr. James Drake, the Physician, having owned himself to be Author of the book in question, he was, on the 9th of May, examined by the Lord-keeper, who asked him, What he had to say concerning the said book? The Doctor answered, ‘That he thought he had just reason to write what he had writ, he having heard her Highness talked of disrespectfully in every coffee-house.’ And then he withdrew. After some debate, he was called in again, and the Lord-keeper told him, that the House was not satisfied with what he had said, but thought he trifled; and required him to acquaint the House with the grounds of his writing the paragraph above-mentioned. He answered: ‘That he found it mentioned in divers anonymous pamphlets published at that time, and hoped it was no hurt to answer those pamphlets; and desired time to recollect what these pamphlets were;’ and then withdrew. After some time he was called in again, and asked, Whether he could charge any person in the kingdom with the matters asserted by him in that paragraph? And whether he had heard any persons say, that they could charge any persons whatsoever with the matters contained in that paragraph? To these questions he answered, ‘He did not know of any such person;’ and, being further asked, If he had any grounds besides the pamphlets; and what the pamphlets were? He said, ‘He had no other grounds besides the several pamphlets following, viz. ‘The two Legion Letters, The Black List, Jura Populi Anglicani, and Toland’s Reasons for inviting over the Princess of Hanover.’ Lastly, he was asked, Whether, in any one of these pam-

phlets, there was any thing said about setting aside the present Queen? To which the Doctor having answered, ‘He did not remember there was;’ and, being withdrawn, the Lords took the said paragraph into consideration, and resolved, ‘That there were in it several expressions which were groundless, false, and scandalous; tending to create jealousies in her Majesty of her people; and to cause great misunderstandings, fears, and disputes, among the Queen’s subjects; and to disturb the peace and quiet of the kingdom:’ Ordering, at the same time, ‘That her Majesty’s Attorney-general should forthwith effectually prosecute Dr. Drake, for having writ the said paragraph.’

Three days after [May 12.] the Lords took into consideration two paragraphs of a book intitled ‘Tom Double returned out of the country: Or, The true picture of a modern Whig, set forth in a second dialogue between Mr. Whiglove and Mr. Double;’ supposed to be written by Dr. Davenant; which, in the 89th and 90th pages, contained the following expressions:

‘Whiglove. I find we have miscarried in one great design: The train would not take; we were very hot upon it just before the Parliament met: All the Whig coffee-houses rang, how necessary it was to break into the acts of settlement, and to exclude——

‘Double. Mum, Whiglove, talk no more upon that subject, I beseech you. Fresh orders are issued out, and, since we are not strong enough to make it go, and that, on the contrary, it has alarmed and provoked all sorts of men, we are now directed to say, that never any such thing was intended by our party; though, God knows, it was the discourse of all our clubs. Under the rose, this was one of those embryos that proved abortive upon the 30th of December last; but, though it be not seasonable to stir in it now, never fear our abandoning a wicked design; we never quite lay aside any mischief. However, since it has really opened the eyes of a great many, and weakened our interest among several of our own side, whom we cannot work up to be guilty of so much injustice, let us take all occasions of declaring, that we will not violate any of the acts, upon any account whatsoever; which we may the more safely do, because, you know, it is our principle not to think that we are bound by any protestations we make, either in private or in public; and it is one of the great advantages we have over the rest of our fellow subjects, that

we can fetter the consciences of others, while our own are at perfect liberty.' The Lords, after some debate, passed the same censure upon this book, as they had upon part of the preface of Dr. Drake's History. Pr. H. L. II. 37, &c. When the falshood of those calumnies was apparent, then it was given out, with an unusual confidence, that no such report had ever been spread; though the contrary was evident, and the thing was boldly asserted in those books. And therefore a peculiar measure of assurance was necessary to face down a thing, which they had taken such pains to infuse into the minds of the credulous vulgar, all England over.

The Earl of Nottingham, to divert this inquiry, moved, that another might be made into those books, in which the murder of King Charles the First was justified; though the provocation given to some of these was by a sermon, preached by Dr. Binckes before the Convocation, on the 30th of January; in which he drew a parallel between King Charles's sufferings and those of our Saviour; and, in some very indecent expressions, gave the preference to the former.

On the 16th of May, a pamphlet, intitled, 'Animadversions upon the two last 30th of January Sermons; one preached to the Honourable House of Commons, the other to the House of Convocation; in a letter;' after reading and examining several paragraphs and passages of which, it was resolved by their Lordships, That the said pamphlet was 'a malicious, villainous libel, containing very many reflections on King Charles I, of ever-blessed memory, and tending to the subversion of Monarchy;' and thereupon ordered it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. Then their Lordships took into consideration a printed 'Sermon, preached on the 30th of January, 1701, in King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, before the Reverend Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, by William Binckes, D. D. Proctor for the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry:' Wherein the Preacher seemed to make the sin of the Jews, in crucifying our Saviour, much less than that of the English Rebels, in putting to death King Charles I. 'As (says he) to the near resemblance between the parties concerned, as well the actors as the sufferers, comparing those in the text with those of the day. And here, one would imagine, the latter were resolved to take St. Paul's expression in the most literal sense the words will bear, 'And crucify to themselves the Lord afresh;' and, in

the nearest likeness that could be, 'put him to an open shame.' If, with respect to the dignity of the person, to have been 'King of the Jews' was what ought to have secured our Saviour from violence, here is also one, not only born to a crown, but actually possessed of it. He was not only called King by some, and at the same time derided by others, for being so called; but he was acknowledged by all to be a King: He was not just dressed up, for an hour or two, 'in purple robes,' and saluted with a 'Hail, King!' but the usual ornaments of Majesty were his customary apparel; his subjects owned him to be their King; and yet they brought him before a tribunal, they judged him, they condemned him; and, that they might not be wanting in any thing to set him at nought, they 'spit upon him,' and treated him with the utmost contempt. Our Saviour's declaring, that 'his kingdom was not of this world,' might look like a sort of renunciation of his temporal Sovereignty, for the present, desiring only to reign in the hearts of men. But here was nothing in this case before us: Here was indisputable right of Sovereignty, both by the laws of God and man: He was the reigning Prince, and the Lord's anointed; and yet, in despite of all law, both human and divine, he was, by direct force of arms, and the most daring methods of a flagrant rebellion and violence, deprived at once of his imperial crown and life.—The fact of this day was such a vying with the first arch-rebel, the apostate angel Lucifer; it was such a going beyond the old Serpent, in his own way of insolence and pride, that it is no wonder if he began to raise his head, and set up his dominion in this world, when thus warmed and invivened by a fiery zeal in some, and rage in others, to the degree of drunkenness, thirsting after, and satiating themselves in royal blood; and, in which respect only, heated to the degree of phrensy and madness, the plea in my text may seem to have some hold of them: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

After some debate, the Lords resolved, 'That in the said Sermon there are several expressions that gave just scandal and offence to all Christian people.' Then, it being moved to order that Sermon to be burnt, it was carried in the negative; but, at the same time, it was ordered, that the above-mentioned resolution should be communicated to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Dr. Binckes's Ordinary; whom they left to censure him, according to the rules of Ecclesiastical Courts.

Complaint was likewise made to the Lords of two passages in a pamphlet, intitled, 'Reasons for addressing his Majesty to invite into England their Highnesses the Electress-dowager and the Electoral Prince of Hanover; and for attainting and abjuring the pretended Prince of Wales, and all others pretending any claim, right, or title, from the late King James and Queen Mary;' wherein it was asserted, 'That it appears from history, that all free people have set aside the children of Tyrants, for reasons of eternal and universal force, as inheriting the principles and designs of their parents, bearing an affection to their friends, and owing a revenge to their enemies; as more likely to grasp at a greater power than even their parents, the better to secure themselves from their disgrace, and being under extraordinary obligations to those foreign Potentates who protected, or restored them: And that, whether the abjuration be penal or voluntary, it should be tendered to all manner of persons, not excepting the King's Majesty, or the Princess of Denmark: For all the securities we give to them (said the author) they owe their security to us; not that I doubt either of them, but they both of them very well know, what stories and surmises our enemies have been actually spreading to amuse and intimidate the people. They have whispered horrible things of blind and clancular bargains. But Cæsar's wife ought to be unsuspected as well as innocent.' After examination of this pamphlet, the Lords resolved, 'That there were in it assertions and insinuations scandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the affections of the subjects of this kingdom from her Majesty, and to disturb the peace and quiet of this kingdom.'

The war being now declared, both Houses joined in an address to the Queen; wherein they represented, 'That nothing would more contribute to the effectual carrying it on, and reducing her enemies to the greatest streights, than an intire prohibition of all correspondence with France and Spain, on the part of the Allies; and therefore they humbly advised her Majesty to engage the Emperor, the States-general, and her other allies, to join with her Majesty in prohibiting all intercourse between the subjects of her Majesty and her allies, and the subjects of France and Spain; and also to concert such methods with the States-general, as might most effectually secure the trade of her subjects and her allies.' This address her Majesty readily promised to comply with;

adding, 'That she was too much concerned for the public welfare, to omit any necessary precautions for the protection of the trade.'

On the other hand, the Lords having made some amendments to a bill from the Commons, 'for the encouragement of privateers,' to which the Commons refused their concurrence; their Lordships, in an address, represented to the Queen, 'That, the sea preparations of her Majesty's enemies being such as seemed not to be intended for encountering and fighting her royal navy, but rather for making a piratical war, to the interruption of commerce, it was, in their opinion, highly requisite, for the public service, that her Majesty would give all possible encouragement to her subjects to arm and fit out private men of war. And whereas, by the sixth article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, between his late Majesty, the Emperor, and the States-general, her Majesty was at liberty to take and seize lands and cities belonging to the Spanish dominions in the Indies, and retain the same as her own; their Lordships advised her Majesty to grant commissions, or charters, to all persons, bodies politic or corporate, who should make such acquisitions in the Indies, subject to such terms and conditions as her Majesty should judge most expedient for the good of her kingdoms.' To which the Queen answered, 'That she would take all the care in it she could.' But, in the course of the war, this advice was greatly neglected.

The business of the session being all done, the Queen went in state to the House of Peers; and, having given the royal assent to several public and private bills, dismissed both Houses with the following speech:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I CANNOT conclude this session, without repeating my hearty thanks to you all, for your great care of the public, and the many marks you have given of your duty and affection to me.

'And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, both for the supplies you have given to support me in this necessary war, and the provisions you have made for the debts contracted in the former. Your great justice, in making good those deficiencies, will be a lasting honour and credit to the nation. I wish the difficulties, they have brought upon us, may be a warning to prevent such inconveniencies for the future.

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‘ I must recommend to you all, in your several counties, the preservation of the public peace, and a due execution of the laws. I shall always wish, that no differences of opinion, among those that are equally affected to my service, may be the occasion of heats and animosities among themselves. I shall be very careful to preserve and maintain the act of Toleration, and to set the minds of all my

people at quiet. My own principles must always keep me intirely firm to the interest and religion of the Church of England; and will incline me to countenance those who have the truest zeal to support it.’

Then the Lord-keeper, by her Majesty’s command, prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of July following.

[To be continued.]

Dissertation on DWARFS.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris for the Year 1764.

GIANTS seem to have more affected the minds of men than dwarfs; perhaps the sort of terror naturally excited by Beings whose stature made them naturally stronger and more to be dreaded than ordinary men, had contributed to it. Several authors, however, as well ancient as modern, have spoken of dwarfs. M. Morand, on account of a circumstance we are going to speak of, had an occasion to inquire into what had been hitherto said on this subject, and to compose a kind of history, if not of dwarfs, at least of the sentiments of those who have spoken of them; for it must be confessed that in what the ancients have left us on this head, there are more absurd and incredible fables than useful observations; and at this we need not be astonished; the dwarfs passed for a wonder in nature, and it is well known how much the marvellous may dazzle the senses. But let us return to what gave occasion to M. Morand to make this inquiry, and of which we shall speak in its place.

The Academy gave an account in 1746 of the strange history of a young child called Nicholas Ferry, who, when born, was not quite 9 inches long, and weighed but 12 ounces, and at the age of five was absolutely formed without having arrived at a greater height than 22 inches. This singularity proved this child’s happiness. The late King of Poland, Duke of Lorraine, saw and honoured him with his beneficence. From that moment Bebe, which was the name he gave him, never quitted his august benefactor, and he died in his palace. The Count de Tressan, who had been attached to the fortunes of that Monarch, sent the history of this singular Being to the Academy, and it was this history that engaged M. Morand in the researches just mentioned, which were read to the public assembly the 14th of November 1764, and accompanied by the statue in wax of Bebe, modeled from his own person, with a wig of his own hair, and

dressed in his own cloaths. To have assisted at that sessions was in a great degree to have seen him.

We shall here give an abstract, both of M. the Count de Tressan’s relation, and M. Morand’s reflections.

Nicholas Ferry was born at Plaisnes, a principality of Salins in Vosges. His father and mother were of hale constitutions and a good stature. We have said how little he was at his birth, but did not add how weakly and puny he was. He was carried to church on a plate spread with the tow of flax, and a wooden shoe served him for a cradle. He never could suck his mother; his mouth was too small to take hold of the nipple; so that a goat was pitched upon to suckle him, and he had no other nurse than that animal which on her side seemed very fond of him.

He had the small-pox at six months old, and the goat’s milk was at the same time his only nourishment and his only remedy.

At the age of eighteen months he began to speak; at two years he walked almost without help, and it was then his first shoes were made, which were 18 lines long.

The coarse food of the villagers of Vosges, such as pulse, bacon, and potatoes, was that of his infancy to the age of six years, and during that time he had some very bad fits of sickness out of which he fortunately recovered.

We are now come to the most interesting epoch of Nicholas Ferry’s life. King Stanislaus, that Titus of our age, heard this extraordinary child spoken of, and desired to see him. He was brought to Luneville, and soon after had no other abode than the palace of that beneficent Prince, to whom on his side he was singularly attached, though he commonly shewed very little sensibility, and it was then he took the name of Bebe, which was given him by that Monarch.

With all the care that was taken of Bebe’s education, it was not possible to bring

bring him to any exertions of judgment or reason; the very small measure of knowledge he had been able to acquire having never been susceptible of any notion of religion, nor capable of reasoning upon any subject; so that his mental faculties never rose much above those of a well trained dog. He seemed to love music, and sometimes beat measure with some justness; he likewise danced pretty exactly, but it was only by looking attentively at his master, to direct all his steps and motions according to the signs he received from him.— Once in the fields he entered a meadow where the grass was higher than himself; he thought himself lost in a copse, and he cried out for help; he was susceptible of passions, such as desire, anger, jealousy, and then his discourse was without connection, and his ideas very confused. In short, he shewed only that kind of sentiment which arises from circumstances, from objects as they presented themselves, and from momentaneous impressions made on his senses; and the little reason he shewed did not seem to rise much above the instinct of some animals.

The Princess of Talmond endeavoured to give him some instructions, but notwithstanding all her wit she could not light up a spark of it in Bebe: The only natural consequence from her familiarity was his being greatly attached to her, and even so jealous, that once, seeing that Lady fondle a little dog before him, he forced him out of her hands with rage, and threw him out at a window, saying, ‘Why do you love him more than me?’

Till the age of fifteen, Bebe had his organs free, and his whole diminutive figure very exactly and agreeably proportioned. He was then 29 inches high. At that age puberty began to manifest itself, but those efforts of nature were prejudicial to him. Hitherto the juices were equally distributed throughout his whole machine; but virility troubled that harmony by enervating his frail and weak body, impoverishing his blood, drying up his nerves, and exhausting his strength; whereupon his backbone was incurvated, his head sunk forward, his legs were enfeebled, one shoulder-blade was dislocated, his nose grew large, and Bebe, losing his gaiety, became valetudinary: He, however, still grew four inches taller in the four following years.

The Count de Treffan, who had attentively noted the progression of nature in Bebe, foresaw that he would die of old-age before he was thirty years old: And, in fact, he fell after twenty-one into a sort

of caducity, and those who took care of him observed in him a childhood which did not resemble that of his first years, but rather seemed created by decrepitude.

The last year of his life he seemed quite spent. He had a difficulty in walking; the external air incommoded him unless it was very hot; he was made to bask in the sun, which seemed to refresh him, but he could scarce walk an hundred paces without resting. In the month of May, 1764, he had a slight indisposition, to which succeeded a cold, accompanied with a fever, which threw him into a kind of lethargy, but which he got the better of by intervals, but without being able to speak.

During the four last days of his life, his knowledge was much more perfect: Clearer and better connected ideas than he had in his greatest vigour astonished all those that were about him: His agony was long, and he died the 9th of June, 1764, aged near twenty-three; and he was then thirty-three inches high.

At the opening of the body, which was made by the King's orders, by M. Perret, his first surgeon, under the inspection of Ronnow, his first physician, one of the parietal bones was found much thicker than the other, and the diploe more distended. There was water in his chest, and the lungs in some parts adhered to the pleura. The ribs on one side made a greater round than on the other where they were much shorter, the whole according to the irregular bent the spine had taken. The viscera were sound.

The skeleton that was kept of him presents a remarkable singularity. At first sight it appears to be that of a child of four years; but, when examined in the whole, and according to the proportions, one is astonished to find in it the skeleton of an adult.

The history of Bebe occasioned the Count de Treffan's calling to mind that of M. Borwslaski, a Polish Gentleman, whom he had seen at Luneville, and who since went to Paris.

His father and mother were much beneath the middle size. They had six children. The eldest measured but 34 inches, and was well made. The second, the person in question, measured but 28, and he was then twenty-two years old. Three younger brothers, who succeeded him at a year's distance from one another, were each 5 feet six inches high; the sixth child is a female, that does not exceed 21 inches; but she is well made, her face is pretty, and shews a deal of wit. The resemblance between Bebe and Borwslaski

consists only in the littleness of size. The latter was more favourably treated by nature ; he enjoys good health, is active and nimble, resists fatigue, and raises with ease weights which seem very considerable for his stature.

But what distinguishes him more happily from Bebe is, that he possesses all the strength and graces of wit ; that his memory is very good and his judgment very sound. He reads and writes well, is acquainted with arithmetic, knows the German and French languages, and speaks them with facility ; is ingenious in whatever he undertakes, smart in his repartees, and just in his reasoning ; in short, Borwlski may be considered, as M. Treffan expresses it, as a complete man, though very little ; and Bebe as a defective man. This will not seem surprising when we reflect that Bebe's mother was delivered of him at seven months, and after a very extraordinary pregnancy, which she had great difficulty to know for such, whereas Borwlski came at full time. It is not therefore astonishing, that, the former having been, as it were, starved out in his mother's womb, the organs of the brain were but imperfectly formed ; which is here a mere conjecture, though less probable have been often adopted.

The two dwarfs, here spoken of, engaged M. Morand to collect with care what authors have transmitted to us on that subject. The most ancient dwarfs, of which mention is made, are the pygmies ; but this people, so famous for their battles with the storks, might have never existed : At least, in searching after all the parts where they have been placed, no vestige is found of them ; whence it is very probable that this pretended nation is indebted only for its origin to some foreign name ill interpreted by the Greeks, as we have several examples of such mistakes. It is however, certain, that Homer is the first who spoke of them in his *Iliad*, comparing the Trojans attacking the Greeks in the absence of Achilles, to storks falling impetuously on the pygmies. But Homer wanted a comparison that might make an agreeable picture, and not to discuss a point of history. It would be laying too great a restraint on the imagination of a poet to subject him to historical exactness, when we only require a vivacity and fire from him. Let us therefore give up to him the nation of the pygmies, and examine what more serious authors have said of dwarfs. Still we shall here find enough of the fabulous, witness the dwarf cited by Nicephorus, which was seen at the Court of Constan-

tine, and was not bigger than a partridge. The historian, on this occasion, might have had a somewhat poetical imagination. The Romans, especially under the first Emperors, placed dwarfs amidst the objects of their luxury and ostentation. Augustus had one, whose statue, it is pretended, he had ordered to be made, and in which he complained so little of the expence, that the apples of the eyes were specified by precious stones. This dwarf, as Suetonius relates, was less than two feet high, weighed seventeen pounds, and had a very strong voice. This statue, now in the King of France's cabinet, shews that Augustus was not so nice in this affair, as the statue represents a rickety subject, ill proportioned, and with nothing of that air of a little adolescent, dwarfs usually have : He might be supposed to be about 30 years old.

Tiberius admitted a dwarf at his table, and indulged him in the boldest questions, which the dwarf profiting of, hastened the punishment of a state criminal.

Mark Antony had one under two feet, which, by irony, he had called Sisyphus.

Domitian had assembled dwarfs enough to make of them a troop of little gladiators.

Not only the Emperors entertained dwarfs, but the Princesses, and even considerable Ladies kept some. History has preserved us the name of Conopas, the dwarf of the Princess Julia, daughter of Augustus, who was two feet nine inches high ; and this taste remained till the reign of Alexander Severus, but that Prince, having expelled the male and female dwarfs from his Court, the mode of them soon ceased throughout the Empire.

The passion the Romans then had for those little men had made them an object of commerce, and interest an occasion of cruelty. The dealers, in order to have a greater number of dwarfs to sell, hit upon the project of squeezing up children in boxes and bandages contrived with art. It is evident that such of those children as could survive this cruel torture, were in no respect dwarfs, but deformed and maimed men.

The desire of having dwarfs did not seem afterwards to be so considerable among other nations. Jonston, however, relates, that the first wife of Joachim Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, seemed to improve upon the Roman Ladies, having assembled a number of dwarfs of both sexes for marrying them, with the view of multiplying their species ; but her attempt was fruitless, and none of them left issue.

Hoff-

Hoffman and Peter Messic cite Catharine of Medicis as having had the same taste with likewise as little success, which we need not be surprised at, and we shall soon see that none of those attempts could be successful with any.

It follows from what has been said, that the history of dwarfs presents us with two distinct species, the one born such in all their proportions, and without any deformity. These, according to M. Morand, are the true dwarfs. Being only little through a want of growth, they may have all the charms of figure and wit, but they live a much shorter time than other men, and they become sooner older.

As to the ricketty, or knotted children, and all those whose growth have been cramped, or stunted, or rendered unequal by an organic sickness, they are not dwarfs, but deformed and counterfeit. The juices, which should have been distributed throughout the whole habit of body, in a certain proportion, having been put out of order, the growth of the subject has been more or less irregularly retarded, and the result is those little counterfeit men, who have generally a very strong voice for their size.

But what seems singular enough is, that the disease called rickets, which generally produces a diminution in the stature of the subject, may sometimes produce something gigantic; and this is proved by an observation related by M. Morand. The same time that Bebe lived at the Court of Lunéville, there was found interred, in the Vosges, a human head monstrous for its bigness, whereof the skull was 26 inches in circumference. This head attracted the attention of the curious, and a correspondent of the Academy sent it to M. Morand, who shewed it to the Academy.

If we consider the bones of the skull having a proportional thickness among themselves, the sutures and the rest well formed; and if we compare them with those of the face; we see a striking disproportion, and we are disposed by the smallness of

these to believe that this head was that of a child of ten or twelve years old.

This monstrosity must, according to M. Morand, be attributed to either of these two causes. The 1st might be an hydrocephalus continued to that age, of which perhaps there is no example. The 2d might be an extraordinary growth of the bones of the skull. M. Morand refers it to this second cause, and is persuaded that it is in fact a true rachitis. What seems to confirm this opinion is, that near this head there were found a distempered femur and tibia, pretty large, and ankylosed. Those are carefully preserved in the priory of Hesse near Sarreburg, where, in mentioning the great head that had passed into M. Morand's cabinet, they shew the bones that remain as the bones of a giant, to those that are not connoisseurs in the matter.

The unequal distribution of the juices in the parts of the child, and the too great softness of the bones joined to some vice in the quality of the liquors, give room commonly to the rickets. This disease hurts the growth of children who are attacked by it, but it may also, as has been seen, operate a contrary effect, and here it had produced a gigantic head.

We cannot better finish this article than by the following remark which M. Morand has borrowed from M. de Buffon.

‘It seems, says he, that, the middle height of men being about 5 feet, the limits scarce extend further than to a foot under and over. A man of 6 feet is in fact a very tall man, and one of four feet of a very low size. Giants and dwarfs, who are above and below those terms of size, ought to be regarded as individual and accidental varieties, and not as permanent differences which ought to produce constant races. It is therefore not astonishing that the marriages of dwarfs by the Electress of Brandenburg and Catharine of Medicis should have left no issue. If any of them could have been fruitful, they would have produced men of the common size.

Of the Use of IPECACOANHA in Asthma: By Mark Akenfide, M. D.

From Medical Transactions, just published, by the College of Physicians in London.

Read at the College, July 6, 1767.

Physicians frequently meet with instances of extreme difficulty of breathing, where there is neither fever, nor catarrh, nor topical pain, nor any appearance either of abscess, or obstruction, or dropsy in the chest. The complaint is most common in those whose thorax is ill-formed, or narrow; but happens not rarely, even where

there is no such obvious reason for it; in hysteric and hypochondriac persons especially, in women labouring under obstructions of the catamenia, or arrived at that season of life when those evacuations begin to leave them. It is generally accompanied with a quick, small, unequal pulse. It is often very sudden in its attack, especially at night; when, in the midst of a sound

found sleep, the patient is awakened as in the agonies of death. This last symptom does, indeed, sometimes happen to those who have water in the thorax: But the two cases are in general easily to be distinguished by observing the habit of the body, the state of the urine, and the other signs which accompany the several species of dropsy. As the asthma, which we are considering, seems to consist in a stricture, or spasm, of the bronchia and membranous cells of the lungs, it is usually distinguished by the name of the convulsive, spasmodic, or nervous asthma.

I have seen three instances where this disorder proved mortal, in as simple a state of it as can well be conceived. One was a young woman of twenty-five, irregular in her catamenia; the second a woman of sixty, who was in other respects perfectly healthy; and the third, a man about forty, of a thin and irritable habit. This last was subject to violent fits of asthma upon any sudden change of air, especially from warmer to colder. He died of it in the month of July, at night, in his bed, suddenly disturbed by it in a quiet sleep. I desired he might be opened. He had no water in his thorax, nor any thing preternatural in its viscera, except that the lungs were rather of a deeper colour than usual.

Proper methods of treating this complaint are well known, and many valuable medicines for resolving such spasms have long been in general use. Where these have failed, and where there has been an appearance of imminent danger, I have had recourse to opium, and have been obliged to proceed to above an hundred drops of the Thebaic tincture in a very short space of time. By this means the patient's life has been saved; though the medicine in one instance occasioned a sort of fatuity for two or three days afterward, and in another brought on a degree of anasarca.

But when there is nothing, in the particular case, which can render the repeated action of vomiting unsafe or improper, I know of no medicine so effectual, for removing the spasmodic asthma, as ipecacoanha; which I have now for several years been accustomed to give with this intention. Where I have found the patient in a violent paroxysm, I have ordered a scruple of ipecacoanha to be instantly administered; which failed not to procure great and immediate relief. But, in prescribing for the chronical or habitual indisposition, I give from three to five grains every morning, or from five to ten grains every other morning, according to the degree of

the disease, and without particular regard to any paroxysm: In which method I have sometimes persisted for a month or six weeks together. And though the patients are apt at first to complain both of the nauseousness and the fatigue attending it; yet, after a little experience, I have found them willing to acquiesce in it, or, where it had been laid aside, desirous to return to it. In a dose of five grains, the medicine generally acts as an emetic: On some persons, however, it has not that effect, nor produces any alteration in the stomach beyond mere sickness; which of course more frequently, indeed almost always, happens when only three grains are given. Yet in these instances I have found the medicine equally useful as in those where it proved emetic. So that the relief which it brings to the asthma, does not depend on the action of vomiting, but seems owing to that general antispasmodic or relaxing property, which, as I have * elsewhere endeavoured to shew, belongs to ipecacoanha, and of which its emetic operation itself appears with great probability to be a particular consequence. From a variety of cases, where ipecacoanha was effectual, when the usual methods had either failed or had procured but a temporary and short relief, I shall select one or two of the more remarkable. The first was a woman about thirty, who in the winter of 1762, after a very severe lying-in, being much weakened and having a cough, along with a difficulty of breathing which often approached to suffocation, was for some time treated with other medicines, upon a supposition of her being unequal to the fatigue of repeated emetics. But making no progress with castor, or gum ammoniac, or squills, I at last ventured to prescribe half a scruple of ipecacoanha every other morning. She bore very well the fatigue of this method; and, after continuing in it between a fortnight and three weeks, was perfectly cured of her asthma and cough.

The other, whom I shall mention, was a man about fifty, of a swarthy complexion and melancholy look. He had been addicted to excessive drinking, and, in the spring of 1765, was admitted into St. Thomas's hospital for a weakness in his stomach and a sinking of his spirits. When these complaints were somewhat relieved by lac ammoniaci, salt of hartshorn, and confectio cardiaca, he complained that a shortness of breath, which he had before been used to, was now much increased, and sometimes scarce to be borne. Having no doubt that this was spasmodic, I ordered



Egerton
Duke of
Bridgwater &c

dered him five grains of ipecacoanha every other morning. They puked him moderately, and his asthma grew sensibly better; till, after persevering in this regimen for the space of a fortnight, he found himself perfectly well as to his respiration. But, while he was repeating his medicine for the last time, in straining to vomit, there came a sudden swelling in one of his testicles, where some lymphatic had given way, and an hydrocele had been instantly produced. By his keeping in bed, and constantly using on the part a cataplasm of the boiled vegetables from which the fofus communis is prepared, the swelling vanished within a fortnight, nor had he any return of his asthma.

Concerning this method there are slight and vague hints in several authors, though they relate chiefly or solely to the humoral asthma. Riverius more particularly † insists on emetics as proper in that disorder, and appeals to frequent experience for their use. His reasoning indeed about their effects proceeds intirely upon a supposition, that the difficulty of breathing has its rise from a catarrh. But ‡ Willis rightly distinguishes the convulsive species; which he imputes to the irregular motions of the animal spirits. He observes that an emetic in the midst of the paroxysm is useful; and gravely adds, as the reason, that the

spirits cease to be disorderly in the lungs, when they are attacked or molested in other parts.

This distinction, however well founded between the humoral and the spasmodic asthma, should not so absolutely take place as to exclude either of the two from being, in some degree, complicated with the other. At least catarrhs naturally excite spasms in the lungs; and though spasmodic asthmas are commonly observed without any catarrh, yet the removal of them, especially where ipecacoanha is given for this purpose, seldom fails to be accompanied or rather followed by a considerable expectoration. In other cases, where a discharge of this sort is necessary, and yet attended with more than ordinary difficulty, nothing so effectually promotes it as a just emetic. In the confluent small-pox, when the patient was almost strangled for want of spitting, I have, on the authority of || Sydenham, given a scruple of ipecacoanha (instead of his antimonial emetic) and after a day or or two have repeated it, with very great benefit, from the loads of phlegm which it brought up, too viscid and tenacious to be affected by any other method. But, in the humoral asthma, this impediment seldom proceeds to so great an extremity; and more acceptable medicines are generally sufficient for the patient's relief.

† Prax. med. lib. vii. cap. i. ‡ Pharmac. ration. pars II. sect. i. cap. xii. || Observat. de morb. acut. sect. iii. cap. ii.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 155 of our last; with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the Most Noble EGERTON, Duke of Bridgwater.

ALL our Antiquaries agree, that the ancient family of Egerton descended from the Barons of Malpas, in Cheshire; and that Philip, second son of David, Baron of Malpas, being seated at Egerton (a manor near Malpas) took that surname; from whom, in lineal descent, was Sir John Egerton, of Egerton, Knt. who, fighting valiantly for the House of Lancaster, under the Lord Audley, General for King Henry VI, was slain at the great and bloody battle of Blore-heath, in Staffordshire, on the 23d of September, 1459. This Sir John was succeeded by Philip, his eldest son, who had issue John Egerton, of Egerton, Esq; and Sir Ralph Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheshire, Knt.

Which Sir Ralph, with Roger Manwaring, in 1 Hen. VIII, were made Escheators of Cheshire, for their lives; and to the survivor of them; also, in the sixth year of that reign, he was constituted Ranger of the King's forest of Delamere,

in the same county, during life. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the King, and was knighted, in 5 Hen. VIII, for his valour and conduct at the sieges of Terouën and Tournay; and the battle that ensued, called by our Historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away. Also, on the 2d of January following, the King, in consideration of the good services done by Sir Ralph Egerton, Knt. granted to him the office of Standard-bearer of England, with the fee of 100l. per annum, during life, and to enjoy the same as fully as Sir Thomas Knevit or Sir John Cheyney did. In 14 Hen. VIII, he was appointed to attend the King at Canterbury, on the 27th of May, on his meeting with the Emperor; and died about the 20th of Hen. VIII; for in that year, May the 26th, the probate of his will bears date, though it was made on the 2d of March, 1525, 17 Hen. VII.

He was succeeded by Richard Egerton, Esq; (being wrote son and heir of Sir Ralph Egerton, Knt.) of full age in 23 Hen. VIII, and had special livery of his lands by grant from the King. He was afterwards knighted, and, by Alice, daughter of — Spark, of Bickerton in Cheshire, had issue Sir Thomas Egerton, of Doddleston in the same county, who, in consideration of his great merits, was made Lord-keeper of the Great Seal of England by Queen Elisabeth, and, by King James I, created Baron of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, and constituted Lord-chancellor of England. He held the place of Master of the Rolls, with Lord-keeper of the Great-seal, till the 1st year of King James, who then conferred the Mastership of the Rolls on Edward Bruce, Lord Kinloss; and Queen Elisabeth had such a sense of his sufficiency and great abilities, that she employed him in her Councils on several weighty affairs.

On the 21st of July, 1 Jac. he was raised to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Ellesmere; and his Majesty, taking into consideration 'his good and faithful services, not only in the administration of Justice, but also in Council, both to the late Queen and himself' (as is expressed in the patent) constituted him Lord High-chancellor of England, the 24th of July, the day before his royal Coronation.

On the death of Dr. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died on the 2d of November, 1610, the Lord Ellesmere, Lord chancellor of England, was the next day unanimously chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and, on the 10th of the same month, was installed in the Bishop of Durham's house at London. In 1612, he was one of the Lords who signed the articles of marriage between the Princess Elisabeth, daughter of King James, and the Elector-Palatine; and was constituted Lord High-steward of England, May 12, 1616 (14 Jac.) for the trial of Robert, Earl of Somerset, and Frances, his wife.

In 1615, his Lordship was very ill, and, desiring to be discharged from his office, the King parted with an old and faithful servant with all imaginable tenderness; but first, as a mark of his royal favour, advanced him to the dignity of Viscount Brackley, on the 7th of November, 1616, 14 Jac. and afterwards, resigning the Seal, it was, on the 7th of March following, committed to the custody of Sir Francis Bacon, whom his Lordship desired might succeed him. He had before, on the 24th

of January, 1616-17, voluntarily resigned the office of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, wherein he was succeeded by William, Earl of Pembroke. And, in the gallery over the schools, is yet to be seen the picture of his person, in the habit of Lord-chancellor; which was so venerable, that his presence and carriage gave a grace and ornament to the Court in which he presided, as his ability and integrity did a sanction to his decrees.

His Lordship's illness increasing, the King sent the Earl of Buckingham to signify to him, that he intended to give him the title of an Earl and an annual pension. But, being at that time 77 years of age, he did not live to enjoy either; deceasing, at York-house in the Strand, on the 15th of March, 1616-17, and was buried at Doddleston in Cheshire, without any pomp or glory, other than resulted from the fame of his virtuous actions, being of a quick apprehension, clear and solid judgment, and consummate wisdom.

His Lordship left four manuscripts of choice collections concerning 'the Prerogative Royal, Privileges of Parliament, Proceedings in Chancery, and Power of the Star-chamber:' And, in his life-time, was printed in 4to, in 16 sheets, Lond. 1609, his Speech in the Exchequer-chamber touching the Postnati. Also, after his death, 'Observations concerning the Office of Lord-chancellor,' Lond. 1651.

By his first wife, Elisabeth, daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in the county of Flint, Esq; he had issue two sons; Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. who deceased in his life-time; and John, who succeeded him, and was created Earl of Bridgwater, on the 27th of May (15 Jac.) 1617. He was, in the reign of King Charles I, Lord-president of Wales and the marches thereof; also Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Salop, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth, Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor; and one of the Privy council. His character, marriage, and issue, as also his Lady's, are set forth on a fair monument, at Little Gaddesden, near his mansion-house of Asheruge, in com. Bucks, where they were buried. He married the Right Honourable the Lady Frances Stanley, second daughter, and one of the co-heirs, of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, &c. a wife worthy of such a husband; by whom he was blessed with a numerous and virtuous offspring, four sons and eleven daughters. His third and only surviving son and

and heir, John, Viscount Brackley, he saw happily married to the Right Honourable the Lady Elisabeth Cavendish, second daughter to the Right Honourable William, Marquis of Newcastle, &c.

He was endued with incomparable parts, both natural and acquired, so that both art and nature did seem to strive which should contribute most towards the making him a most accomplished Gentleman; he had an active body and a vigorous soul; his deportment was graceful; his discourse excellent, whether extemporary or premeditated, serious or jocular; so that he seldom spake, but he did either instruct or delight those that heard him; he was a profound scholar, an able Statesman, and a good Christian; he was a dutiful son to his mother the Church of England in her persecution, as well as in her great splendor; a loyal subject to his Sovereign in those worst of times, when it was accounted treason not to be a traitor.

As he lived 70 years a pattern of virtue, so he died an example of patience and piety, the 4th of December, in the year of our Lord 1649.

His eldest surviving son, John, Earl of Bridgwater, was sworn of the Privy-council, the 13th of February, 1666; and, though he complied not with the extravagant Councils of those times, yet he continued a Privy-counsellor the remaining part of King Charles the II^d's reign, as appears by his being again sworn, in 1679, when his Majesty dissolved the old Privy-council, and constituted such persons who had eminently distinguished themselves in defence of the liberties of their country. He lies buried by his Lady, in the chancel of Gaddeſden before-mentioned, where, on a monument, is this inscription:

Here lies interred

John, Earl of Bridgwater, Viscount Brackley, Baron of Ellesmere, and one of the Lords of the Privy-council; and Lieutenant of the counties of Bucks and Hertford, and Custos Rotulorum of both, to King Charles II. and King James II. Who desired no other memorial of him, but only this:

That, having (in the 19th year of his age) married the Lady Elisabeth Cavendish, daughter to the then Earl, since Marquis, and after that Duke, of Newcastle, he did enjoy (almost 22 years) all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives, till it pleased God, in the 44th year of his age, to change his great felicity into as great misery, by depriving him of his truly loving and in-

tirely beloved wife, who was all his worldly bliss; after which time, humbly submitting to, and waiting on the will and pleasure of the Almighty, he did sorrowfully wear out 23 years, 4 months, and 12 days, and then, on the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1686, and in the 64th year of his own age, yielded up his soul into the merciful hand of God who gave it.

By his Lady he had issue six sons and three daughters.

John, his eldest son, Earl of Bridgwater, was born on the 9th of November, 1646. He was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles II; and, in that Parliament called by King James II, bearing the title of John, Lord Viscount Brackley, was returned one of the Knights for Buckinghamshire. On the Revolution, he was one of the Lords that concurred in that vote of the House of Peers, for settling the Crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange, who, on their succession, March 16, 1688, constituted him Lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, swore his Lordship of their Privy-council, and First Commissioner of Trade and the Plantations. On March 5, 1694, his Lordship bore one of the banners of England and France, quarterly, at the funeral of Queen Mary. On the 31st of May, 1699, he was constituted First Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High-admiral of England; and, on the 1st of June following, one of the Lords-justices of the kingdom, during the King's absence beyond the seas; and again, June 27, 1700. On the 11th of April, 1700, by his Majesty's command, he prorogued the Parliament until Thursday, May 23; and was in the same great trusts the year following. He died in the place of First Lord-commissioner of the Admiralty, in the 55th year of his age, on the 19th of March, 1700-1, 'much lamented (as is observed, in the Life of King William) for a just and good man, a faithful friend, and a wise Counsellor.' He married first Elisabeth, eldest daughter and heir of James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; but left no surviving issue by her. His Lordship had to his second Lady Jane, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Bolton, who, surviving him, died on the 23d day of May, 1716, in the 61st year of her age; by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters.

Sercoop, third son, born the 11th of August, 1681, succeeded his father in the earldom of Bridgwater. In consideration of his great merits, he was advanced, on

the 18th of June, 1720, to the honours of Marquis of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater. Having been Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I, he was, by his late Majesty, Nov. 10, 1727, continued in the same posts, which he soon after resigned.

His Grace married first the Lady Elisabeth Churchill, third daughter and coheir to John, Duke of Marlborough; which Lady died on the 22d of March, 1713-14, in the 26th year of her age; by whom he had issue John, Lord Viscount Brackley, born on the 3d of February, 1703-4, who died on the 29th of January, 1718-19, at Eton-school: Another son died soon after he was born; and his only daughter, Lady Anne Egerton, in 1725, was married to Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford; and secondly to William, Earl of Jersey.

On the 4th of August, 1722, his Grace married to his second wife the Lady Rachel Russel, daughter to Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford, father of the present Duke; and departed this life, January 11, 1744-5, his Dukes surviving him. His Grace had issue by her,

1. Lady Louisa Egerton, born the 30th of April, 1723, married, March 28, 1748, to Granville-Levison, Lord Viscount Trentham, now Earl Gower.

2. Lady Carolina Egerton, born the 21st of May, 1724.

3. Charles, Lord Marquis of Brackley, born the 27th of July, 1725, who died the 2d of May, 1731.

4. John, Lord Marquis of Brackley, born the 29th of April, 1727; who succeeded his father, was Duke of Bridgewater, and deceased, Feb. 26, 1747-8, in

the 21st year of his age, unmarried.

5. Lord William Egerton, born the 15th of January, 1728-9, who died the 19th of February following; and,

6. Lord Thomas Egerton, born the 18th of April, 1730; who died the 1st of May following.

7. Lady Diana Egerton, born the 3d of March, 1731-2; married, March 9, 1753, to Frederic, Lord Viscount Baltimore.

8. Lord Francis, born the 21st of May, 1736; who succeeded his brother John, and is now Duke of Bridgewater.

TITLES.] Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, Marquis of Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, Baron of Ellesmere, and High-steward of Godmanchester.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Ellesmere, in com. Salop. 21 Julij (1603) 1 Jac. I. Viscount Brackley, in com. Northamp. Nov. 7, 1616, 14 Jac. I. and Earl of Bridgewater, in com. Somerset, 27 Maij, 1617, 15 Jac. I. Marquis of Brackley, and Duke of Bridgewater aforesaid, June 18, 1720, 6 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a lion rampant, gules, between three pheons heads, sable.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant, gules, holding a pheon, or, headed and feathered, argent.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, an horse, argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, or; on the sinister, a gryphon segreant, or, gorged with a plain collar and chain, azure.

MOTTO.] SIC DONEC.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Athridge, in the counties of Bucks and Hertford (standing in both); and Worsley-hall, Lancashire.

Extracts of Two LETTERS, concerning a Natural ICE-HOUSE, discovered lately in Burgundy.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at PARIS.

THE first Letter, after mentioning several rarities of the county of Burgundy (as long grottoes abounding with a variety of particular congelations; a hole upon a small height, where there is often but a drop of water, but from whence, three or four times in a year, a torrent gushes that lays a very considerable tract of land under water; salt-pits, admirable caves, and many other curiosities); proceeds to the description of the ice-house, which is within five leagues of Besancon.

It is a great cavern hollowed in a mountain, which is covered with oak and other large trees; the entrance resembles the gate of a city; the arch is raised very high; one can see clearly in all parts of it, and

the interior is a spacious saloon, the flooring of crystal. There is often ice in it to the depth of four feet, and some great pieces besides which hang from the vault in form of festoons.

In winter, this cave is filled with thick vapours; a small rivulet runs in its bottom; and it is remarked, since some of the trees have been cut away from its entrance, the ice has not been in such plenty, for some time past.

The second Letter, received some time after by the Academy, confirmed the account of the first. This was written by the Abbot Nicaise, specifying that there was a concourse of people there from all parts, with waggons and mules to carry away

away the provisions of ice to all parts of the province, and yet the store of ice was far from being any way exhausted; for one day, in the midst of summer, produced more than could be carried off in eight days.

This Letter further says, that the entrance of this grotto is upon the ridge of a pretty high mountain; that it is twenty paces in breadth, covering a descent of the same breadth, and is about three hundred paces in length; that the mouth of the grotto, at the bottom of this avenue, is twice as high and as broad as the largest city gate; and that the grotto itself, which is thirty-five paces broad, and sixty long, is covered with a kind of vaulted roof upwards of sixty feet high. This prodigious

quantity of ice is formed out of a rivulet that flows in a part of the grotto. In summer it is frozen, and runs in winter; and, in its bottom, are found stones perfectly resembling the peels of candied citrons.

The Abbot, who wrote this Letter, was himself in person to examine the grotto, with several others in company. Having observed that there was a mist in it, he was assured, that it was an infallible sign of its raining the next day, which accordingly happened. The neighbouring peasants seldom fail to consult this singular kind of almanack, to know what sort of weather they shall have; and they regulate their work accordingly.

Seasonable HINTS to Englishmen, who travel through ITALY. — From an Account, just published, of the Manners and Customs of Italy, with Observations on the Mistakes of some Travellers in Regard to that Country. By Joseph Baretti.

ITALY affords so many objects worth observation and description, that it may not be amiss to offer a few hints to those who intend to travel through Italy.

I believe it is not necessary to say, that a disposition to spend money freely is one of the chief requisites towards the pleasure of such an undertaking. However, there are few English travellers who need this advice; and perhaps it would not be improper to warn some of the most profuse, of the general character this quality has acquired them in Italy, where they are often called dupes and fools; and many of my countrymen have wished for a law to prevent their coming into Italy, unless they come with a certificate, importing that they know the true use of money: For it is certain that their prodigality has a very bad effect; rendering our inn keepers, postillions, and other persons of that sort, so greedy after money, that they are continually rising in their demands; and those who successively make the same tour, find the expences of travelling always increasing. I think it was acutely imagined by Mr. Sharp, 'that the Pope is sometimes pleased to speak of the English with a kind of gratitude for the sums of money they spend amongst his subjects.' Whoever knows what a pitiful Gentleman the Pope is, and what need he has of a few English guineas to keep his poor family from starving, will readily mistake for realities the strange dreams of Mr. Sharp. However, I will assure him, when he is awake, that no sensible person in Rome or

out of Rome, is of his Holiness's mind in this particular, if his Holiness is of this mind: That no Italian Gentleman ever troubles his head about the coming or not coming of English Gentlemen into the country; and that we all despise foreigners, when we see them squandering their money in an improper manner.

A traveller ought to have his post-chaise not only strongly built to resist the many stony roads in Italy; but likewise have it so contrived, as to be easily taken to pieces where it must inevitably be disjoined in order to pass a mountain or to be put into a * felucca; that is, in going over mount Cenis, or from some port of southern France to Genoa.

And, a propos of mount Cenis, let no one be frightened by the dismal accounts, so frequent in the books of travel-writers, of the bad road over dangerous precipices through Savoy or the Apennines. Those dangerous precipices exist no where, but in the imagination of the timorous; for, wherever there is any dubious pass, the Italian postillions have common sense enough not to venture their necks along with those of their passengers, but they desire them to alight and assist in conquering the difficulty, if there are no people of the country at hand: And even this happens but very seldom, because the podesta's and head-men of towns and villages take sufficient care of the roads everywhere, or at least have any dangerous pass mended as soon as they are apprised of it by the post-masters, who would loudly com-

* A felucca is a small bark about the size of a common barge, much used along the Ligurian coast.

complain to their common superiors, if their informations of this nature were overlooked.

Nor would I have Mr. Sharp's advice followed ; that of hiring voiturins through Savoy, on pretence that whether you ride post or not, you still advance at the same slow rate. You may ride post through the greatest part of Savoy with the same expedition as any where else ; and the only advantage to be had by crossing it with a voiturin (that is, with the same set of horses) is that of passing two or three nights more than you would otherwise in poor inns, as you cannot reach distant towns every night.

But I had almost forgot to say, that, along with money and some knowledge of its use, you must indispensably carry along with you a chearful and friendly disposition of mind.

It is not easy to conceive why travellers are so ready to entertain disgusts against the inhabitants of the countries they visit. They seem to have no other purpose by taking long journeys but to procure themselves the base pleasure of railing at every thing they have seen and heard. It is to this malignant disposition that we owe the many ridiculous and unjust accusations, which travellers bring against the countries they have but cursorily visited. Christians against Christians are particularly severe, and hate each other very often upon the most slender motives. I once heard a Frenchman swear that he hated the English, '*parce qu'ils versent du beurre fondu sur leur veau roti.*' Because they pour melted butter upon their roast veal. And yet neither Protestants nor Catholics are angry with the Turks or the East-Indians for their peculiar practices ; but relate them in their travels without the least particle of that indignation that fires them when they speak of each other. Why do they not adopt the same moderation when they give accounts of each other's country ? Strange, that they will suffer themselves to be thrown into fits of the spleen when they see a man strutting along a street with his hat under his arm, or two stout fellows boxing, or a procession, or any other thing not customary in their own countries. Their most peevish sarcasms will certainly mend no body, nor will they themselves be a bit the better for their want of temper. A judicious man travels in order to profit himself by observing the varieties that this wide world affords, and not to make himself uneasy because men are not to be found wise according to his model in every part of the globe. The variety of the world

is, on the whole, beautiful ; and to a well-disposed mind will be pleasing.

On your reaching the first town in Italy, whether it be Turin, Genoa, or any other, endeavour to obtain as many letters of recommendation from the natives as you can, to take along with you as you advance further into the country. The Nobility of every place ; and, above all, the learned will be pleased to give you such letters ; and the people to whom you will be thus recommended, will still direct you to others ; so that, on your alighting in any town, you will presently have some-body to talk to ; and they all will be glad (either through vanity or natural benevolence, no matter which) of an opportunity of doing you some of those petty offices that render travelling agreeable ; such as to procure you a good lodging where the inn is not to your liking ; to furnish you with a faithful servant when you want one ; to tell you the true price of things that you may not be cheated ; and, what is better than all, to introduce you into the best companies of the place. Indeed you may often find, that the Gentlemen and Ladies to whom you are recommended, are not always such as you would like. You will find one over civil, and another over blunt ; one absurd in one point, and another in two or three. But people must be taken as they are, as perfect characters are pretty uncommon everywhere : Therefore make the best use of each. One will shew you the place ; one his pictures ; one his medals ; one the country round ; and so on. And do not omit, if you make the least stay in any town, to inquire who are the friars of most repute there, and go to them. To a friar there is no need of any introducer. It is enough you pay them the usual compliment, that you have heard of his merit, and would not miss the opportunity of paying your respects to his reverence. They all will receive you well ; shew you their convents, their libraries, their gardens, and whatever curiosities they have. They will inform you very minutely of their rules and manner of living, which is pretty singular in each order, and deserving notice. Most of them are quite open with strangers ; so that you will easily collect by their discourse what is their sanctity or their hypocrisy, what their knowledge or their ignorance, what their pleasures or their pains. I have brought many an Englishman acquainted with many a friar, and both parties were always pleased. Nor judge of them by the faces they put on at the altar or in a procession ; or ten

to one you will judge wrong. See them in their cells; walk with them; eat and drink with those who are permitted by their institutions to eat and drink with strangers; and you will thus come to the knowledge of as singular a set of men as ever attracted philosophical curiosity. A traveller ought to shun nothing, to slight nothing. If he is in any danger from general intercourse, he is not fit to travel.

Some travel-writers will tell you, that bread and wine are bad throughout Italy, particularly the wine. Do not believe them. The poor in several parts of Italy often eat bread that is but indifferent; but people in easy circumstances eat good bread every-where. At the very worst, even in the poorest villages you will find bakers who will make bread for you after your fancy at a short warning for the smallest addition to the common price. And, as to the wine, you will find some very good in many parts of Italy, if you are not absolutely resolved to think no wine good but claret and burgundy. And still, if you cannot conquer a long habit, you will find burgundy and champagne in all our great towns; and it is but taking half a dozen bottles in your post-chaise when you are to go from one great town to another, and cannot perform the journey but in two or three days. And so when you are afraid of not finding good victuals in the poor places where you must necessarily stop, a ham, a sausage, and some chickens, made ready for the pot or the spit, and some other little expedients cannot prove very troublesome.

The beds indeed you will find bad enough in many places; and you must have a care never to sleep but in your own sheets, because the inn-keepers, when they are poor, are generally ill-provided, and are even rogues into the bargain, that will swear no body has slept in the sheets they offer, though the contrary is very apparent; nor will it be amiss to have a thin mattress of your own, stuffed with feathers or Spanish wool, to throw over the mattresses of the inn: For you are not to think that you travel about England, where thousands are continually going backwards and forwards, and of course make it worth the while of many to keep good inns.

At the gates of many towns your baggage will be visited. Be ready with the keys of the trunks; be civil to the visitors, and they will be civil to you, and dispatch you in a moment, especially if your servant knows the use of a glance and of a sixpence.

Some young travellers are apt to be rude with the maids at the inns. They had better to make a proposal in two words, and still better to let it alone; for little good will they get by rudeness or proposals. If the nymph be willing, there may be a danger of one sort; if unwilling, of another. Our common people are generally fierce when women are concerned. And have likewise a care not to be very busy with our theatrical Queens and Princesses; for they will fleece you, and bring you much acquainted with surgeons and apothecaries.

Avoid all altercations with inn-keepers, postillions, and other such folks, and never forget yourself so much as to strike or even threaten them; for most of these people are very choleric; besides, there is no honour to be got in conquering them. Nobody is pleased with travelling Rodomonts any where; and you cannot imagine how the low people in Italy hate being bullied, especially by strangers. An open countenance, an affable look, a kind inquiry after their Christian names, and the offer of a glass of your wine if you are actually at your meal, will do wonders towards obtaining whatever you desire of them: For the Italians, take my word for it, have in general a quick feeling, are of a yielding disposition, and as generous a set of mortals as any in the world. If you do not observe some rule of this kind, travelling will not be better than a scene of wrangling and vexation in most countries.

Credit your travel-mongers about the character of the Italians, and your imagination will be disturbed by the most horrible tales. There is scarcely one of them but who has a story to tell of a fellow in a church, who has stabbed divers persons. Yet all Italy over, in towns or in villages, on great roads or narrow paths, you may be assured that no-body will offend you, if you do not chuse to be offended: But on the contrary you will meet with abundance of respect and kindness, if you will but moderately deserve it.

All this, as you see, presupposes in you some knowledge of the language; and I take it for granted, that you do not venture down the Alps without some Italian in your mouth, as travelling through any country without some of its language is very disagreeable and very vexatious. However, if this is not the case, hasten to Florence or to Siena (though Florence is the best in this respect) and there study as hard as you can, till you get a sufficient provision of words and phrases. If you want to be any thing of a critic in Italian,

Flo-

Florence is certainly the best place in Italy, both to get a good phraseology and a good pronunciation, as Florence is in both respects to Italy what Athens was to Greece. But, if you want only a smattering for temporary convenience, I have no objection to your going to Rome, as you are directed by an Italian † rhyme no less common than ridiculous. The Roman pronunciation is much more easily acquired than the Florentine, because at Rome the vowels are pronounced broader and with less briskness than at Florence. Almost all Italians that are not Tuscans (I speak to him who wants to be a critic in Italian) will be ready to tell you that the Tuscan pronunciation, and the Florentine especially, is bad, because it is guttural; and that it is guttural I allow: But why is a guttural pronunciation worse than one which is not? The Hebrew, the Arabic, and several more of the most esteemed amongst the ancient languages, were guttural, and not the worse for it. The true Spanish, that is, the Castilian, which is generally considered as a very harmonious language, and in my private opinion quite as musical as the Italian, is guttural likewise. What objection can then be made to a language on this account, except that it is a little hard to be got at by those who have not the organs of speech very pliant and obedient? However, such as are not of my mind, may do as the rhyme directs; that is, they may go to Florence or Siena to learn words and phrases, and then to Rome for a proper pronunciation; and a pretty piece of work this will be.

No English traveller that ever I heard, ever went a step out of those roads, which from the foot of the Alps lead straight to our most famed cities. None of them will ever deign to visit those places whose names are not in every body's mouth. They travel to see things, and not men. Indeed they cannot help crossing both the Alps and the Apennines in two or three parts; but always do it in such haste,

that their inhabitants are as much known to them as those of the Arimasbian cliffs. Our mountaineers, secluded in a manner from the rest of the world, never awake their curiosity. I have heard of a small nation to the north of Vicenza, whose language, laws, and manners have nothing in common either with modern Italy or with modern Germany; and they are thought to be the descendants of those Cimbri, whom Marius defeated in the neighbourhood of that town. It has been confidently asserted, that the present King of Spain had been some years King of Naples before he heard of a small Greek republic concealed in a mountain of that kingdom. Many amongst our rummagers of libraries have occasionally quoted passages out of poems and romances written in the old Provencal language, which was once the only polite language of Europe. It is the general opinion that this language is no more spoken, as the modern inhabitants of Provence understand no more those romances and poems. Yet I have some notion that it still exists, at least in a good measure, as I have met with people at Demont ‡ who could easily understand those passages. It is probable that several other of the most remote parts in our mountains are not wanting in objects as singular as these, and well deserving some inquiry. Yet they remain perfectly unexplored by those very Britons, who make it a point to spend a part of their income and consecrate a part of their life to the visitation of distant regions, and to the knowledge of foreign customs and manners. Their poor curiosity will scarcely extend farther than pictures and statues, or carnival festivities and holy-week ceremonies; nor could any of them ever be forced half a mile out of the most beaten tracks by my frequent expostulations. What a pity that so many young Gentlemen of good parts, and never cramped for want of money, should all be so perverse on this particular!

Method of discovering the genuine from the sophisticated CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

THE Acts of Leipzig of the month of December, 1698, have mentioned a book, intitled, 'J. C. Barchusen Pyro-sophia.' The author there reprimands some chemists for having advanced, that, to know good corrosive sublimate from that which is sophisticated by arsenic, some few

drops of oil of tartar per deliquium need only be poured on it; for, if good, it will grow red, and, if altered, it will be black. This proof is false, because, says M. Barchusen, all corrosive sublimate, whether sophisticated, or not, being sprinkled with oil of tartar, grows yellow, then red, and
at

† *Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana.*

‡ A fortress about ten miles distant from Cuneo, and higher up in the Piedmontese Alps. I lived there for some months when I was about twenty.

at last, exposed to the air for some time, becomes black.

This fact appeared to M. Boulduc of sufficient importance to believe only his own experience; for it happens but too often, in chemistry, that the experiments of others are too much confided in. He grants, with M. Barchusen, that the proof is of no significance, and that the oil of tartar has the same effect on any sublimate whatsoever; but he denies that any sublimate whatsoever grows black at last, and he has shewn the contrary to the Academy.

The same time, he verified the critique M. Barchusen had passed on Glaser and Le Fevre, who said that the volatile spirit of succinum makes an effervescence with acids. M. Boulduc, having found the same fact in the last edition of M. Charas's

Pharmacopœa, had before a strong suspicion of its being false, but he was intirely convinced it was so, from the critique of M. Barchusen; and he demonstrated to the Company, that the volatile salt of succinum, far from making an effervescence with acids, succeeds in that respect with oil of tartar, the strongest of all alkalies. Thereby he is sure, that that salt is acid.

Hence it appears, that M. Barchusen has done well in not trusting intirely to good authors; and M. Boulduc, in not trusting to M. Barchusen himself. Authors depend commonly too much on one another; and yet Pyrrhonism and diffidence ought, in a great measure, to be the foundations of science and certainty.

Abstract of the TRIAL of FREDERICK CALVERT, Esq; Baron of Baltimore, in the Kingdom of Ireland, for a Rape on the Body of SARAH WOODCOCK; and of Elisabeth Griffinburg, and Ann Harvey, otherwise Darby, as Accessories before the Fact, for procuring, aiding, and abetting him in committing the said Rape. At the Assizes held at Kingston, for the County of Surry, on Saturday, the 26th of March, 1768. Before the Hon. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, Knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Published by Permission of the Judge.

THE Court being met, the prisoners surrendered themselves in discharge of their bail, and were set to the bar, when the Clerk of the Arraignment read the indictment, to which they severally pleaded Not Guilty; and, the jury being called over and appearing, Lord Baltimore challenged 15 out of 27 of them that were called. Then Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Council for the Crown, stated the case with the several facts, as they appeared in the subsequent trial; and Lord Baltimore proposed the witnesses should be examined apart, to which the prosecutrix readily agreed.

Sarah Woodcock, being sworn, deposed: That she lived in King-street, Tower-hill, where her father and sister lived also; that she there carried on the business of a milliner; that, in the month of December last, a Gentleman, whom she since found to be Lord Baltimore, came to the shop, and bought a ruff of her for 18d. and went away; that he came again two or three days afterwards, when she was not at home, and a week after that at night; but that nothing particular then passed, only his having bought nine yards of ribbon; that a week after, as near as she could guess, she saw him again about noon, in a great hurry, all over mud on one side, a coach he said having flung him down; on which she observed, it was every odd he should be so near the coach and not see it;

He said it was thinking on her. She gave him no answer, to her knowledge. He asked her if he might sit down, and if he should not hurt the chair. She told him that he would not. He asked her for some silk mittens for two little misses, about the size of her arm, and said he was a neighbour, and lived just by in Tower-street, and would bring the Ladies some time or other to see her: He then said he should be glad to accompany her to the play, if she would go; to which she made answer, she was never at a play; and never intended it; that this was all that particularly passed then, having seen him no more at her house, to her knowledge.

That on Monday, the 14th of December, at night, one Mrs. Harvey came (pointing to the prisoner Harvey) and bespoke a pair of laced ruffles, asking, if she could get them done by the next day noon; that, after bespeaking them, she asked if her name was not Woodcock; adding, that she had been strongly recommended to her, that she loved to encourage young beginners, and told her, if she liked the ruffles, she would recommend her to a Lady of her acquaintance who wanted a great many things; that, the next day about noon, she came according to her time, fetched the ruffles, said she wanted several more things, and asked her, if she would come to her house next day at four o'clock, to which she

she assented, and was there, at Curtain-row, just by Holloway mount, the next day, about half an hour after four o'clock; that she was conducted up stairs, received in a very genteel manner, and, the things she brought being inspected, tea was ordered directly, to which she objected, as she could not stay, and begged to be excused; that, just as she was speaking so, a little man, like a Jew, entered, making many compliments to this Lady, as if he had not seen her before that day; that she since found his name to be Isaac Isaacs; that they began to talk about his going to the play, and she [Mrs. Harvey] said she was going into the city to see a Lady; that the Jew said he must have a coach to go to the play, and that, if she would, she might go part of the way in his coach, and he would set her down. Then she turned to the deponent and said, this is the Lady I told you of, I would be glad you would go along with me; she wants a great many things, and will be a good customer to you. That the deponent made many excuses, as her dress was not suitable, and desired to be excused from going that night, but was told that the Lady was very agreeable, would think nothing of dress, and begged she would go: Then the Jew went with a pretence to fetch a coach, came back again directly, and they hurried into the coach; and the maid seemingly was to bring a candle, but kept back with it, to prevent the deponent's discerning what sort of coach it was; that the coach drove on very fast, the glasses being drawn up, and in half an hour they were got to the house, and passed in with such speed, that the deponent did not know it was in a court-yard, but thought it was a door in the street.

That the deponent walked up stairs with Mrs. Harvey, who led her into one room, then a second, and out of that into a third, where an old man was sitting, whom she since found to be Doctor Griffinburg, and who, in a very complaisant manner, asked her to sit down: Mrs. Harvey asked for the Lady; he said he would go and see for her; went out, and brought in word she would be there presently: That, when she had sat about half an hour, the Gentleman came in, whom she since found to be Lord Baltimore; that she was much struck, knowing him to be the man she had seen before at her shop; that he came in with a great many compliments, saying how do you do, Miss, I hope you are well, and such-like; that he was dressed in a linen night gown; pretended he had not been well, and as he came in

she understood from Dr. Griffinburg, he was the steward: That, Mrs. Harvey having mentioned something to him about the Lady, he said to the deponent, that he had told her he would recommend her to some Ladies, that they were great Ladies, and would want many things in her way. She did not remember he had told her that, but made answer, she was much obliged to him, and asked him where the Ladies were; he said he would go and see for them; he went out, and brought in word that the Ladies were not at home, but would be soon; and then, going out a second time to call the house-keeper, he brought in a woman, whom the deponent since found to be Mrs. Griffinburg (pointing to her at the bar.) He ordered tea, and asked the deponent to drink, and with great persuasion she drank one dish, having already drank tea at Mrs. Harvey's. After tea he went out of the room, and brought in a heap of nicknacks, such as purses, smelling bottles, tetotums, and a ring: He said he had bought them all for her. She told him she had no use for them, and did not chuse to accept them. He wanted her to play at tetotum, saying, he supposed she could play, and begged she would. She told him when she was a child possibly she might, but now she thought it rather beneath her. He said, if she would not accept the things, they should play for them, which they did, but she did not accept them afterwards.—Between whiles, the deponent had several times said to Mrs. Harvey, that she would be glad if she would let her go home; that it grew late, and begged she might go, as her friends did not know where she was and would be uneasy; not at that time that she had any thoughts of being kept there, but expecting the person that courted her, she wanted to be at home. Then Lord Baltimore strove to divert these thoughts by taking her to see the house. When they came into a room, where there was a harpsicord, he asked Mrs. Griffinburg whether she was sure all the family were out, because, if so, he would play the music to Miss. This confirmed her, that he was a servant in the house, the Gentleman besides having so mean an appearance, she had no notion he was the master. After he had played the music, the deponent renewed her solicitations for departing, but Lord Baltimore insisted her staying supper, and having given orders to Mrs. Griffinburg, for that purpose, he took the deponent behind the window curtain, and began to behave in a very indecent manner to her. She flew into a very great rage, struggled and got from behind the

the curtain. Mrs. Harvey and Dr. Griffinburg came up seemingly to help him, but she fought with them all, made up to the door, and said she would go home directly. He then made her sit down by him at supper, but she would neither eat nor drink. He offered her a glass of syllabub, which she knocked out of his hand, and got up again, and said she would go home and made up to the door. He said it was late and no coach could be got, adding whatever he thought proper to persuade her to stay; but, finding her not to be prevailed upon by soothing expressions, he told her positively that she could not, and should not go home.—Here the deponent paints her distress and anguish of mind, her cries and lamentations, and the persuasions that were used on Lord Baltimore's withdrawing, by Mrs. Harvey, Dr. Griffinburg and Mrs. Griffinburg to reconcile her and make her go up stairs to bed, which she absolutely then refused to do, at least to go to bed in that house. The two women, however, led her up a pair of back stairs into a room where was a bed, and they both went to bed some time after in the same room, but she walked about the room all night, crying, and in the greatest distress possible. She often went to the window to see for day-light, and, as soon as day appeared, opened the window, to see if she could jump out; but when she looked saw there was no jumping out and saving life, as it was two pair of stairs. She stood at the window till eight in the morning, when she saw a young woman coming, who she thought looked like an honest person, and would go and tell her father. Hereupon, she threw down her handkerchief, which was wet with tears as if dipped in water. The young woman took it up, but being so high did not at first see where it came from, and therefore went on her way. The deponent then called out, young woman! young woman! twice; with that she held up the handkerchief, and made a motion as if she would fling it down within the rails. The deponent was then going to tell her where to go to her father, when the two women jumped out of bed in their shifts, pulled her away with all the force they could, abused her, and asked how she could make such a piece of work, saying she had much reason to cry indeed, when she was brought to a house and a Gentleman who would do so much for her, and wished they were as likely to have as good luck in the world as she was likely to have; to which the deponent replied that she did not care any thing about it; and that if he would give her his whole estate, and settle it all upon her, she

would not stay upon any account whatever, therefore begged they would not think of keeping her, for she would go home.

The deponent further said, that, some time after the women were gone out of the room, Dr. Griffinburg, with Lord Baltimore, came in to her, which terrified her much; that his Lordship said it was strange she should make such a piece of work, having promised her she should go home at 12 o'clock; to which she answered, she would go home directly, because her relations would be all about among her friends, and, when they could not find her, would go out of their senses; that he then led her down to breakfast, but she would neither eat nor drink, crying as usual till 12 o'clock came, when she was quite outrageous to be gone; that he pretended to write to her father, assuring her that he meant nothing but honour, for he loved her to distraction,—could not part with her, and she must stay; that, when she again told him she would not stay upon any account, he said he would write to her father, and, when her father came, he would make such proposals to him as she should like, and, if she did not like them, and like to stay, she should go home with her father; that thereupon he wrote, but she did not know what answer she had made to him, she was so disturbed, and could not recollect what he wrote, though he read it to her; that he then put the pen in her hand, telling her she must write, 'Dear father, this is true; and should be glad if you will come directly this afternoon, from your dutiful daughter, &c.' which words he dictated to her himself, and stood over her to see her write them.

The LETTER read :

'Your daughter Sally sends you the inclosed, and desires you will not be uneasy on her account, because every thing will turn out well, with a little patience and prudence. She is at a friend's house, safe and well, in all honesty and honour; nothing else is meant, you may depend on it; and, Sir, as your presence and consent is necessary, we beg of you to come in a private manner to Mr. Richard Smith's, in Broad-street New Buildings.'

That the deponent, upon seeing the direction, asked him if he could look firmly at her, and say with truth, that his name was Richard Smith, and that that was New Broad-street Buildings; that, having put it home to him several times, he at last owned his name was not Richard Smith; but that he lived two or three doors off, and that that was New Broad-street Buildings, St. James's end of the town; that,

imagining this was all a finesse to pacify her, she went on crying in the same manner, and pleading that they would not let her go home; often going to the window to shew her distress, which, when the women saw, one or other of them always pulled her away; that she was present at dinner, but neither eat nor drank; that in the evening on Thursday, Mrs. Griffinburg, or somebody, having ordered the windows in the room where she had been before in the night, to be nailed up, Lord Baltimore came in, and pretended to be in a great passion with Mrs. Griffinburg for ordering the windows to be nailed up, as if it meant to make his servants think he was going to murder somebody, or do something bad indeed: Then turning to the deponent, he said, 'Madam, I assure you, if you offer to open a window, or make a disturbance any other way, I will fling you out of the window, or do for you, I assure you,' which frightened her very much, and she thought that may be he might murder her. This was before supper. She went on in the same manner pleading and crying, and did not know that she stopt crying all that day. At supper, she neither eat nor drank, and after supper, when it was time to go up stairs, she said she would not go up till he had promised he would not meddle with, or come near her. He promised he would not, and went away, and some time after she was led up the same back stairs into the same back room, where she passed the night as before, walking about the room in the greatest distress possible, and in the morning waked the women with her crying, who lectured her as before, alledging that his Lordship would do nothing, nor keep her against her will.

Some time after this, the deponent went down stairs into the same room where she was before. His Lordship came to her, and she expostulated with him, if ever he knew the tenderness of a father for a child, he would let her depart. He said she should write to her father herself, which she did accordingly; palliating the truth to give his Lordship no umbrage, 'that he had used her with as much honour as she could expect, and begged her friends would come immediately'. The women said that his Lordship had sent her father two hundred pounds the day before, and that she should mention it, that he might return thanks. This she refused to do, and Lord Baltimore, not then in the room, was applied to by them, whether it should be so or not; upon which he came in, saying it was immaterial, but she might if she would put it in; so she wrote, that 200 l. had

been sent him, and desired to know if he had it. In an hour or two after, a servant came with a letter from Richard Smith, purporting that her father had been with him, but would not stay till she and his Lordship could be sent for. The letter was wrote in a foreign language, and she believed it was a piece of forgery. Lord Baltimore, to make her a liar, dispatched a messenger for Smith. Being arrived, she asked him what sort of a man it was came to him. He said a middling man. She asked him what he called a middling man; he said a tallish man. She asked, whether he was old or young, and what sort of face he had; but he could give no satisfactory answer; upon which she turned to Lord Baltimore, saying, 'Who is a liar now, you or me?' and she further said, they are a parcel of Popish, rubbishing people, and she would not believe any thing they said to her; (for she thought Lord Baltimore and Smith had been Frenchmen and Papists by talking a foreign language.)

After this Smith and Mrs. Harvey danced, Lord Baltimore playing upon the music for them, and the deponent walked about the room in the greatest distress. Then they took her to look at the pictures. There was a ship in distress, and she told them it was her picture. They said no, and, taking her to another picture of a ship in a storm, told her that was her picture. She was now led back into the room again, and they all sat down before the fire. Lord Baltimore desired Smith to draw Miss's picture, which he did in her posture of sitting crying, with her head leaning upon her hand, but she says her tears were not put into the picture.

As to the particulars of the night, the deponent said, that it was pretended about twelve, that the little Jew man, who first took her away, was sent with the letter she had wrote, but Broughton, who was called the steward, coming in soon after, brought word that her father had stopped the Jew. Lord Baltimore, hearing this, was in a violent passion, and swore he would go and pull her father by the nose. The deponent said she was sure her father had not spirit enough for doing so; and, whilst she was speaking, in came the very Jew Isaacs, with a letter to her from her friends, acquainting her, that they were all well satisfied and pleased. The letter was wrote by her sister, the seal was the young man's that courted her, Mr. Davis, which confirmed her in opinion it was come from them; and the purport of the letter was, as near as she could remember, this: 'Only please to appoint a place, when and where

we may meet you.' This was about 12 at night, and the time was come for her going up stairs, which she would not do, till Lord Baltimore had promised he would not meddle nor come near her. Finding her strength gone, she said she would lie down some time in the night in her cloaths. All this time she had neither eat nor drank. In the night time she talked to Mrs. Harvey, asked if she had ever been in love, told her that she was engaged, that a young man kept her company, and that they were about settling; that he had a great regard for her, that she had the same for him, and therefore begged her to think how hard it must be in her case; that she had been brought up in a religious way from a child, and could not bear any of their ways, and that, if Lord Baltimore would settle all his estate on her, she would not comply; but begged that Mrs. Harvey would lay it before his Lordship, and intreat him to let her go; and she dared to say, that, if Mrs. Harvey had a mind, she could let her go herself. To which Mrs. Harvey replied, that, tho' she had known the house so long, she did not know the way out of the house.

About eight or nine o'clock in the morning, the deponent pleaded the same arguments with Lord Baltimore, and told him about the young man. He flew into a violent passion, called her all the bitches and whores he could think of, threw the newspaper at her, and told her, if she offered to speak to him any more about another man, he would fling her out of the window, or tie her petticoats about her head, and send her home in a wheelbarrow. The little Jew was present, Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. Griffinburg; and he said to the Jew, carry the slut to a mean house like herself. With that she was terrified very much, and thought he meant a bawdy-house. He flew out of the room in a great passion, and left the little Jew, Harvey, and Griffinburg, who persuaded her to be reconciled, and she, on Lord Baltimore's coming in, dreading the thoughts of a bawdy-house, told him that if her father came, and terms were offered him, she would consider them, and begged that God would direct her. This was on Saturday about noon; after which she was very ill and could hold up her head no longer. She had only taken a dish of tea that morning. Lord Baltimore mixed for her a physical draught, and forced her to take it, tho' she was fearful of its containing something hurtful; and he ordered Mrs. Griffinburg to make her some whey at night; but, instead of whey, she brought her some red wine between two and three

o'clock, of which she drank a little, and eat a bit of toast. Lord Baltimore came to her Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, inquiring after her health, and whether she had the whey. He was very angry with the housekeeper for giving her wine, saying she must take another draught, for the wine was enough to kill her. She took it on his insisting upon it, and he then left her till the afternoon, Mrs. Harvey continuing with her.

In the afternoon he came to her, desired she would compose herself, and sit down and talk to him a little. He then began to ridicule religion, saying that all things came by nature; that man, when he died, went to the dust; that he thought he had no living soul, and that as a philosopher he believed there was neither God nor Devil, heaven nor hell. She desired a Bible to be brought, and she proved to him from it as much as was in her power, that there was a God, a Devil, heaven and hell. Her discourse on these topics was with very little intermission from two or three in the afternoon till nine at night; and her reason for so long a discourse, and being so plain with him, she told him was to convince him of the difference there was between him and her; and that he might be assured it was impossible she should comply, and that she would not stay upon any account whatever, and therefore begged he would let her go home. She believed that day she might eat a bit at dinner, but was not sure; and after supper, being left alone with Lord Baltimore, he attempted six several times to ravish her, using her with all manner of indecencies, she begging and pleading with him all the time, near two hours, rather to take her life, than force her to submit upon dishonourable terms. That night too he threatened to force her to go to bed with him, but she lay with Mrs. Harvey, and without any rest, dreading a renewal of his attacks.

The next day, promising she should see her father if she would have her face washed, put another cap on, with clean things, and leave off crying, she was supplied by Mrs. Griffinburg with a change of linen; and under the pretext of an airing in his Lordship's coach, and seeing her father when she came back, she was hurried away to Epsom, the two women and old doctor, with his Lordship, accompanying her. After dinner, she experienced the same indecencies as before behind the window-curtain, against which she struggled all she could, and begged and prayed he would take her life away, telling him, she would give up that freely, but never would the

the other ; to which he said, it must be so that night, whether she would or no. After tea, Lord Baltimore and his folks went to divert themselves at blindman's buff, but the deponent would not consent to be blinded ; and a little before supper he joined with the two women, in declaring, that she might as well do it quietly, for it must be so that night. At supper, she eat a little bit, but drank nothing for fear they had put something in it. After supper he ordered them to go to bed, upon which summons, the two women led her out into the bedchamber, and began to undress her. The deponent saith she was in such a tremble and fright, she had no strength left to oppose their undressing her, but cried, and begged, and pleaded, that God would take away her life, and preserve her from that wicked creature. All her intreaties to the women were in vain ; they set her down, and pulled all her things off. When the curtains were open she saw Lord Baltimore was in bed, at which she was so terrified, she was not able to make resistance ; then they forced her a top of the bed, tucked her up, and drew the curtains. Lord Baltimore then turned upon her with all the force he could, stifled her breath so as almost to smother her with his hand on her mouth, and so compleated his design on her. The deponent saith, that in the morning he turned upon her in the same manner, and used her the same way. She cried out as she had done before, and made all the struggle she could, and he said he never heard such a noise in his life.

Being here asked, whether at either of these times she was at all consenting to what he did, she answered, not in the least, having made both times all the struggle she could. Being asked again, into what room she went, when let out of the bedchamber ; she said into the next room where Mrs. Harvey was ; that she there sat down and cried ; that she began to tell her of the usage she had had, but not particulars ; that Mrs. Harvey said she had made noise enough, and she had heard her. Then the deponent, finding that Mrs. Harvey had further spoke to her both in an indelicate and rough manner, she thought with herself, that as she had lost every thing that was dear to her, but her life, she should endeavour to save that ; and with this she resolved to alter her carriage, and do every thing they desired that was innocent in the main, for these three reasons—That she might not be used ill ;—that she might not be sent abroad ;—and that she might have some opportunity of returning to London again, which was the only hope she had.

By standing at the windows she thought that some time or other she might see her friends. This resolution she declared she had taken at that time, and not at any subsequent time, for these reasons : And this accounts for her complaisance in accepting little presents of ribbons, muslin for aprons, a gown, some gauze, and petticoats, from his Lordship ; her taking an airing with him on his canal, her walking about the park with Mrs. Griffenburg, and a variety of other trifling amusements and recreations. Whilst a spectator at one of these amusements, which was the diversion of the Italian shade, performed by hanging up several sheets across the room, and dancing behind them as a sort of magic lantern, she heard Lord Baltimore's name mentioned by a Lady visitant from London to be the person that acted the part of the old man. She was glad to hear the name, as she had never heard it before, and thought if she could get to London, and procure a pen and ink, she would write a letter and throw it out of the window. This likewise made her solicitous to return to London, and for this purpose she applied to Dr. Griffenburg, who assured her upon asking his Lordship, that it was his intention to go there that afternoon ; which accordingly happened.

This was on Thursday, and she was fearful of being obliged to go to bed to his Lordship that night, as he had not desired her the night before. His intentions for so doing were soon made known to her by Mrs. Harvey, which she said she would not comply with. She then made another excuse applicable to her sex, and desired Mrs. Harvey to intimate it, which she refusing, she went and told him herself, and he gave her leave to bed elsewhere.

The next day, being Friday, he introduced the deponent to the other part of the family, which was Madam Saunier, the governess of the young Ladies, telling her, that she, the deponent, was recommended by her father as a companion to the young Ladies. That day, he also put some money into her hand, desiring her to lay it out as she chose. At night he sent to her to come to bed to him by Mrs. Griffenburg, which she refused ; but he insisting upon it, and she knowing force would be used if she did not, she went into bed, on his assuring, that he would not meddle with her. As soon as he had got into bed, he jumped out, and fetched the candle, and when he had so done, he strove to tear up her shift to see her nakedness : She struggled with all her might, and would not let him get a full sight, crying out and struggling

struggling all she could. Then he exposed himself in the same manner, and wanted her to look at him, which she would not. After that he set the candle down again, and strove to do the same things over again.—Being here asked, whether she consented that night? She said, not at all; that she had struggled all she could against it; that he could not do what he intended, by reason of her then situation; and that nothing more particular happened, only that she found herself very ill in the morning; and his Lordship himself, seeing some bruises upon her hand and arm, as she stood with him at the window, asked how they came, she told him that he did it the first night, and had made it worse again. This she declared was strictly true.

This day (Saturday) the deponent was told by Mrs. Griffinburg, that she wanted her to see the apartment she had been preparing for her, for that she could not have the room she was in in the morning; she therefore led her up into a stone garret; it seemed to be all stone, was very cold, and struck like a well, and was among all the servants, which very much frightened, and made her uneasy, being withal afraid, that now, his Lordship having done with her himself, he did intend she should be exposed to any body he might send.

On Sunday, the deponent, looking out at a corner window towards Hampstead, saw Mr. Davis, and was so struck at the sight, that she could not tell how to stand: Fearing he should not see her when he looked up, she thought he did not know her; but he went behind a wall towards the Foundling hospital, and there peeped two or three times till she was sure he knew her. He took a book out of his pocket, and made a motion with his hand for her to write: With that she waved her hand for him to come further; but he did not understand her. Then she ran into the next room, and called out to him in a great agony, 'I cannot come to you! I cannot come to you!' he said, 'are you well?' But she prevented him by asking, 'is my father well?' he said, 'yes, and we are all well.' Then he said, 'where is Mrs. Harvey?' with that she was ready to drop, and then shut down the window. The reason of this was, that she feared some of the women would come, and before she could get out of the room Lord Baltimore came in, and she was so in a tremble, that she did not speak to him as he came in, nor he to her.

The next day (Monday) Lord Baltimore acquainted the deponent that he had pleasing news for her, which was, that she was

to see her father that day at Mrs. Griffinburg's house in Dean's - street, Soho. He told her she must say she was willing to stay, and, if she would tell her father she was satisfied and easy, he would do any thing for her she desired: She told him that she would, but that she must see her father alone: He said, then he would speak to him first, and she told him he might, but she would speak to him alone. Her meaning, she explained to the Court, was this, that she might put him in some way of getting her away, if she could not get away with him.

The deponent was sent to Mrs. Griffinburg's house, with a little Miss, to whom, she was to tell her father, she was appointed a companion. Arriving there, she found herself deceived: No father appeared. In about two hours after, Lord Baltimore came with Dr. Griffinburg. They told her, that her father had taken up Mrs. Harvey, and shortly after a messenger came to apprise Lord Baltimore, that his house was beset by Justice Fielding's men. He fell into a passion, and said, her father must be a fine man indeed, to set to work such rogues as Justice Fielding, and his men, being the greatest rogues that could be. After this they were perplexed about bailing Mrs. Harvey, and the deponent told them, if they had a mind Mrs. Harvey should be set free, it must be herself that could do it, if they would let her see her father. In order to this, they set out in a coach for Whitechapel, with a numerous attendance, and put up at a tavern. The man, who had been sent with a letter written by the deponent to her father, came back with word, that her father had been out ever since nine in the morning in search of her; so this letter was not delivered. She then bethought herself of the expedient of writing to the landlord of the house, his name Berry, who was also her father's landlord, that he might tell her father to be as easy as he could; for she would send for him next morning at ten, as Lord Baltimore told her she should. Lord Baltimore was now intent upon going back again, supposing fine work was making at the other end of the town. They went back accordingly, and when they came to Covent-garden the coach stopped, and the person, before employed at Whitechapel for delivering a letter to the deponent's father, got out, and went to Justice Fielding's according to their orders. He came back with Justice Fielding's clerk, who brought a card, with his compliments, that the deponent should see her friends there. Not knowing what to say, she made

no answer, but gave the card to Lord Baltimore, who on reading it, said she should not go. She then told this messenger to acquaint her friends to come to her directly at Dr. Griffinburg's house: The man came no more, but messenger after messenger came with news that there were men about Lord Baltimore's house, a great mob in the yard, and that the deponent had been seen at the window. Broughton, the steward, who had brought the last piece of intelligence, was earnestly intreated by the deponent, not to disclose it to his Lordship, as her life depended upon it. This she told the Court she did for fear of being murdered that night, or sent away. However, as soon as Lord Baltimore had drove home with her in his coach, his valet de chambre Pierini, informed him that the deponent had spoke to somebody out of the window. She plucked up all the courage she could, and told him that she had. He asked what she had said: She told him, but did not tell her distress, because she was afraid. He said he could not blame her, as he should have done the same himself, and supposed she was glad to speak to the first she had seen. Not long after, Lord Baltimore told her she must lie with him that night, or he should be wretched: She refused, but, he promising not to meddle with her, she complied, and he did not meddle with her.

On Tuesday morning Lord Baltimore got up first, and sent Mrs. Griffinburg to attend the deponent. She said Lord Baltimore wanted her directly, which was to write to, and send for her father as proposed, and to prepare her to receive one Mr. Watts, of whose coming he was apprised the night before. At 10 o'clock she wrote a letter to her father, the purport of which was, that she begged her friends would come with all the decency and respect becoming a Nobleman's house. Lord Baltimore took the letter, shewed it to Mr. Brown, an attorney, seemed very much pleased with it, and sent it away. After this, he wanted to know what she would say to her father, and whether she should say as he had told her, that she was willing to stay. She said she would, but would see her father alone by herself. With that he said, he would do any thing to make her easy, and that she should have a house to live in, and live with her friends, if she liked it better than living with him. Just as he had spoke these words, Pierini introduced Mr. Watts. My Lord talked with him about 10 minutes, and then Mr. Watts accosting the deponent, said, that he came from her friends to know if she was there

by her own consent, to which she answered, yes, but she wanted to see her father. He said, very well, Miss, if you are here with your own consent, nobody has a right to take you away; your servant, madam, and then he talked with Lord Baltimore again.

The deponent afterwards, opening the window in the first floor, to see if she could observe any friends about, saw several at that time, and one pretty near, Mr. Cay, who asked her, if she was there by her own consent, to which she said yes, but she wanted to see her father. He said, her father would never come within those walls. She then turned away in a great trembling, and said, 'then I never shall see him.' After this Lord Baltimore coming in, told her she must go to Lord Mansfield's, and must say she was there with her own consent, but not to tell him particulars.

The deponent being desired by the Court to tell distinctly what passed between her and Lord Mansfield, she said, the first words she remembered were these: Child, was you carried there against your will? She said, yes, my Lord. He then asked her, if she was kept there against her will? She said quite against her will. He was going to ask her something; but what the words were she did not know; and said, my Lord, I don't care to go into particulars.—Being here asked, why she did not tell Lord Mansfield at that time? She said it was because she did not know, that he had power to release her, and, if she had known, she should certainly have told him what had happened. Lord Mansfield then said, Miss, I think you are of age. She said, yes: He said, well, child, are you willing to stay with this man? She said, my Lord, as things are as they are, I am willing, but not without seeing my friends alone. He asked her what friends? She said her father and sisters. He desired them to be called. Then he ordered Lord Baltimore through such a place, and the deponent to be taken out at the other door, that she might not see my Lord, and there she met with her friends alone, which consisted of her father, and her next sister to her, and soon after her other sister came. She asked them, if Lord Mansfield had a power to set her at liberty, and they assured her he had. She then said, she was heartily willing to go home with them, and desired Lord Mansfield might be called directly, that she might tell him she would go home. Lord Mansfield re-entering, said, child, are you willing to go home with Lord Baltimore, or your father? She said, with my father, my Lord, if it is in your power

power to let you go ; but how comes this change of mind ? She said, my Lord, because till I saw them, I did not know you had power to release me. He then said, child, it is in my power to let you go ; let your friends be called, that they may hear your declaration.—Being asked, whether Lord Mansfield explained to her at first his power to release her ? She said he might do it, but she did not remember he did. That, her friends being called in, they could give an account of what was said ; and that she was so overjoyed when she found herself set at full liberty, that she did not then tell her father or sister what had happened.

The deponent next gave the Court an account of her going to Sir John Fielding's ; that he asked her what had passed, and she told him in a few words ; that Sir John asked her, if she was not full of indignation at such usage, and if she was willing to prosecute Lord Baltimore ; to which she answered yes, if it could be done with safety, meaning, that, as he was a man of so much money and power, there might be a great deal of bribery, that justice might not be done.—She then said, that the information taken from her mouth did not contain the whole of her story, but only such questions as Justice Fielding asked her.—Being asked, if she might not have some chance of escaping from the tavern in Whitechapel ? She said, she had not, as Lord Baltimore, Dr. Griffenburg, his niece, and the little girl were in the room all the time, and Lord Baltimore led her by the arm in and out ; and had besides four or five servants in attendance.

The deponent was very consistent on her cross examination, except in regard to the questions put to her concerning her age ; acknowledging herself first to be 27, then 28, then 29, and lastly 30 next July, but was not sure whether she was so or not.—Being asked by Lord Baltimore, why she did not endeavour to save herself from a second insult the first night of his lying with her, by getting out of bed, and finding her way out of the room : She said, she was in such a fright, that she dared not stir hand or foot, for fear he should hear her and turn to her.—The last time of her lying with Lord Baltimore, she was charged by him with going to bed before him : She acknowledged she did so ; but it was because she was afraid of his killing her that night, if she did not.

Elisabeth Woodcock deposed as to the seeing of Lord Baltimore three different times at their shop, and of Mrs. Harvey's being there twice agreeable to the deposi-

tion of her sister ; that the family were much frightened, and sat up till one o'clock, expecting her sister's return from Curtain-row, when a letter came, that she was at a friend's house, and was safe and well ; that a porter, who said he came out of Whitechapel, brought this letter, and went away ; that it was not her sister's hand-writing, and had neither name nor place to it ; that they had no account of her till a week after she had been away, and the method they took for their intelligence was by inquiring after Mrs. Harvey, whose maid had told her, the deponent, that she had been absent from home, then a week, and had gone out with a young woman, whom she knew by description to be her sister ; and that, having watched Mrs. Harvey's coming home, they took her up on Christmas day at night.—Being asked, how her sister appeared at Lord Mansfield's ; she said, almost out of her senses ; that they had a great piece of work to persuade her that Lord Mansfield had power to deliver her ; and that she expressed no desire of going back to Lord Baltimore's, only was afraid Lord Mansfield had not power to deliver her.—On her cross examination, being asked, when she was before Lord Mansfield, whether her sister was not told that Lord Mansfield was a Judge, and Chief-justice of the Court of King's-bench, and had power and authority to deliver her ? She said, not before her.—Being again asked whether she put any questions to her with respect to what had happened to her ? She said she did not, but that her other sister did : She however heard her mention before Sir John Fielding a great deal of ill treatment, to whom she also declared she had force and violence used to her.

Mary Maris, sister to Sarah Woodcock, deposed, that she came to Lord Mansfield's a little while after she was brought there ; that after falling upon her neck, and kissing her, she asked her if she was ruined ? And she answered 'yes ;' and asked her by force ? And she said, 'yes, by force ;' that she next asked her, whether she desired to go home to her friends ? And she said, 'yes, if she could be delivered ;' to which the deponent replied, child, you are in a place where you can be delivered. She said, that was all she desired.—As to any particulars of her story, she heard none mentioned, till they were related to Justice Fielding.

Joseph Woodcock, father to Sarah Woodcock, deposed, as to the circumstances of his daughter being missing, and the

endeavours used for finding her out, agreeably to the evidence of his daughter Elisabeth.—Being asked what he had done with the 200 l. bank note sent him? He said, that he had made no manner of use of it; that he had put it, Thursday night, when he had received it, into the hands of Mr. Cay, a baker in Whitecross-street, to keep it till they should hear from her, which note he had then to shew; that, on Friday, a Jew-like man sent for him and his daughter to a tavern on the other side Tower-hill, to desire him to meet about his daughter's affairs; that this Jew told him he saw her at Bethnal-green, and promised he should see his daughter the next day (Saturday) between ten and three in the afternoon, which he swore to many times; that he, the deponent said, if my Lord had sent him twenty bank notes it would not have satisfied him, as he wanted to see his daughter; that, however, what the Jew said gave them a little relief, and they were in hopes till the time was expired, but heard no more about her for five or six days; or till Sunday, when he was told by Mr. Davis, a person that kept her company, where she was.—Being asked, whether any measures were taken to get at his daughter? He said, that his friend Mr. Cay had advised him to employ Mr. Watts to find her out; that they went to Lord Mansfield's the Tuesday after they heard where she was, which was on the Sunday before; that he was glad to see her at Lord Mansfield's, but sorry to see her in that condition; that she seemed like one that was almost bereaved of her senses at that time, and much concerned about seeing L. Baltimore again, as she did not know that it was in L. Mansfield's power to set her at liberty. This she said over and over to him, the deponent, and, if Lord Mansfield told her he had power, she had forgot it; that his daughters told her, it was in Lord Mansfield's power to set her free, to which she said, she would then be very glad to go with us.—Being asked, if Lord Mansfield had said any thing about her changing her mind, and what was her answer? He said, that Lord Mansfield said, she had changed her mind, but he did not remember whether she made any answer to it.—Being again asked if he knew the reason of her going to Sir John Fielding? He said she went there about Mrs. Harvey; that he did not know what had happened to her while she was at Lord Mansfield's; but, as soon as she came to Sir John Fielding's, she freely made her complaint to him, without any suggestions from any body.

The Rev. Mr. James Watson deposed,

that, being among others at Lord Mansfield's the time of the prosecutrix being there, his Lordship said to them that were present, to this effect: 'Gentlemen, I would have you take notice of these answers, because possibly this matter may be variously talked of in public, and justice ought to be done to both parties; for, when this Lady came before me on her private examination, she expressed, at first, her inclination to return with Lord Baltimore; however, she expressed a desire to be permitted to see her father and sister, or sisters, upon which I called for her father and sisters, and now she has answered as you have heard.' His Lordship then said, Madam, you are at full liberty to go where you please.—This deponent further said, that, as she went away with her friends from Lord Mansfield's, he asked her, whether it was with any reluctance that she had left Lord Baltimore? She said, by no means, I am willing to go with my friends, I have reason to be thankful to God Almighty for this day's deliverance; I hoped in God, as he knew, I was innocent, and taken away without my consent, that some time or other he would open a door for my deliverance, though I did not see how.

Susannah Spencer deposed, that she knew the two women prisoners at the bar; that she lived with Mrs. Harvey almost three weeks in December, when she took a house ready furnished, and went into it, and she went in to her the same day; that she remembered Miss Woodcock's coming to the Curtain on Wednesday the 16th of December, between four and five in the afternoon; that there was a little Jew man eating sprats in the kitchen when she knocked at the door, who, when she was introduced to her mistress, went out, and soon after, knocking at the door, was let in by her, and he went up stairs, as if he had not been so lately in the kitchen, and drank tea with her mistress and Miss Woodcock, after which he went away with them in a coach, but she did not observe whether it was a Gentleman's or hackney coach, as her mistress did not let her light them in, bidding her go back and take care of the child that was crying. She did not hear of her mistress till the Saturday following from the same Jew, nor did not know who Miss Woodcock was till inquiries had been made after her.

Francis Goff next gave an account of the taking up of Mrs. Harvey; Mark Ridgway's deposition was the same in substance with that of the Rev. Mr. James Watson; John Davis related how he had traced Mrs. Harvey to Lord Baltimore's,

more's, upon the intelligence of Mr. Goff, who lived near her house at the Curtain; and how he chanced to see the prosecutrix in the window, and what passed between them, which agrees pretty exactly with the account she had given of it herself.—One part of William Watts's evidence may be collected from the questions he put to the prosecutrix in Lord Baltimore's house. This Gentleman was the person that served the habeas at Lord Baltimore's. Before he served it he had a promise from his Lordship to come in again. On going out he saw several friends, and, having told them what the prosecutrix said, they immediately replied, that they did not care what declarations she made under my Lord's roof and influence, and would not go there, unless with two friends, and to see her alone. He went to my Lord, and told him this matter; and my Lord refusing to submit to let the girl's father and sister, and two friends come, he then found it absolutely necessary to serve the habeas. The rest of Mr. Watts's deposition agreed with the Rev. Mr. Watson's. Dr. John Ford, of the Old Jewry, a physician and man-midwife, who examined Miss Woodcock, deposed, that it was his opinion she was not a virgin, and had been lately lain with, and that it was plain she had suffered a good deal of violence: And Sir John Fielding said, that, in the private examination taken in writing about the rape, he asked her if she was ruined? She said 'yes'. He asked her, whether by force or by consent? She answered, 'by force, and against her consent.' And then the general circumstances of the information were taken in writing publicly.

Lord BALTIMORE's Defence read by Mr. Hammersley, Lord Baltimore's Solicitor.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I HAVE put myself upon my country, in hopes that prejudice and clamour will avail nothing in this place, where it is the privilege of the meanest of the King's subjects to be presumed innocent, until his guilt has been made appear by legal evidence. I wish I could say that I had been treated abroad with the same candour. I have been loaded with obloquy, the most malignant libels have been circulated, and every other method which malice could devise, have been taken, to create general prejudice against me. I thank God, that, under such circumstances, I have had firmness and resolution enough to meet my accusers face to face, and provoke an inquiry into my conduct. *Hic murus aheneus esto,—nil conscire sibi.* The charge a-

gainst me, and against these poor people, who are involved with me, because they might otherwise have been just witnesses of my innocence, is in its nature very easy to be made, and hard to be disproved. The accuser has the advantage of supporting it by a direct and positive oath; the defence can only be collected from circumstances.

My defence is composed then of a variety of circumstances; all tending to shew the falsity of this charge, the absurdity of it, the improbability that it could be true. It will be laid before the jury under the direction of my Counsel; and I have the confidence of an innocent man, that it will manifest to your Lordship, the jury, and the whole world, that the story told by this woman is a perversion of truth in every particular. What could induce her to make such a charge I can only suspect: Very soon after she came to my house, upon a representation to me that her father was distressed, I sent him a considerable sum of money; whether the ease with which that money was obtained from me might suggest the idea as a means of obtaining a larger sum of money, or whether it was thought necessary to destroy me, in order to establish the character of the girl to the world, I know not; but I do aver, upon the word of a man of honour, that there is no truth in any thing which has been said or sworn, of my having offered violence to this girl. I ever held such brutality in abhorrence. I am totally against all force; and for me to have forced this woman, considering my weak state of health and my strength, is not only a moral but a physical impossibility. She is, as to bodily health, stronger than I am. Strange opinions, upon subjects foreign to this charge, have been falsely imputed to me, to inflame this accusation. Libertine as I am represented, I hold no such opinions. Much has been said against me, that I seduced this girl from her parents: Seduction is not the point of this charge; but I do assure your Lordship and the jury, this part of the case has been aggravated exceedingly beyond the truth. If I have been in any degree to blame, I am sure I have sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion, which a weak attachment to this unworthy woman may have led me into, by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed as a criminal at the bar, in the county which my father had the honour to represent in Parliament; and where I had some pretensions to have attained the same honour, had that sort of an active life been my object.

D d 2

I will

I will take up no more of your Lordship's time than to add, that, if I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this country. I am a citizen of the world; I could have lived any where: But I love my own country, and submit to its laws; resolving, that my innocence should be justified by the laws. I now, by my own voluntary act, by surrendering myself to the Court of King's-bench, stake, upon the verdict of twelve men, my life, my fortune, and, what is dearer to me, my honour.

March 25, 1768. BALTIMORE.

Court to Elisabeth Griffenburg. The charge is against my Lord for ravishing this young woman, and against you for being accessory before the fact. Now is the time to make your defence: What have you to say for yourself?

GRIFFENBURG'S Defence.

All that they have sworn of me I am innocent of. All the while this girl was in Lord Baltimore's house she was not confined at all: She used to dress herself, and told me she was going into the country. I have lent her cloaths at different times: She did go into my room and chuse these cloaths, caps, handkerchiefs, and any thing she desired. She was at all times ready to please my Lord. After supper was done she went into the room, and she bespoke of me some water to wash her feet, and I fetched the water; she asked if the water was brought up; and it was first brought into the wrong room; and as she came out of the room she undressed herself, and I saw nobody touch her: She asked me if I had a night-cap for her? I said no: She asked me if I had a ribband for her cap: I said no, I have no ribband, I have a red garter, if you will have that: She said, that will not do, it must be some white; she took a white tucker out of her black gown, and that she tied to her head. She then opened the door of my Lord's bed-chamber; my Lord said, Who is there? hearing somebody at the door. When she went to open it, Dear Griffenburg, said she, my Lord will be angry; so she turned back again, and sat by the fire. My husband came, and called me to go to bed. My husband said, How can Miss Woodcock come in the room when there is people in the room? To which she answered, How should I know that? Then I went into the room, and went to bed; and Miss Woodcock came behind me again; a rush light was in the room;

I saw her go into the room, and then came back again. She knew that before that she would go to bed to my Lord; she told me so.

Court to Harvey. What have you to say in your defence?

HARVEY'S Defence.

I am innocent of the charge laid against me: I solemnly declare, that no sort of force or violence was used to her, either by me or my Lord, or any other person. She went to bed to my Lord with all the ease and freedom in the world, as freely as any woman ever went to a man. All that I have to say is, I am ready to answer any question that may be asked me.

Lord BALTIMORE again.

As I was sitting, after dinner, with the Lady, about the distance I am from your Lordship, she then addressed herself to me, and said, my Lord, if you will provide for me, and use me tenderly and faithfully, I will come to bed to you at night; upon which I arose up, embraced her, and told her I would treat her so. I went to the window, as she mentioned, and did use some familiarities with her, and she with me. I put the curtain round me, that the servants running through the room might not see us. She consented to it. I went down stairs among the workmen; I came back again: She said, I believe I am a little out of order; upon which I said, that was not material; which is all I said to Miss Woodcock, till she came to bed to me, so help me God. I am sure no-body so much as persuaded or asked her.

Mr. Way deposed for the prisoners, that he was at Lord Mansfield's house in the room where Miss Woodcock was privately examined; that, after she had sat down and seemed composed, Lord Mansfield asked her at first how she came to go away from her father in this manner? She said, that she begged to be excused from giving any account of that, she would tell that to her father alone: My Lord Mansfield said, he did not want to know any of her family concerns, but only whether she was under any constraint from Lord Baltimore, or was confined by him? She answered, not in the least, or words to that effect, for she had agreed to stay with him; he repeated it again several times, and she said she had agreed to stay with him, several times over. Lord Mansfield also asked her from the affidavit, are you of age, of five or six and twenty? She said, she was; because, says he, if you was not of age, I should not take your answer so easily, but I should

I should take you away ; she answered, as I am of age, I know you cannot do it, my Lord ; this she repeated several times, with a positive smile on her countenance.

Robert Rose, a servant to Lord Mansfield, deposed, that he was in the room while some conversation passed between Miss Woodcock, her father and two sisters ; that she took hold of her youngest sister and father, asking them what made them so uneasy, saying she was very well off and very happy, and desiring they would not make themselves uneasy. This discourse passed the first time of the deponent's being in the room. The second time, which was about five minutes, he heard Miss Woodcock say, ' what signifies my going back ? All my friends will think me a whore.' They said no ; all her acquaintance had a good opinion of her. Upon that turning to the deponent, she desired him to let Lord Mansfield know she had agreed with her friends. — This deponent said further upon his cross examination, that he heard her say, Lord Baltimore had behaved very genteely to her, had done a great deal for her, and that she should be able to do more for them.

Mr. Brown deposed, that, on his telling her that no Judge or other Power could have any jurisdiction over her, as she was of age, she replied, that she was glad of that, for she was afraid she should be forced away ; and she said she would go then to Lord Mansfield's, immediately : She took him by the hand, and jumped into the chariot, and all the way said, Sir, are you sure I can't be taken away from my Lord ? To which the deponent said yes, as she was of age. — This deponent produced a letter in Court of her writing to her father, but not delivered to him, purporting that she was very happy with a very honourable Gentleman, and that they needed not to make themselves uneasy on her account.

These seem to be the most material witnesses in the prisoners favour ; the rest for the most part, men and women, to the amount of seven and twenty, represent Miss Woodcock, during the time she was at Lord Baltimore's either in town or country, to be quite free from that weeping, wailing, gloomy and distressed condition she has painted of herself in her narrative ; that she ate and drank, and slept ; was as mirthful, debonnair, and well pleased as any of the family ; that she partook of all their pastimes and amusements ; and that she was quite at liberty to make her escape at any time, either in town or country, if she had been so inclined.

N. B. Dr. Griffinburg's evidence was

not admitted, he being upon record, as concerned in a crime of the same nature.

Mr. BARON SMYTHE.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

THE prisoner at the bar, Lord Baltimore, stands indicted for feloniously, ravishing and carnally knowing Sarah Woodcock, spinster, against her will, on the 22d of December last, at Epsom, against the statute which makes this offence felony : And the other two prisoners are indicted as accessaries before the fact, by feloniously and maliciously procuring, aiding, and abetting Lord Baltimore, to commit the said rape, at the same time and place. To this they have pleaded not guilty ; and you are to try if they are guilty. Before I state to you the evidence, I will mention to you two or three things : In the first place, my Lord complains of libels, and printed accounts of this transaction, which have been circulated. It is a most unjustifiable practice, and tends to the perversion of public justice ; and therefore, if you have seen any thing printed on the side of the prosecutrix or the prisoners, I must desire you to divest yourselves of any prejudice that such publications may have occasioned, and give your verdict only on the evidence now laid before you. Another thing I desire, is, that, whichever way the verdict is given, none of the friends of any of the parties will make use of any expressions of approbation or applause, which are extremely improper and indecent in a Court of justice, and I shall certainly commit any person whom I shall know to be guilty of it. The last thing I shall mention to you, is, to desire that no resentment you may feel at the manner in which she was carried to Lord Baltimore's house, may have any influence on your verdict ; for however unwarrantable the manner was, in which she came into his power, if at the time he lay with her it was by her consent, he is not guilty of the offence of which he is indicted ; though it was proper to be given in evidence on this trial, to account for her being with him, and his having an opportunity of committing the crime ; and to shew, from the indirect manner of getting her to his house, the greater probability that her account is true. Having said this, I will now state to you the whole evidence as particularly as I can.

Mr. Baron Smythe then stated the whole of the evidence to the jury, as before given, which took up three hours, and on account of the length of it is not repeated here ; and then concluded.

In point of law, the fact is fully proved on my Lord and the two other prisoners, if you believe the evidence of Sarah Woodcock. It is a crime which in its nature can only be proved by the woman on whom it is committed; for she only can tell whether she consented or no; it is, as my Lord observes, very easy to be made, and hard to be disproved; and the defence can only be collected from circumstances; from these you must judge whether her evidence is or is not to be believed. Lord Hale, in his *History of the Pleas of the Crown**, lays down these rules: 1. If complaint is not made soon after the injury is supposed to be received; 2. If it is not followed by a recent prosecution; a strong presumption arises that the complaint is malicious. She has owned the injury was received December 21st, and the complaint was not made till December 29th; but she has accounted for it in the manner you have heard. The strong part of the case, on behalf of the

prisoners, is, her not complaining when she was at Lord Mansfield's, the supreme Magistrate in the kingdom in criminal matters: You have heard how she has explained and accounted for her conduct in that particular, which you will judge of. Upon the whole, if you believe that she made the discovery as soon as she knew she had an opportunity of doing it, and that her account is true, you will find all the prisoners guilty; if you believe that she did not make the discovery as soon as she had an opportunity, and from thence, or other circumstances, are not satisfied her account is true, you will find them all not guilty; for, if he is not guilty, they cannot be so; for they cannot be accessory to a crime which was never committed.

After Baron Smythe's summing up of the evidence, the jury went out for about an hour and twenty minutes, and then, returning to the Court, brought the prisoners in 'Not Guilty.'

* Vol. I. p. 632, 3.

Mr. WILKES's SPEECH to the Court of King's-Bench, the 20th of April, 1768.

"My LORDS,

"**A**CCORDING to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign Court of justice, to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

"Two verdicts have been found against me. One is for the re-publication of the *North-Briton*, No. 45; the other, for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

"As to the re-publication of the number of the *North-Briton*, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined with care that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the King, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his Majesty's then Ministers, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded they were well-grounded, because every one of the Ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falshood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *false* in the information before this Court. I am therefore perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line, and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

"As to the other charge against me for the publication of a poem, which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time and in any way brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house at my own private press. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the most intimate friend. Government, after the affair of the *North-Briton*, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the House of Peers, and afterwards before this honourable Court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me, for it is evident that I had not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

"But, my Lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to law. On the evening only before the two trials, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield caused the records to be altered at his own house, against the consent of my Solicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dan-

dangerous illness, arising from an affair of Honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance, and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing. I will venture to declare this proceeding unconstitutional. I am advised that it is illegal, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

“ I have stood forth, my Lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary acts of Ministers. This Court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting General Warrants, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented, but, under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious Prince who wears the Crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

“ As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my ideas are, but I have experienced the deep knowledge and great abilities of my Counsel. With them I rest the legal part of my defence, submitting every point to the judgment of this honourable Court, and to the laws of England.”

When Mr. Wilkes had finished his speech, Mr. Attorney-General moved for his immediate commitment, on the outlawry. He was answered by Mr. Serjeant-Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively, who all moved the Court for a Writ of Error, which Mr. Attorney-General, on his being applied to on the preceding Saturday, had refused to grant. They specified several particulars in which the process of the outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient grounds for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The Court then proceeded to give their

opinions seriatim. Lord Mansfield spoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both sides; observing, that the Attorney-General could not, with the least appearance of reason or of law, move for the commitment of a person who was not legally in Court; nor had the Council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared gratis before them. He added, that, had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a *Capias utlegatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the Court might then have exerted, had they pleased, their discretionary power in accepting or refusing his bail. His Lordship further expressed himself very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his sentiments publicly, before so large an audience, with regard to the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information against him, in substituting the word *tenor* instead of *purport*; declaring repeatedly, that he thought himself bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the Judges to grant such amendments; that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. The rest of the Judges agreed with the Chief Justice in opinion, that, as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the Court, no proceedings could be had upon his case; Mr. Justice Willes particularly remarking, ‘ That the Officers of the Crown had no right to throw upon that Court the business of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his gratis appearance, out of the common course of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a *Capias utlegatum*, which it would have been very easy to execute, since he has notoriously appeared in public for several weeks past; and, in that case, the Attorney-General might have made his motion with propriety.’

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

On the Return of SPRING.

*Jam Ver egelidos refert Tepores,
Jam Cæli Furor æquinoctialis,
Jucundis Zephyri fletit auris.*

CATULLUS.

WINTER, with her dismal train,
Now has left the happy plain,
Genial Spring resumes her seat,
Prolific Queen of every sweet;
As she treads the verdant mead,
Mark each flow'ret rears its head,
Ev'ry plant and tree is seen
Deck'd in robe of gayest green,

Wanton zephyrs round her play,
Hark! the sky lark greets the day,
And each creature seems to sing,
Welcome goddess, welcome Spring.
Come, my fair-one, let us rove
Through the dew-bespangl'd grove;
For nature now is spruce and gay
To meet the genial goddess May;
Let us chuse some cool retreat
Shelter'd from the noon-day heat,
And mark how sweetly nature smiles,
Whilst love the passing hours beguiles;
Hark! the amorous plaintive dove
Murmurs music through the grove,

And

And mourns, in accents soft, the fate
 Of her unhappy wand'ring mate :
 The thrush too swells her beating breast,
 Some cruel hand has robb'd her nest ;
 While others joyful sweetly sing
 Loud carols to the friendly Spring ;
 Sweet the prospect, sweet the grove,
 Scene of sympathy and love.
 Observe, emerging from the brake,
 In wanton wreaths the spotted snake,
 With new-born beauty, freed from fear
 Of Winter, he resumes the air.
 Mark how his eyes their lightning dart :
 Why does my love with horror start ?
 For, though he wreaths his length in view,
 He means no harm, my fair, to you ;
 'Tis man alone, with falsehood fraught,
 Who looks a smile, yet frowns in thought :
 The honest brute's ingenuous breast
 In true simplicity is dress'd ;
 When pleas'd, he outward shews his joy,
 And frowns, when meaning to destroy.
 See how the painted butterfly
 Expands his wings of lovely dye ;
 Happy he frisks from field to bower,
 And sips the dew from every flower :
 He thus enjoys his present state,
 Nor trembles for to-morrow's fate.
 Collected in the neighb'ring trees,
 See myriads swarm of happy bees,
 Who gently taste each vernal sweet
 To form their fragrant balmy treat ;
 And each assists, by harmless stealth,
 To enrich their little commonwealth :
 Thus they amass with frugal care
 Repasts for the ensuing year,
 Till man destroys the industrious lords,
 Then pilfers the collected hoards.
 Rebounding from the distant oak,
 Sweet echo bears the woodman's stroke ;
 Blythe in the flow'ry winding vale,
 The milk-maid warbles o'er her pail,
 And, scatter'd o'er the moss-grown rocks,
 Contented browse the harmless flocks ;
 Bubbling down the craggy steep,
 As crystal clear the waters creep,
 Which, when the fruitful flat they gain,
 Glide smoothly through the distant plain :
 Sweet the prospect, sweet the grove,
 Scene of sympathy and love.
 Mark the blades of springing corn
 The wide extended fields adorn,
 Which summer raising by degrees,
 The heart-elated rustic sees ;
 And hopes, when Autumn shews its face,
 The yellow sheaves his barns will grace ;
 Yet, anxious for his future gain,
 He views inclement skies with pain,
 As all conspiring to destroy,
 And rob him of his fancied joy ;
 The corn, as thus it yearly grows,
 The life of man in emblem shews,
 Who, heedless of consuming time,
 Exults at Spring in youthful prime,
 Nor Summer days present a fate,
 He vainly hopes will yet be late :
 But Autumn crops his fancied bloom,
 Pointing, if slow, a certain doom ;

He withers like the ripen'd corn,
 And silver hairs his brows adorn ;
 Unstrung each nerve, all vigour past,
 He yields to Winter's chilling blast.

E. L. OXONIENSIS.

*The TURNSPIT, the SPANIEL, and the
 MASTER, a Fable.*

THE feast was serv'd, and nine and nine,
 Were chang'd for sweetmeats, fruit, and wine.
 The cook from sultry toils releas'd,
 Selected fragments from the feast ;
 And chickens legs, and scraps of veal,
 Secur'd against another meal.—
 The labours of the day were o'er ;
 And now the turnspit toil'd no more.
 By cock releas'd, he sought the shade,
 And on the coolest grass-plot laid ;
 Supine he stretch'd, at ease he roll'd,
 Whilst, unawares, the master stroll'd,
 With favourite Lovely by his side.
 Heighday ! what's here ? the master cry'd,
 The ugliest beast—I vow and swear !—
 Get out,—you shan't lie stretching there.
 And Lovely, with the furious zeal,
 Which favourites for their masters feel,
 Attack'd the dog, whose fire and spirit
 Were not inferior to his merit.
 The master saw the unequal strife,
 Which threaten'd hard the fav'rite's life ;
 And like the partial gods, who shroud
 Their fav'rite heroes in a cloud,
 He interpos'd, and snatch'd away
 Lovely, who had fallen the turnspit's prey :
 Then thus address'd the conqu'ring cur,
 Now say whose dog—your Honour's Sir,
 Who kindly with your cook combines
 To turn and roast your savoury chins ;
 For every day I dress the meat,
 Which you, and idle Lovely eat ;
 And truly, though I'm mean and rough,
 Cook knows my merit well enough :
 And had I been a spaniel bred,
 With dangling ears, and handsome head,
 The turnspit, whom you now despise,
 Had been a fav'rite in your eyes ;
 Had din'd with you, and been caress'd,
 Whilst other dogs the meat had dress'd.
 But merit, in your narrow mind,
 To beauty only is assign'd :
 Tho' flattery here bears equal part,
 For fawning Lovely's won your heart :
 But, master, was you truly wise,
 You'd use your judgment with your eyes.

ELEGY by a GENTLEMAN on the Loss of his
 WIFE.

In every varied Posture, Place, and Hour,
 How widow'd every Thought of every Joy !
 Thought, busy Thought, too busy for my Peace !
 Strays, wretched Rover ! o'er the pleasing PAST ;
 In Quest of Wretchedness perversely strays ;
 And finds all Desert now. YOUNG.

IN Burton's favourite groves, alas, how chang'd
 By Charlotte's death ! oft let me devious rove
 Indulging grief ; where glad some once I rang'd,
 In sweet society with peace and love.

Oft in the silent evening, all alone,
When solemn twilight shades the face of day,
The plaintive muse shall hither waft her moan;
With tenderest passion here inspire my lay.

These hours, allotted to that muse's hand,
To latest time thy memory shall endear;
While soft ideas rise at her command,
And in luxurious sorrow prompt the tear.

Recal, soft frame of gentleness and love!
That calm, which triumph'd o'er thy parting
breath;

That blooming texture by the graces wove:
—And are those eyes for ever set in death?

One more—and then—farewel! one lingering
view

Tore my fond soul from all it held so dear:
'Twas o'er!—farewel—my joys: Sweet hope,
adieu!

—Adieu, my love!—We part for ever here:

No! in the still of night, my restless thought
Pursues thy image thro' its change unknown;
Steals oft unnotic'd to the dreary vault,
And in that vale of sorrow pours my own:

For, since the hour that clos'd our blooming
scene,

Once has it wander'd from its darling trust?
It sounds thy voice; still animates thy mien?
And haunts thy slumbers in the sacred dust.

Each conscious walk of tenderness and joy,
Thy faithful partner oft alone shall tread;
Recount, while anguish heaves the frequent sigh,
How bliss on bliss thy smiling influence shed!

Though mine be many—many rolling years!
Extatic thought shall linger still on thee!
Time rolls in vain—Remembrance, with her
tears—

—You that have lost an angel—pity me!
Thy smiles were mine—were oft; and only
mine;

Nor yet forsook me in the face of death:
E'en now they live—still o'er thy beauties shine:
For Fancy's magic can restore thy breath.

Painful reflection!—can the active mind,
Which penetrates the vast expanse of day,
Long languish in this palsied mass confin'd,
Nor burst these fetters of obtruding clay?

Ah, no!—She beckons me—for yet she lives!
Lives in yon regions of unfading joy!
She points the fair reward that Virtue gives;
—Which chance, nor change, nor ages can
destroy.

Let Folly animate this transient scene
With every bloom that Fancy can supply!
Reflection bends not on a point so mean;
Nor courts this moment, since the next we die.
The dearest objects hasten to decay:
(An awful lesson to the pensive mind!)
My Charlotte's beauties too soon pass'd away:
Nor left, but in my heart, a wreck behind!

Mrs. PRITCHARD'S Farewell Epilogue.

THE curtain dropt—my mimic life is past,
That scene of [†] sleep and terror was my last,
Could I in such a scene my exit make,
When every real feeling is awake?
Which beating here, superior to all art,
Bursts in full tides from a most grateful heart.
I now appear myself—distress'd, dismay'd,
More than in all the characters I've play'd:
In acted passion, tears must seem to flow;
'But I have that within that passeth shew.'

Before I go, and this lov'd spot forsake,
What gratitude can give, my wishes, take:
Upon your hearts may no affliction prey,
Which cannot by the Stage be chas'd away;
And may the Stage, to please each virtuous mind,
Grow ev'ry day more moral, more refin'd;
Refin'd from grossness, not by foreign skill,
Weed out the poison, but be English still.

To all my brethren whom I leave behind,
Still may your bounty, as to me, be kind;—
To me, for many years, your favours flow'd,
Humbly receiv'd—on small desert bestow'd;
For which I feel—what cannot be express'd—
Words are too weak—my tears must speak the rest.

[†] The last scene of *Lady Macbeth*.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

April 1.

Brussels, March 22.

ON Saturday last a number of idle riotous people assembled themselves together, and by force carried away every thing that was brought into the public markets, declaring that they would rather be hanged than starved; but upon the guards being called, and a gallows immediately erected upon the Great place, they soon dispersed: Every thing is now in perfect quietness, and the Government is taking every precaution to prevent the like disturbances for the future.

April 2.

Hague, March 26. The inhabitants of the village of Petten upon this coast, not far from the Texel, having been guilty of great excesses with regard to the crew and lading of the ship

Elisabeth Dorothea, belonging to the Dutch East-India Company; and which was cast away off that place in the end of November last, a great number of them were apprehended; and this morning twenty-three of them were put upon the scaffold here, nine of whom were whipped, and the whole band are to be banished by sentence of the Court of Holland.

The populace, on their return in the evening from the Middlesex election, obliged the inhabitants of this city to put out lights, and when they came to the Mansion-house, they broke all the lamps and windows, and did considerable damage likewise to several Noblemen's houses, &c. &c. for which offences some of them were taken up and committed to prison.

Thorn, March 12. In the night between the 8th and 9th the ice of the vistula broke up with

a terrible noise; at the same time it blew a storm, which drove several ships from their anchors. The waters rose so high, that the bridge over the river, called the German bridge, had 11 arches destroyed.

April 4.

An account is brought by the Lord Holland Indiaman, that the Hector, Williams; the Calcutta, Thomson; the Earl of Elgin, Cook; the Northington, Sealy; the Norfolk, Sandys; the Egmont, Mears; and the Europe, Pelly, from London, are all arrived at Bengal: Also that the Triton, Elphinston; the Latham, Moffat; the London, Motley; the Haughton, Smith; and the Earl of Chatham, Morris, from London, are arrived at Madras; and the Worcester, Hall, at Bombay. The Lord Holland sailed from the Downs the 19th of December, 1766: She has been beating about the Channel since the 12th of last month.

April 5.

A letter from Antwerp, dated March 28, says, 'The dearth of provisions, which prevails throughout the greatest part of Europe, has occasioned much murmuring amongst the people, and complaints of the multitude of taxes. At length, on Friday last the tumult broke out here: The populace assembled in great numbers in the market, and carried off or destroyed every thing they found there. The same thing, we find, has happened at Brussels. But, by the prudent measures taken by the Government, tranquillity is at present re-established. To make the more impression gibbets have been erected in the market-place.'

April 6.

A letter from Gloucestershire, dated April 2, says, 'In this and the neighbouring counties the poor are in great distress; wheat, in our markets, now sell for 9 s. 6 d. per bushel, and it is thought it will be 14 s. soon; some rich farmers have, indeed, a great number of wheatricks standing in their yards; but in general, all over the country, there is but little corn left, having been threshed out ever since Michaelmas last. Barley sells at 4 s. and 5 s. the bushel, and our hop-grounds are in a very bad situation. Beef and mutton, at Hereford, sell for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, and all sorts of poultry dear in proportion. The poorer sort of people are obliged to go to the market-towns and purchase grains, to mix with other food, for a miserable subsistence, and have hardly any cloaths to cover their nakedness.'

April 7.

Madrid, March 16 We have received advice from Majorca, that in January last a report prevailed in that island, that a statue of the Holy Virgin, which stands over the door of one of the houses from which the Jesuits were expelled, had been observed to join her hands together, then to extend them again, and afterwards to cross them over the breast; which they pretended to interpret as manifest signs of grief, on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits. This report gained credit among the populace to that degree, that they assembled together, and broke out in imprecations against the authors of the proscription of that So-

ciety. The Governor and the Bishop made use of every possible means to calm the tumult, which at length they effected by exposing the statue of the Virgin to the people, and convincing them that it was only stone, and consequently incapable of motion. However, several persons were sent to prison on account of the riot; and the Governor immediately sent a particular account of it to Court.

April 8.

New-York, Feb. 4. By a written account from Richmond county on Staten island, and by a Gentleman who brought it, and was himself a sharer in the calamity, we are acquainted with the following scene of distress; viz.

On Thursday night, the 28th of January, between seven and eight o'clock, the weather extremely cold, and the ground covered with snow, the following persons went from the Blazing Star in New Jersey, to cross the ferry to Staten island, (the wind being moderate and fair, and the passage judged to be very safe) viz. Mr. William Cornelius George, supposed to belong to Rhode-island; and Col. Kalb, a German Gentleman; both lately arrived at Philadelphia from London. Mr. Robert French, lately arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitt's. Mr. John Kidd, of Philadelphia, merchant. John Thomson, who has a wooden leg, stage-driver. William Bury, and a lad, belonging to the ferry, (the lad was lately cabin boy to a ship from London to New-York, where he left the ship, alledging that the Captain had misused him.) A negro man, belonging to Mr. Newry of the Jerseys, and a negro man, belonging to Mr. Provoost of this city, in all nine persons and four horses. As they were crossing the ferry in a scow, a violent wind suddenly arose at N. W. whereby they were driven a considerable way down the river, and ashore on a mud-bank, where the scow was half filled with water; but as it was impracticable to land at that place, they were obliged to put off again, and in their efforts to gain the land, broke two of their oars, and were soon driven ashore upon a small marsh-land, in the mouth of the Fish-kill creek, about half a mile distant from the ferry-house, where the scow immediately filled, and the people and horses were obliged to get out. The mud was so soft, that the men sunk in it to near the upper part of the thigh, and were not able to pull out their feet, without lying down on the water and mud, and assisting with their hands; but with great difficulty they at last all got to the highest part of the marsh: The poor lame man was rendered more helpless, by breaking his wooden leg. Three horses not being able to disengage themselves from the mud, stuck there and perished. The people on their small portion of marsh, deep covered with snow, had not the least shelter from the freezing blasts of the wind, nor could they make themselves be heard by the people on shore, the wind being against them. They had no other resource than to huddle as close together and give themselves as much motion as possible. It was then about nine o'clock, the boy soon gave out, and sunk down, but the men took him up, shook him, and did all they could to exercise and

and heat him; but about eleven o'clock he expired. At one o'clock Mr. George, who had till then seemed to bear up as well as any of them, began to falter, and notwithstanding the best assistance his fellow sufferers could give him, he expired at about three o'clock. — The rest lived out the dreadful night, and at last, almost quite spent and hopeless, at about nine in the morning, were discovered, and with proper help, for they had all nearly lost the use of their limbs, they were carried to Mr. Mersereau's, and all possible care taken of them. Col. Kalb, after taking off his boots, immediately put his feet in cold water, where he held them near half an hour, during which he took some refreshment, and then went to-bed and slept soundly till the afternoon; and he was the only person that escaped without hurt. The rest sat up, round the fire, and are terribly frost-bitten; it is feared they will all lose their toes, and that the feet and legs of some are in danger; an ear of one of the negroes seems entirely perished. Mr. French, Mr. Kidd, John Thomson, William Bury, and the two negroes, when this account came away, were at Mr. Mersereau's ferry-house, opposite to the Blasing Star, unable to travel. The two dead bodies were carried to the same place for interment; the Coroner's Inquest having first sat on them. Mr. George (said to be a man of good family and fortune) was buried on Sunday last, with proper solemnity. His effects are in the hands of the Coroner, till claimed by his friends. Col. Kalb proceeded on his journey, and arrived here on Monday last—The horses belonged to Mr. Mersereau.

April 9.

Yesterday the six months imprisonment of James Brownrigg, and John his son, expired; when, entering into recognizance before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for their future good behaviour, they were discharged out of Newgate.

April 11.

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, April 8.

Last Saturday a body of sailors, to the number of 4 or 500, assembled at North-Shields, near this place, and proceeded from thence to Sunderland, with colours flying before them, and at the Cross there read a paper, setting forth their grievances, and a demand of immediate redress. After this they went on board the several ships in that harbour, and struck (lowered down) their yards, in order to prevent them from proceeding to sea. On their return to shore, they were joined by the sailors of that place, with loud huzzas, who, together, paraded the streets with drums beating, colours flying, &c. &c. In the afternoon they separated, and the former returned again to Shields, where they committed great outrages, particularly on the butchers and bakers, who suffered the loss of all that laid in their way. The ships in Shields likewise underwent the same fate of those in Sunderland.—On Sunday all was quiet; but on Monday about 1500 assembled again in Sunderland, broke a great number of windows, destroyed the lights and inner works of the Assembly-room, and broke to pieces the two

figures over the gate-way at the entrance thereof (representing a mendicant Sailor and Charity) which were supposed by the tars to be erected in contempt of the Sons of the Waves and their Ladies.—A number of them also that day advanced very near this town, where they halted, and a detachment was sent from the body to reconnoitre the town, but having daringly advanced too far, they were surrounded by the soldiers quartered here, who were then under arms to prevent any outrages in the place, when four or five of them were taken into custody, and the others suffered to make a quiet retreat. An unlucky accident however happened, by one of the soldier's muskets going off at the time of priming, which shot his companion in the rank through the groin, of which he died almost immediately.

'The owners and masters of ships, 'tis said, have since agreed to their demands, but the tumult has not yet totally subsided.

'The beginning of this week the keelmen at Sunderland made a stick, refusing to work any longer without their masters augmenting their wages; and they have carried their cause to such a height that every one there is obliged to comply with their demands as soon as asked. And there is not one of them who asserts their having ever been injured in the place (no matter how many years ago) but the injurer is visited, and obliged to restore to the injured whatever he alledges is his right.'

April 12.

This day came on the election of a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing; when Matthew Clarmont, Esq; was chosen Governor, and William Cooper, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

April 13.

This day came on the election of twenty-four Directors, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Sam. Beachcroft, Esq;	George Peters, Esq;
Charles Boehm, Esq;	Tho. Plumer, Esq;
W. Bowden, Esq;	James Sperling, Esq;
Barth. Burton, Esq;	
Edward Darell, Esq;	Daniel Booth, Esq;
Peter du Cane, Esq;	* Lyde Browne, Esq;
William Ewer, Esq;	* George Drake, Esq;
John Fisher, Esq;	Ph. De la Haize, Esq;
Chris. Hake, jun. Esq;	* George Hayter, Esq;
William Halhed, Esq;	Benj. Hopkins, Esq;
Robert Marsh, Esq;	Thomas Thomas, Esq;
Richard Neave, Esq;	* Mark Weyland, Esq;
Edward Payne, Esq;	

Those marked * were never in the Direction before.

The worthy Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in the Strand, having lately discovered a very infamous fraud committed on them by one of their Members, of no small note, have resolved on making a proper example of, and therefore have ordered a prosecution against him; a warrant has accordingly been applied for, but we have not yet heard the issue.

April 14.

Yesterday came on, by ballot, the choice of Directors of the East-India Company, for the

year ensuing; when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Benjamin Booth. Richard Bosanquet. Hen. Crabb Boulton. Charles Chambers. Joseph Creswicke. Sir George Colebrooke. Sir James Cockburn. Peregrine Cust. E. H. Cruttenden. Peter Du Cane, jun. John Harrison. Joseph Hurlock. William James. Robert Jones. John Pardoe. Frederic Pigou. John Purling. Luke Sraffton. William Snell. John Stephenson. Edward Wheeler. Daniel Wier. George Wombwell. John Woodhouse.

Henry Crabb Boulton, Esq; is chosen Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Deputy-chairman.

Constantinople, March 2. We are informed from Cairo, that Ali Beg had got rid of ten other powerful enemies, viz. four Begs, two of which were killed in the night of the 1st of December, one Chaous, and the third Audobachi of the Odgeak of the Janisaries, two Kiaia's, and one Charbagi of the Porte of the Arabs, and the Chaousier Kiaiaffi, who were all banished the next day. By means of this expulsion Ali Beg has rendered himself formidable, having besides caused five of his creatures to be chosen Begs, the better to maintain his power.

April 16.

Yesterday the anniversary of the Governors of the London Hospital, was held at Merchant Taylor's hall, at which were present his R. Highness the Duke of Gloucester, President; the Marquis of Granby, the other Vice-Presidents and Officers of the charity, with the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Bottetourt, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir William Stephenson, John Shakespeare, Esq; Aldermen, and several Gentlemen of distinction, when the collection at church and hall amounted to 2062l. 9s. 1d.

April 18.

Saturday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this session four prisoners received sentence of death; forty-seven sentenced to be transported for seven years; one branded in the hand; four were ordered to be privately whipped; and seventeen were discharged upon proclamation.

The sentence of death upon Margaret Watts was respited; a jury of matrons having on their inquisition found her to be quick with child.

The session of the peace was adjourned until the 16th of May at Guildhall, and the session of goal-delivery of Newgate until the 18th of the same month.

April 22.

Extract of a Letter from Peterborough, dated

April 18.

Messrs. Sutton and Bond having opened a house at Yaxley, near this place, for inoculation, it was surrounded on Friday night last by a mob, who broke the windows, frames, &c. and on Sunday night they returned, and began pulling down the house; some Gentlemen went from Peterborough to Yaxley, if possible, to quell the riot and save the furniture, when the mob fired and shot one of the Gentlemen in the arm; after which a general fire was kept up for four hours, on which they were obliged to quit, when the mob levelled

every thing to the ground, and destroyed all the furniture. The riot-act was read, but when the post came away they had not dispersed.

Wednesday night a great number of coal-heavers, &c. assembled before the house of Mr. Green, a publican in Wapping, entered it in a riotous manner, let the beer about the cellar, and did other damage, because the master of it being a lumper (that is, one who undertakes to clear colliers, and employs men for that purpose) had not, as they pretended, acted by some of them as he ought. Matters came to such an extremity, that an engagement ensued between them, when three of the assailants were shot dead, and several wounded. A party of guards was sent from the Tower to preserve the peace; and yesterday Green the publican, and one Gilbarthorp being charged before Justice Hodgson with killing the said three persons, were committed to Newgate.

April 25.

Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, dated October 8, 1767.

"We have received from our camp the following account of the defeat of the joint forces of Nizam Ally and Hyder Ally, near Trinomallee, on the 26th of September last, by the Company's forces, under the command of Col. Smith."

From the field of battle at Errour near Trinomallee, Sept. 27, 1767.

"Yesterday evening, after several manœuvres on both sides, we brought the enemy to an action, and have effectually routed them. They endeavoured at first to turn a warm cannonade upon our left, and as we could not well come at their guns, on account of a morass in front, we were ordered to endeavour to turn their left round some hills which lay in their front. We did so, and presently brought them to an action, which, after a very smart fire, ended in their defeat. Our loss is small; the rapidity with which our troops advanced upon them, allowing them to do us little harm, every thing considered. We lay on the field all last night, and, as soon as we could distinguish objects, we marched this morning in pursuit of them: They made a faint shew of resistance, but are gone entirely off, as it is thought, through the Changama-pais into the Banarah-haul country. We followed them till the strength and spirits of our army were quite exhausted, and obliged us to halt on the spot we are now encamped, which is about eight miles on the road to Changama from Trinomallee. Last night we seized nine of their guns, and are now in possession of about fifty pieces of their cannon, which they could not carry off in their precipitate retreat. Both our Officers and men behaved with the greatest resolution. The enemy's loss must be great, but cannot be ascertained, as the moment a man is killed or wounded, his companions carry him off. The prisoners inform us, that our cannon made great havock among them.

"We learnt since, that fourteen more pieces of the enemies cannon have been found among the bushes."

At the return made by the Sheriff of the Members for the county of Cumberland, Sir James Lowther was chaired alone, Mr. Curwen refusing to join with him in that compliment.

April

April 28.

Yesterday morning came on in the Court of King's-bench. Westminster. before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the grand cause between the College of Physicians and the Licentiates, when, after a long hearing which lasted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former.

April 29.

Yesterday being the Anniversary meeting of the Governors of the Small-pox Hospital, a sermon was preached at St. Bride's, Fleetstreet, by the Rev. Dr. Halifax, rector of Chadlington, Bucks, and vicar of Ewell in Surry. After which an elegant entertainment was provided for them at Drapers-Hall, Throgmorton-street. The collection at the Church and Hall amounted to 722*l.* and upwards.

On Wednesday noon Mr. Wilkes sent to the Sheriff's Officer, Mr. Hill, to desire him to come to his lodgings, and execute the *capias ut legatum*. Mr. Hill accordingly attended, and served the *capias* on Mr. Wilkes. Soon after Mr. Wilkes went with very respectable bail, to the Court of King's-bench, where the cause was long argued by the Counsel. Writs of error were admitted by the Attorney-general, and ordered by the Court. Mr. Wilkes's Counsel insisted on his being admitted to bail, which they offered, unexceptionable, and to any amount. The Court acknowledged they had a discretionary power to admit him to bail, with the consent of the prosecutor. Mr. Attorney-general, as prosecutor for the crown, refused that consent, and Mr. Wilkes was committed to the custody of the Marshal of the King's-bench prison. Mr. Wilkes then followed the Marshal into a private room, and from thence attended him and his two assistants to a hackney coach, to be conveyed to prison. The Rev. Mr. Horne only was permitted to go with Mr. Wilkes. Soon after the coach drove off, the people ran together, and on Westminster-bridge took the horses off, turned the coach round, and then drew it themselves quite through the city to the Three Tuns in Spital-fields. Mr. Wilkes often desired them to depart quietly, but in vain; and they forced out of the coach the Marshal and his two assistants, leaving only Mr. Horne with Mr. Wilkes. In their way through the city they frequently asked Mr. Wilkes, where he chose to go; he answered, to the King's-bench prison, where the laws of his country sent him. Afterwards, at the request of the Marshal, he desired them to stop at the Devil tavern, Temple-bar, but they would not comply. As soon as Mr. Wilkes came to the Three Tons in Spital-fields, he again desired the people to disperse; and as soon as he could, left the house privately, by a back-way, disguised, and came voluntarily and surrendered himself to the prison of the King's-bench, where he now is.

When Mr. Wilkes desired the populace not to take the horses off, but to disperse; one of them replied, 'I tell you Master Wilkes, as I have told you before, that horses often draw asses, but as you are a man, you shall be drawn by men.'

It is said that Mr. Wilkes will remain in the King's-bench till Monday next, by which time

it is expected the outlawry will be reversed, and that he will then be discharged.

B I R T H S.

A Son to the Dukes of Buccleugh, in Grosvenor-square.

A son to the Lady of John Bryan, Esq; in Great Portland-street.

A son to the Lady of Sir William Wake, Bart. in new Bond-street.

A daughter to the Lady of Henry Thrale, Esq; Member for the Borough of Southwark.

A son and heir to the Lady of James Walwyn, Esq; in Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square.

A daughter to the Lady of the Bishop of St. David's.

A daughter to the Countess of Strathmore, in Grosvenor-square.

M A R R I A G E S.

JOHN Ridgway, Esq; of New Bond-street, to Miss Sarah Langdale, of Upper Brook-street.

Robert Campbell, Esq; Captain in the 12th regiment of foot, to Miss Creed, of Greenwich.

Dr. Kelly, Regius Professor of physic in the University of Oxford, to Miss Pile, of Winchester.

Thomas Milliner, Esq; of St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, to Miss Sally Johnston, of Ryder-street, St. James's.

Capt. James Dewar, of the Speaker, East-Indiaman, to Miss Ann Smith, of Clapham.

James Boynton, Esq; of Stanhope-street, Mayfair, to Miss Amelia Carr, of Curzon-street.

John Ratcliffe, Esq; Member for St. Alban's, to Lady Frances Howard, sister to the Earl of Carlisle.

Isaac Piquenit, Esq; of Bristol, to Miss Kitty le Marchant, of Guernsey.

Thomas Morson, Esq; of Richmond, to Miss Clare.

Rev. Mr. William Horne, of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss Eliz. Henly, of Red-lion-street.

William Pigot, Esq; of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Wolfeley, only daughter of Sir John Wolfeley, Bart. in Staffordshire.

James Blewitt, Esq; of Leicester-fields, to Miss Wallerhill, of Charing-cross.

James Talbot, Esq; of Argyle-buildings, to Miss Frances Avery, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

D E A T H S.

JAMES Fordham, Esq; in Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

Paul Dubois, Esq; on Epping-forest.

James Singleton, Esq; in Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Joshua Baynham, Esq; in Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Velters Cornwall, Esq; late Member for Herefordshire.

Charles Chetwode, Esq; at Drayton, Shropshire.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Carr, vicar of Wispington, Lincoln.

Sir Robert Hicks, Bart. at Hemel-Hempstead, Hertford.

Hon. Rowland Bellafyse, Esq; in New Bond-street.

Sir Charles Innes, Bart. of Balvenie.

James Newtombe, Esq; in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Samuel Gunton, Esq; in King-street, Bloomsbury.

William Hillier, Esq; at Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Marsh Mapleton, Esq; at Tenbury, Worcestershire.

Edward Pawlett, Esq; of Cecil-street, Strand.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, rector of Molton, Northamptonshire.

Trevor Borret, Esq; in Great Titchfield-street.

Thomas Watton, Esq; at Knightbridge.

William Nightingale, Esq; at Ham-common, near Richmond.

William Wild, Esq; in Rupert-court, near Leicester-fields.

Jonathan Bradley, Esq; in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

William Martyn, Esq; of Red-lion-street, Holborn.

Joseph Nelthorp, Esq; in Panton-street, Leicester-fields.

Walter Hewitt, Esq; at Blackheath.

Sir John Riddel, Bart. at Hampstead.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

DR. Hugh Hamilton, to the place and dignity of Dean of the Metropolitan church of Armagh, Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Hoare, to be Principal of Jesus-college, Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Scales, to the rectories of Great and Little Hormead, Hertfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Waugh, to a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Carlisle.

Rev. Mr. F. Luce, to the vicarage of Harpford, Devon.

Rev. Mr. John Toogood, to the rectory of Kington Magna, Dorset.

Rev. Dr. Barrington, to be Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Rev. Dr. North, one of the Canons of Christchurch, Oxford.

P R O M O T I O N S.

ROBT. Irvine, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul in the several ports of Ostend, Newport, Bruges, in the province of Flanders.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, March 29.

FIRST troop of horse grenadier guards, Adjutant and Sub-Lieutenant Samuel Haynes is appointed to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice John Williams, preferred; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieutenant Wetwang March, of the 25th regiment of foot, to be Adjutant and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Samuel Haynes.

3d regiment of foot guards, Colonel Bernard Hale to be First Major, vice Colonel John Wells.

Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel William Whitshed to be Second Major, vice Bernard Hale.

Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel James Douglas to be Captain of a Company, vice William Whitshed; by purchase.

Ditto, Ensign Andrew Girardots to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel James Douglas; by purchase.

Ditto, Charles Horneck, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Andrew Girardots; by purchase.

Ditto, Captain Thomas Fowke, of the 13th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Wallop, removed.

Ditto, Ensign Frederick Cavendish Lyfter to be Lieut. vice Henry Northcote; by purchase.

Ditto, Robert John Godfrey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Frederick Cavendish Lyfter; by purchase.

3d regiment of foot, Ensign Roger Pomeroy Gilbert to be Lieutenant, vice Jenner Padman, deceased.

Ditto, Robert Stiell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Roger Pomeroy Gilbert, preferred.

Ditto, George Routh, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Edward Taylor; by purchase.

4th regiment of foot, Major Charles Heathcote, from half pay, to be Major, vice Charles Egerton, who exchanges.

6th regiment of foot. Captain Hamlet Wade to be Major, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Patton; by purchase.

Ditto, Captain Lieutenant James Patton to be Captain vice Hamlet Wade; by purchase.

Ditto Lieut. John Dale to be Captain-Lieutenant; vice James Patton; by purchase.

Ditto Ensign William Nicholson to be Lieut. vice John Dale; by purchase.

Ditto, James Susanna Patton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Nicholson; by purchase.

Ditto, Thomas Harrison, Clerk, to be Chaplain; vice John Mawer; by purchase.

13th regiment of foot, Lieut. Walter Scott, from half-pay, to be Lieut. vice John Dinley, who exchanges.

21st regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Patrick Innes to be Captain, vice Daniel Kea, deceased.

Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Home to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Innes.

Ditto, Second Lieutenant, Michael Kirkman to be First Lieut. vice Thomas Home.

Ditto, George Edward Shlagel, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant vice Michael Kirkman.

Ditto, William Douglas, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice James Cunninghame, deceased.

25th regiment of foot, Lieut. Thomas Edgar to be Adjutant, vice Wetwang March, preferred.

B-KT-S. From the GAZETTE.

THOMAS Hayward, of St. Mary Lambeth, Surry, hosier.

Thomas Elliot, of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer in flax.

Isaac Israel, of Old Bethlem, without Bishopsgate, merchant.

William Hambleton, of Leek, Stafford, silk-throwster.

Thomas Jones, of Cholstry, Leominster, Hereford, chapman.

James Coby, of St. Mary le Quern, otherwise Vedast Foster, London, engraver.

John Benhet, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, woolcomber.

Samuel Coombes, of Brick-lane, Spittle-fields, carpenter.

William Fowler, of Leadenhall-street, hosier.

Joseph

Lottery Tickets 13 1/2 15s.

Ingenue, or the sincere Huron, a true Story.
Bladon, 3 s. 6 d. sewed.

Lottery Tickets 13 1/2 15 1/2.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from March 28, to April 26, 1768, inclusive!

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock, old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. B. reduc'd.	3 per C. B. confol.	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 per C. B. 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Navy 1763.	Navy Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1.	In Bonds. 1.
28				91 1/8			92			97					0 15
29			91 5/8	91 1/8			92	90 7/8	98						0 15
30							92			97 1/8					0 12
31			91 1/8	91 1/4			92	90 3/4	98						0 11
1				91 1/4			93								0 13
2															
4															0 11
5															
6															
7															
8		271 1/4		91 1/8			92	90 7/8		97 1/8					0 11
9	167 1/4	263					92								0 10
11	167	263	108	90 7/8			92	90 1/4	98						0 10
12		263					92								0 10
13		265					92	90 1/4		96 7/8					0 10
14		264			91		92								0 10
15	164 3/4	265		91 1/8			92			97 1/4	103				0 11
16	164	265		91 1/8	88 5/8		92			97	103				0 10
18		264		91 1/8	87 7/8		92			97	103				0 10
19	165 1/2	264		91 1/8			92			97 1/2	103				0 10
20	165	264		91 1/8	89		92		97 3/4		103	99 3/4			0 9
21		265		91 1/8	89		92								0 10
22	165 1/4	265		91 1/8	89		92								0 13
23	166	268		91 1/8			93			97 3/8	103	99	2 disc.		0 14
25		269					93				103	99			0 13
26	166 1/2	269					93		98		103	99			0 13

Bear-key.		LONDON, April 26, 1768.	
Wheat 42 to 49 s. od.	Amsterdam 34 11	Cad z	Genoa 48 $\frac{5}{8}$
Barley 21s. to 25s. 6d.	Ditto at sight 34 8	Madrid	Venice 50 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rye - 23s. to 24s. od.	Rottendam 35	Bilboa	Lisbon 5 s. 6 d $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats - 13s. to 17s. cd.	Antwerp, no price	Leghorn	Oporto 5 s. 6 d $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> <p>Price of Corn.</p> <p>Hops</p> </div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>Bags from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 12s. per C.</p> <p>Pockets from 5l. to 6l. 15s. per C.</p> </div> </div>	



View of the Baths of Dioclesian, built on the Viminal Mount at Rome.

In the annexed PLATE, we present our Readers with an elegantly engraved View of the BATHS of DIOCLESIAN, an admired Piece of Antiquity at Rome; and, to illustrate it in the most proper Manner, we have given an Account of all the different Sorts of Baths used by the Ancients and others, whether for the Purposes of Cleanliness, or the Health of the Body.

BATHS were great and sumptuous buildings raised by the Ancients both for ornament and conveniency. They were distinguished into natural and artificial. Natural baths are either cold, as the water of rivers; or hot, as those of mineral waters, fit for the curing of several diseases.

Artificial baths, which were rather calculated for the cleanliness of the body than for health, were amongst the Ancients either public or private edifices. Public baths were in use in Greece and at Rome; but the Orientals had made use of them before. Greece was acquainted with hot baths from the time of Homer, as it appears by several passages of the *Odyssey*; and they were commonly adjoining to the *Gymnasia* or *Palæstræ*, because in leaving off their exercises they used the bath. *Vitruvius* has given a very ample description of those baths; whereby it appears, that they were composed of seven different pieces or apartments, most of them detached from one another, and intermixed with some pieces appropriated to exercises. Those seven pieces were: 1. The cold bath, ‘*frigida lavatio*,’ in Greek *λουτρον*: 2. *elæ-othesium*,’ that is, the chamber where they rubbed themselves with oil: 3. The refrigerative, or place of refreshment or cooling, ‘*frigidarium*:’ 4. The propnigeum, that is, the entrance or porch of the ‘*hypocaustum*’ or stove: 5. The vaulted stove for sweating in, or the vapour bath, called ‘*tepidarium*:’ 7. The bath of hot water, ‘*calida lavatio*;’ to which should be added, the ‘*apodyterion*,’ or wardrobe, unless this be the same with the ‘*tepidarium*.’

As to the baths separate from the *palæstræ*, it appears by the description *Vitruvius* has made of them: 1. That those baths were usually double, some of them for men, others for women; at least among the Romans, who had herein more consulted decency, than the *Lacedæmonians*, with whom it was customary for the sexes to bathe intermingled: 2. That the two hot baths were very near each other, in order that the vessels of both might be heated by the same furnace: 3. That the midst of those baths was occupied by a great basin, which received the water by several pipes, and into which they went down by some steps: This basin was surrounded by a balustrade, behind which there ran a kind of

gallery, ‘*schola*,’ large enough to contain those that waited the going out of the bath of the first comers: 5. That the two stoves called ‘*laconicum*’ and ‘*tepidarium*,’ were joined together: 6. That those places were exactly circular, that they might equally receive, at their center, the force of the hot vapour, which winded and spread throughout the whole cavity: 7. That they were of equal breadth and height as far as the beginning of the vault, in the midst of which there was an aperture left for letting in light, and in it a brazen buckler was suspended by chains, which was hoisted up or let down at will, to increase or diminish the heat: That the flooring of those stoves was hollow, and suspended to receive the heat of the *hypocaustum*, which was a great furnace constructed by mason’s work underneath, kept filled with wood and other combustibles, and whose heat was communicated to the stoves by the void place left under the flooring: 9. That this furnace served not only to heat the two stoves, but also another chamber called ‘*vasarium*,’ situate near those same stoves and the warm baths, and in which were three great brazen vessels, called ‘*milliaria*’ by reason of their capaciousness; one of them for hot water, the other for lukewarm, and the third for cold. From those vessels proceeded pipes which, corresponding with the baths, conveyed into them the water by the help of a cock, according to the occasions of those that bathed.

This nearly, as far as it appears, was the arrangement or disposition of the different apartments of the baths. A great basin or pond was first seen therein, called in Greek *κολυμβηθρα*, in Latin ‘*natatio*’ and ‘*piscina*,’ which occupied the north side, and where one might not only bathe, but even swim very commodiously. The baths of private persons had sometimes those ponds; as it appears by those of *Pliny* and *Cicero*. The edifice of the baths was commonly exposed to the South, and had a very extensive front, whereof the middle was occupied by the ‘*hypocaustum*,’ which had to the right and left a series of four like pieces, and so disposed that one might easily pass from the one to the other. Those pieces, called in general ‘*balnearia*,’ were such as the above described. The apartment of the hot bath was as big again

as any of the rest, on account of the great resort of people to it, and the length of time they usually spent in it.

The Ancients commonly made use of the bath before supper, and none but the voluptuous bathed after this meal. When they passed out of the bath, they had themselves rubbed with oils, or perfumed unguents, by servants called 'alyptæ' or 'unctuarii.' Baths, if we believe Pliny, were not used at Rome till the time of Pompey; then the *Ædiles* took care to have several constructed. Dion, in the life of Augustus, relates, that Mæcenas had the first public bath built; but Agrippa, in the year of his *Ædileship*, had an hundred and seventy built. After his example, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Severus, Gordian, Aurelian, Dioclesian, and almost all the Emperors, who endeavoured to make themselves agreeable to the people, had stoves and baths constructed with the most precious marble, and according to the rules of the most elegant architecture, where they took pleasure in bathing with the people: It is pretended that there were 800 of those edifices in the different quarters of Rome: That, represented in the annexed plate, was built by the Emperor Dioclesian, on the Viminal mount.

The principal regulation of the baths was first never to open them till two or three hours after noon; afterwards, neither before sun-rise, nor after sun-set. Alexander Severus permitted, however, their being kept open in the night-time, during the greatest heats of summer, and likewise added liberality to complaisance, by furnishing the oil for burning in the lamps. The time of opening the baths was made known by the sound of a sort of bell. The price that was to be paid for going into the baths was very moderate, amounting but to the fourth part of an 'as,' called 'quadrans;' which was nearly worth a farthing of our money. The free bath was one of those largesses which the Emperors granted the people on account of some public rejoicing: but, in times of calamity, they were debarred this convenience, as well as the pleasure of the public shews and games.

Every thing was transacted in the baths with great modesty and decorum. The womens baths were intirely separate from those of the men; and it would have been a crime if one of the sexes had passed into the bath of the other. Pudicity was even there so scrupulously observed, that the son was not allowed to bathe with his father, nor the son-in-law with his father-in-law. Those who served in each bath were of the

sex for whom the bath was destined. But when luxury and a voluptuous life had banished modesty, and debauchery had overspread the city, the baths were not free from them. Women bathed promiscuously with men, and there was no longer any distinction. Several of both sexes resorted to the baths in order to gratify their sight, or conceal their intrigues. They brought with them slaves or servant-maids for keeping their cloaths. The masters of the baths affected also to vie with each other in procuring the most beautiful waiting-women, to attract the greatest number of customers.

All that the Magistrates could first do was to forbid all persons making use of women or maids for the purposes of keeping cloaths, or any other service in the baths, on pain of being noted with infamy. But the Emperor Adrian forbade absolutely this mixture of men and women under rigorous penalties. Marcus Aurelius and Alexander Severus confirmed this law; and, in their reign, the baths of men and women were again once more separated, and modesty was re-established in them.

The utensils or instruments of the baths, besides the proper vessels for heating and pouring out the water, were tubs, curry-combs, flesh-brushes, &c.

Private baths, though less spacious than the public, were of the same form, but frequently more magnificent and more commodious, ornamented with precious furniture, as glasses, marble, gold and silver. They could bathe therein at all times; and it is related of the Emperors Commodus and Gallienus, that they used the bath five or six times a day.

Among the Parisians, in France, their public baths on the river Seine are nothing else but large boats, built of deal-boards, and covered with sail-cloth, about which there are small ladders fastened by cords to descend into a part of the river, where stakes are found driven in from space to space to sustain those that bathe.

They call domestic baths those which are made in the houses of the great, or of private persons. These for the most part consist of bathing tubs of metal, into which the water is brought by pipes of lead that descend from a reservoir filled with rain-water, or by the help of a pump. Those pipes, with cocks to them, before they enter the bathing-tub, distribute their water into a vat placed on a furnace, which keeps it in a proper degree of heat.

These baths are composed of an apartment distributed into several pieces, namely, an antichamber for the domestics whilst the master is in the bath; a bed-chamber for

for lying in at going out of the bath ; a room where the bathing tub is placed ; a closet for a wardrobe ; a cabinet for a toilette ; a stove for airing linen and heating water, &c. It is pretty customary to place two bathing-tubs and two beds in those apartments. These baths are commonly made use of in company, when one is in health ; and they should have a little private garden for exercise, not exposed to view, for those who bathe rather through indisposition than for cleanliness.

Those apartments are usually decorated with cielings, paintings, gilding, and glasses. It is on this occasion that an architect of genius can give full scope to his imagination, those sorts of pieces being not susceptible of the severity of the rules of art ; yet all should be adjusted with taste and discernment.

Physicians, always attentive to investigate helps against diseases, observed the good effects produced by bathing, and therefore placed baths in the number of their remedies ; ordering them different ways, hot and cold, general and particular.

In the general baths, either hot or cold, the body is dipped just beyond the shoulders ; in the particular, but half the body is dipped, and this is called the half-bath. When the feet only and a part of the legs are dipped, it is called ' pediluvium.' To the particular baths may likewise be referred the different kinds of fomentations, pumpings, &c.

The different qualities of the water, employed for bathing, change its property. In cases where the softening of the fibres is intended, and some laxity in the whole habit of the body, the warm bath of plain fresh water, or mixed with emollient medicaments, will satisfy this indication.

When it is necessary to brace the texture of the fibres, and to give them the spring they have lost, nothing is more proper than the bath of cold water. The reason for this diversity will be assigned hereafter.

Baths have also been divided into domestic, which are those that are used at home or at bagnios, composed different ways ; some of milk, of decoctions of emollient plants, of bran water, &c. into baths of mineral waters, which are either thermal or acidulous, and whose effects are different, according to the principles contained in these waters ; into baths of spring, river, or sea-water ; and into dry baths, such as those of spirit of wine, the vapours of cinnabar, called fumigation ; those of the husks of grapes, ashes, salts, sands, &c. to which may be also added the ap-

plication of slime or mud all over the body, which is practised in some places.

In order to explain the action of baths, it must be first laid down as a principle, that the water which constitutes their basis penetrates by its fluidity almost all bodies, and especially those whose texture is pretty loose, that the water might find between the fibres they are composed of, the interstices which are called pores.

The human body is one of those in which are observed a great number of pores. The deperdition of substance, to which it is subject by perspiration, proves sufficiently what I advance. When the body is exposed to a certain volume of water, capable of pressing it on all sides, and of which each drop has a natural weight, it insinuates itself into every one of its interstices, whose capaciousness it augments by the laxity its humidity procures. Arriving after a certain time at the interior of the body, it mixes with the blood ; aided besides by the reiterated contractions of the heart, which increase in proportion to the pressure, it destroys the too strong cohesion of the molecules of the blood, makes it to circulate with more facility, and renders it fitter for secretions ; it likewise accelerates the motion of the animal spirits, so necessary for maintaining strength and executing all functions, at the same time that it puts the blood into a state of divesting itself of hurtful parts, which its too great spissitude, or its too great slowness in circulating, had collected in it.

Those principles laid down, it will be no difficult matter to deduce the reasons of the phænomena that are observed, according to the degree of heat or cold of the waters used, and the difference of the ingredients they are impregnated with. By increasing the heat of plain water, a degree of elasticity is given it, for which it is indebted to the igneous parts it contains, which render it more penetrating. When the water is saturated with ferrugineous parts, and warm at the same time, its spring and weight are augmented in an inverse ratio of its heat, and the quantity of iron it is saturated with, makes it fit for curing several diseases occasioned by the embarrassment or obstruction of the blood in its strainers. If, on the contrary, cold water is used, the effects will be different ; for, though fluidity and humidity be the same, the cold, far from dilating the pores of the skin, braces them in some respects, hinders too great an evacuation by perspiration, introduces a calmness into the circulation of the blood when it is irregular

regular, and destroys by this means the causes of the diseases occasioned by this disorder. Willis gives us an example of this in his treatise of the Phrensy, in the case of a young woman who was cured of that disease by being only once bathed in cold water. The patient had been in that state for several days; bleedings, diluters, ample emulsified draughts, &c. were not potent enough to diminish the violent fever she was attacked with, and the thirst that tormented her. The bath of river-water, for a quarter of an hour, calmed all those accidents, procured her a quiet sleep, and she was cured without wanting other remedies. In practice, several examples are found of those miraculous cures by chance; for people, seized with a phrensy, have often thrown themselves into wells or ponds, and were cured. And it is also certain, that the use of river-baths, during the heats of summer, is a sure preservative against the diseases that are commonly rife in that season.

It now remains to investigate the reason of the effects of bathing in the sea, which is held to be a very salutary remedy against madness, particularly that occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, and we shall endeavour to deduce it from the same principles. This will not be impossible by first considering, that the fluidity and humidity we find in common water is met with in the water of the sea; that its weight is increased by the salt it contains, and which gives it a much greater penetrating quality; lastly, that the terror of the patient, arising from the apparatus and danger he

is in, when dipped, forms a contrast capable of rectifying the irregularity of the imagination, which is as much disordered in this case as in the most violent phrensy: Besides, the precaution is taken of going to the sea to be dipped when there is a suspicion of being attacked by canine madness, without being certain of it.

It is easily conceived that vapour-baths penetrate the texture of the skin, and permeate by the pores to the interior, where they occasion nearly the same effects, as if the medicines they are extracted from had been applied. This is experienced by spirit of wine, and by the bath of the vapours of cinnabar, which sometimes likewise excite salivation, an effect produced by mercurial frictions. Lastly, the bath of the husks of grapes by penetrating, either by its heat, or by the spirituous parts it contains, gives anew to the fibres the spring they had lost, and restores them to their natural state.

The following precautions should be observed for reaping benefit from the use of the bath, of whatever kind it be. Bleeding and purging are necessary; the bath should be used in the morning fasting, or, if in the evening, four hours after eating, that the digestion of the aliments might be intirely over. The patient should also repose himself, or use but very moderate exercise after bathing; be guilty of no excess during the whole time of his using the bath; and, in what season soever it be, he should not bathe when he is fatigued by any violent exercise.

THOUGHTS *upon*

SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

CONSIDER how difficult a thing it must be to deceive the general eye of mankind, who are as much interested to detect you, as you are to deceive them.

If you are ill used by a man, especially a great one, put up the injury quietly, and be thankful it was not worse. When they do but a little mischief, the world has a good pennyworth of them.

If you want to shew a person, that you see through his crafty designs, a hint between jest and earnest may do better than telling him bluntly and fully how he stands in your mind: From a little, he will guess the rest.

Try a friend before you trust him. Trust him no more than is necessary. Bear with any weakness that does not strike at the root of friendship. If a difference arise, bring the matter to a calm hearing. Make up the breach, if possible. But, if friend-

ship languishes for any time, let it expire peaceably.

There is as much meanness in taking every trifle for an affront, as in putting up the grossest indignity. The first is the character of a bully, the latter of a coward: Which of the two had you rather be?

In all schemes leave room for the possibility of a miscarriage.

Those are the best diversions which most relieve the mind and exercise the body, and which bring the least expence of time and money.

Mirth is one thing, and mischief another.

There is great reason to believe, that it is wholly in compliance with custom, that many judicious, thinking people, waste so many valuable hours as we see they do, at the amusement of a card-table, which must be a slavery to persons capable of thought.

Bestir yourself while young : You will want rest when old. Don't wish ; but do.

Trust not relations, unless they be such as you would think worthy of trust, if they were strangers.

If you can live independent, never give up your liberty, and your leisure, much less your conscience, to a great man. He has nothing to give in return for them.

People are better found out in their unguarded hours, than by the principal actions of their lives : The first is nature, the second art.

To gain applause, you must do as the archer, who obtains the prize by hitting the mark.

Asking a favour by letter, or giving a person time to think of it, is only giving him an opportunity of getting off handsomely.

It is not hard to find out a man's true merit as to abilities. He who behaves well is certainly no weak man. But nothing is more difficult, than to find out a man's character as to integrity.

He, who never misbehaved either in joy, in grief, or surprise, must have his wisdom at command, in a manner almost superior to humanity, and may be pronounced a true hero.

Haste is but a poor apology ; take time and do your business well.

If you would not be forestalled by ano-

ther, or laughed at in case of a disappointment, don't tell your designs.

I would not answer for the conduct of the ablest man in the world, if I knew that he was so conceited of his own abilities, as to be above advice.

The most good that is done in life is by perseverance. The ant and bee are but little and weak animals, and yet by constant application they do wonders.

Do not scold or swear at your servants : They will despise you for a passionate, clamorous fool. Do not make them too familiar with you : They will make a wrong use of it, and grow saucy. Do not let them know all the value you have for them : They will presume upon your goodness, and conclude that you cannot do without them. Don't give them too great wages : It will put them above their business. Do not allow them too much liberty : They will want still more and more. Do not intreat them to live with you : If you do, they will conclude, they may live as they please.

Irresolution is as foolish as rashness. If the husbandman should never sow, or the ship-master never put to sea, where would be the harvest, or the gains ?

To be regular is prudence ; to go like a clock is mere formality.

Don't wish for an increase of wealth ; it does but enlarge the desires : Whereas happiness consists in the gratification of the wants of nature.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CXII.

On TRUE POLITENESS.

Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res.

Secure his Soul preserv'd a constant Frame,
Through ev'ry varying Scene of Life the same.

TRUE Politeness may be defined that sort of wisdom, which teaches men to be at peace in themselves, and, neither by their words or behaviour, to disturb the peace of others.

In this idea good-nature must be included, a very valuable quality, as there is nothing more amiable in human nature, than to think, to speak, and to do whatever good lies in our power unto all. No man who looks upon the sun, and who feels that cheerfulness which his beams inspire, but would rather wish himself like so glorious a being, than to resemble the tyger, however formidable for its fierceness ; or the serpent, hated for its hissing, and dreaded for its sting. Good-nature may, indeed, be made almost as diffusive

as day-light ; but short are the ravages of the tyger, innocent the bite of a serpent, to the vengeance of a cankered heart, or the malice of an invenomed tongue. Good-nature must therefore adorn every perfection a man is master of, and throw a veil over every blemish, which would otherwise appear. In a word, like a skilful painter, it places his virtues in the fairest light, and casts all his foibles into shade.

Coincident with good-nature are sense, moderation, and sweetness, all essentials of true politeness. Nature denies the first to few ; the second is in every man's power, and no man need be without the last, who either values general esteem, or is not indifferent to public hate. For, to say truth, what is necessary to make an honest

honest man, properly applied, would make a polite one : And, as almost every one would take it amiss if we should deny him the first appellation, so it may from thence be perceived how few there are who, but from their own indiscretion, may deserve

the second. It is want of attention, not capacity, which leaves us so many brutes. A description of our faults may be the fittest lecture ; for few monsters there are who can view themselves in a glass :

Our follies, when display'd, ourselves affright ;
Few are so bad, to bear the odious sight.
Mankind, in herds, through force of custom, stray,
Mislead each other into error's way ;
Pursue the road, forgetful of the end,
Sin by mistake, and, without thought, offend.

Many, who have been, perhaps, accustomed to think politeness rather an ornamental accomplishment, than a thing necessary to be acquired in order to an easy and happy life, may from thence be inclined to pay less attention, unless convinced they are in the wrong. In order to which, they should be put in mind, that the tranquillity, and even felicity of our days, depends as strongly on small things, as on great ; of which men may be easily convinced, if they but reflect how great uneasiness they have experienced from cross accidents, although they related but to trifles ; and at the same time remember, that disquiet is, of all others, the greatest evil, let it arise from what it will.

Now, in the concerns of life, as in those of fortune, numbers are brought into what are called bad circumstances from small neglect, rather than any great errors in material affairs. People are apt to think too lightly of shillings and pence, forget-

ting that they are constituent parts of pounds, until the deficiency in the greater article shews them their mistake, and convinces them by fatal experience, of a truth, which they might have learned from a little attention, viz. that great sums are made up of small.

Exactly parallel to this is that wrong notion, which many have, that nothing more is due from them to their neighbours, than what results from a principle of honesty ; which commands us to pay our debts, and forbids us to do injuries : Whereas a thousand little civilities, complacencies, and endeavours to give others pleasure, are requisite to keep up the relish of life, and procure us that affection and esteem, which every man, who has a sense of it, must desire. And, in the right timing and discreet management of these punctilio's, consists the essence of what we call politeness :

How many know the general rules of art,
Which, unto tablets, human form impart ?
How many can depict the rising brow,
The nose, the mouth, and ev'ry feature shew ;
Can in their colours imitate the skin,
And by the force of fire can fix them in ?
Yet, when 'tis done, unpleasing to the sight ;
Tho' like, the picture strikes not with delight :
'Tis Zink alone gives the enamel'd face
A polish'd sweetness, and a glossy grace.

Examples have, generally speaking, greater force than precepts ; I will therefore delineate the characters of Honorius and Garcia, two Gentlemen, whose humours I have perfectly considered.

Honorius is a person equally distinguished by his birth and fortune. He has naturally good sense ; and that too hath been improved by a regular education. His wit is lively, and his morals without a stain.—Is not this an amiable character ? Yet Honorius is not beloved. He has, some way or other, contracted a notion, that it

is beneath a man of honour to fall below the height of truth in any degree, or on any occasion whatsoever. From this principle, he speaks bluntly what he thinks, without regarding the company who are by. Some weeks ago he read a lecture on female hypocrisy before a married couple, though the Lady was much suspected on that head. Two hours after, he fell into a warm declamation against simony and priestcraft, before two Dignitaries of the church : And, from a continued course of this sort of behaviour, hath rendered himself dreaded

dreaded as a monitor, instead of being esteemed as a friend.

Garcia, on the contrary, came into the world under the greatest disadvantages. His birth was mean, and his fortune not to be mentioned; yet, though he is scarce forty, he has acquired a handsome estate in the country, and lives on it with more reputation than most of his neighbours. While a servitor at the university, he, by his assiduities, recommended himself to a noble Lord, and thereby procured a place of fifty pounds a year in a public office. His behaviour there made him as many friends as there were persons belonging to that board. His readiness in doing favours gained him the hearts of his inferiors; his deference for those in the highest character in the office procured him their good will; and the complacency he expressed towards his equals, and those immediately above him, made them espouse his interest with almost as much warmth as they did their own. By this management, in ten years time, he rose to the possession of an office, which brought him in a thousand pounds salary, and near double as much in perquisites. Affluence hath made no alteration in his manners. The same easiness of disposition attends him in that fortune to which it has raised him; and he is at this day the delight of all who know him, from an art he has of persuading them that their pleasures and their interests are equally dear to him with his own. Who, if it were in his power, would refuse what Honorius possesses? And who would not wish that possession accompanied with Garcia's disposition?

It is now time to apply what has been advanced to those points in which they may be the most useful to us; and this leads me in the first place to explain the sentiments and conduct of a polite Gentleman in regard to religion:

“Religion, strictly speaking, means that worship, which men, from a sense of duty, pay to that Being, unto whom they owe their own existence, with all those blessings and benefits which attend it.”

Let a man but reflect on this definition, and it will be impossible for him not to perceive, that treating this in a ludicrous way must not only be unpolite, but shocking. Who, that has a regard for a man, would not start at the thoughts of saying a base thing of his father before him? And yet what a distance is there between the notion of a father and a Creator! Since therefore no farther arguments are necessary to prove the inconsistency between raillery and religion, what can be more

cogent to a polite man, than thus shewing, that such discourses of his would be mal à propos?

Thus much for those who might be guilty of unpoliteness with respect to religion in general, a fault unaccountably common, in an age which pretends to be so polite.

As to particular religions, or rather tenets in religion, men are generally warm in them, from one of these two reasons, viz. tenderness of conscience, or a high sense of their own judgments. Men of plain parts, and honest dispositions, look on salvation as too serious a thing to be jested with: A polite man therefore will be cautious of offending upon that head, because he knows it will give the person to whom he speaks pain; a thing ever opposite to the character of a polished philosopher. The latter reason, assigned for men's zeal in religious matters, may seem to have less weight than the first; but he who considers it attentively will be of another opinion. Men of speculative religion, who are so from the conviction rather of their heads than their hearts, are not a bit less vehement than the real devotees. He who says a slight or severe thing of their faith, seems to them to have thereby undervalued their understanding, and will consequently incur their aversion; which no man, of common sense, would hazard for a lively expression; much less a person of good breeding, who should make it his chief aim to be well with all.

Next to their concerns in the other world, men are usually most taken up with the concerns of the public here. The love of our country is among those virtues to which every man thinks he should pretend; and the way in which this is generally shewn, is by falling into what we call parties; where, if a large share of good sense allay not that heat, which is naturally contracted for such engagements, a man soon falls into all the violences of faction, and looks upon every one as his enemy, who does not express himself about the public good in the same terms he does. This is a harsh picture, but it is a just one, of the far greater part of those who are warm in political disputes. A polite man will therefore speak as seldom as he can on topics, where, in a mixed company, it is almost impossible to say any thing that will please all.

To say truth, patriotism, properly so called, is perhaps as scarce in this age as in any that has gone before us. Men appear to love themselves so well, that it seems not altogether credible they should,

at every turn, prefer their country's interest to their own. The thing looks noble indeed ; and therefore, like a becoming habit, every body would put it on. But this is hypocrisy, you will say, and therefore should be detected ! Here the polite philosopher finds new inducements to caution : Sore places are always tender ; and people at a masquerade are in pain if you do any thing which may discover their faces.

Our philosophy is not intended to make a man that shall monitor who points out folks faults, but to make them in love with their virtues ; that is, to make himself and them easy while he is with them ; and to do, or say nothing, which, on reflection, may make them less his friends at their next meeting.

Were I indeed to indulge my own sentiments, I should speak yet with greater freedom on this subject. Since there is so vast a disproportion, when we come to compare those who have really either a concern in the government, or the service of their country more particularly at heart, and the men who pretend to either, merely from a desire of appearing of some consequence themselves ; we ought certainly to avoid making one of this number, and aim rather at being quiet within ourselves, and agreeable to those among whom we live, let their political notions be what they will ; inasmuch as this is a direct road to happiness, which all men profess they would reach, if they could.

Pomponius Atticus, whose character appears so amiable, from the concurring tes-

timony of all who mention him, owed the greatest part of that esteem in which he lived, and of that reputation by which he still survives, unto his steady adherence to this rule. His benevolence made him love mankind in general, and his good sense hindered him from being tainted with those party prejudices which had bewitched his friends. He did not take up arms for Cæsar ; nor did he abandon Italy, when Pompey withdrew with his forces, and had, in outward form, the sanction of the Commonwealth. He saw too plainly the ambition of both ; yet he preserved his complacency for his friends in each party, without siding with either. Success never made them more welcome to Pomponius, nor could any defeat lessen them in his esteem. When victorious he visited them, without sharing in their power ; and when vanquished he received them, without considering any thing but their distress. In a few words, he entertained no hopes from the good fortune of his friends, nor suffered the reverse of it to chill his breast with fear. His equanimity produced a just effect, and his universal kindness made him universally beloved.

Polite behaviour therefore is like architecture ; the symmetry of the whole pleases us so much, that we examine not into its parts ; which, if we did, we should find much nicety required in forming such a structure ; though, to persons of no taste, the rules of either art would seem to have little connexion with their effects :

That true Politeness we can only call,
Which looks like Jones's † fabric at Whitehall ;
Where just proportion we with pleasure see ;
Tho' built by rule, yet from all stiffness free ;
Tho' grand, yet plain ; magnificent, not fine ;
The ornaments adorning the design.
It fills our minds with rational delight,
And pleases on reflexion, as at sight.

There is another topic of modern discourse, of which it is hard to say, whether it be more common, or more contrary to true politeness. This is reflecting on men's professions, and playing on those general aspersions, which have been fixed on them by a sort of ill-nature hereditary to the world.

In order to have a proper idea of this point, we must, first of all, consider that the chief cause both of love and hatred is custom. When men, from a long habit, have acquired a facility of thinking clearly, and speaking well in any science, they naturally think that better than any other ;

and this liking, in a short time, grows up to a warmer affection ; which renders them impatient whenever their darling science is decried, in their hearing. A polite man will have a care of ridiculing physic before one of the faculty, talking disrespectfully of lawyers while Gentlemen of the long robe are by, or speaking contemptibly of the clergy when with any of that order.

Some critics may possibly object, that these are solecisms of too gross a nature for men of tolerable sense or education to be guilty of. But I appeal to those who are most conversant in the world, whether this fault, glaring as it is, be not committed

every

every day. The strictest intimacy can never warrant freedoms of this sort; and it is, indeed, preposterous to think it should; unless we can suppose injuries are less evils when they are done us by friends, than when they come from other hands. Invektive is a weapon worn as commonly as a sword; and, like that, is often in the hands of those who know not how to use it. Men of true courage fight but seldom, and never draw but in their own defence. Bullies are commonly squabbling; and, from the ferocity of their behaviour, become the terror of some companies, and the jest of more. This is just the case with such as have a liveliness of thought, directed by a propensity to ill-nature. Indulging themselves at the expence of others, by degrees they incur the dislike of all. Meek tempers abhor, men of cool dispositions despise, and those addicted to choler chastise them. Thus a licentiousness of tongue, like a spirit of rapine, sets one man against all; and the defence of reputation, as well as property, puts the human species on regarding a malevolent babler with a worse eye than a common thief; because fame is a kind of goods, which, when once taken away, can hardly be restored. Such is the effigy of this human serpent. And who, when he has considered it, would be thought to have fat for the piece?

The world is a great school, wherein men are first to learn, and then to practise. When we have gained the knowledge of true politeness, we shall find the best way to improve it will be exercise; in which two things are carefully to be avoided, positiveness and affectation. If, to our care in shunning them, we add a desire of obliging those with whom we converse, there is little danger, but that we become all we

wish; and politeness, by an imperceptible gradation, will enter into our minutest actions, and give a polish to every thing we do.

Mr. Dryden, who knew human nature, perhaps, as well as any man who ever studied it, has given us a just picture of the force of female charms, in the story of Cymon and Iphigenia. Boccace, from whom he took it, had adorned it with all the tinsel finery an Italian composition is capable of. The English poet, like most English travellers, gave sterling silver in exchange for that superficial gilding, and bestowed a moral where he found a tale. He paints, in Cymon, a soul buried in a confusion of ideas, informed with so little fire, as scarce to struggle under the load, or afford any glimmerings of sense. In this condition he represents him struck with the rays of Iphigenia's beauty: Kindled by them, his mind exerts its powers, his intellectual faculties seem to awake; and that uncouth ferocity of manners, by which he had hitherto been distinguished, gave way to an obliging behaviour, the natural effect of love!

The moral of this fable is a truth which can never be inculcated too much. It is to the fair sex we owe the most shining qualities of which ours is master, as the ancients insinuated, with their usual address, by painting both the Virtues and Graces, as females. Men of true taste feel a natural complaisance for women when they converse with them, and fall, without knowing it, upon every art of pleasing, which is the disposition, at once, the most grateful to others, and the most satisfactory to ourselves. An intimate acquaintance with the other sex fixes this complaisance into a habit, and that habit is the very essence of politeness:

Fram'd to give joy, the lovely sex are seen,
Beauteous in form, and heav'nly in their mien.
Silent, they charm the pleas'd beholder's sight;
And, speaking, strike us with a new delight:
Words, when pronounc'd by them, bear each a dart;
Invade our ears, and wound us to the heart.
To no ill ends the glorious passion sways;
By love and honour bound, the youth obeys;
Till, by his service won, the grateful fair
Consents, in time, to ease the lover's care,
Seals all his hopes; and, in the bridal kiss,
Gives him a title to untainted bliss.

INDUSTRY, *not* POVERTY, *deserving of Charitable Donations.*

A Young King of Persia abandoned himself to dissipation, and to all the pleasures his Courtiers had prepared for

him. One day he sung at a festive entertainment those words: "I have enjoyed the moment which is past; I still enjoy

the moment that passes, and I begin to enjoy that which succeeds; content and tranquil, the hope of no good, the fear of no evil, give me no uneasiness." A poor man, sitting under the window of the saloon where this feast was solemnised, heard the King, and cried out to him: "If thou art without uneasiness on account of thy own condition of life, hast thou never any uneasiness on account of ours?" The King, deeply affected at these words, approached the window, looked for some time attentively at the beggar, and, without speaking to him, ordered a considerable sum to be given him. He afterwards passed out of the saloon, making reflections on his life past. It had been a series of contrarieties to all his duties. Ashamed of it, he took in hand the reins of government, which till then he had abandoned to his favourites. He was observed to labour assiduously,

and extend his care to all the departments of government; and in a short time he re-established order and happiness throughout his empire. Since he had occupied his thoughts in the administration of his states, complaints were often made to him of the licentiousness and disorder in which the poor man lived whom he had enriched. He once again saw him, at his palace-gate, covered with rags, and asking an alms. The King, shewing him him to one of the sages of his Court, said: "Here dost thou see the effects of goodness! Thou hast seen me heap riches on that man, but what are the fruits thereof? My benefits have corrupted him, and were the source in him of new vices and new wretchedness." "It is very true, answered the sage, because thou hast given to poverty what thou shouldest have given only to industry."

The Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, continued from Page 182 of our last.

ON the 20th of December, 1767, a bill passed the House, to continue and amend an act, made in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, 'An act for importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time.'

The same day, a petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle of the eastern part of the county of Somerset, at a numerous meeting, held at Yeovill, in the said county, the 8th day of January, 1768, was presented to the House and read; complaining of the very high prices of flesh-meat, which, they apprehend, are in a great measure occasioned by the excessive monopoly of cattle, so prejudicial to the fair trader, and which is become so general in the western counties, that very few oxen can be bought by the petitioners for feeding, but what have passed through five or six hands, from the breeder to the feeder, which has advanced the price near forty per cent. That the petitioners cannot stock their lands without buying of those jobbers, who will have such immoderate prices for them, that many oxen have been bought of the breeders by those monopolisers at reasonable prices, and have by them been sold to the grazier, in a few days after, at the advanced price of two and three pounds per ox, and which have not yielded the grazier, at Smithfield market, for forty weeks feeding, above 20s. per ox more than they cost, and yet

have been sold very dear; and that the present law for preventing such monopoly is found defective; and expressing the hopes of the petitioners, that the House will take that important matter into their most serious consideration, and provide such speedy and effectual means for redressing those grievances, as they shall think most proper.—It was ordered, that this petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House; and a Committee was appointed accordingly, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records; and all who came were to have voices.

A petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle, in the county of Dorset, at a very numerous meeting held at Sturminster, Newton Castle, in the said county, the 13th day of January, 1768, was also presented to the House and read; containing the same allegations and prayer as the preceding petition.

A petition of the Justices of the Peace, assembled at their general quarter session for the county of Somerset; and of the Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest; and of other Gentlemen, Clergy, and freeholders of the said county, was also presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the illegal practices of drovers of cattle enhance the price thereof; and that, for want of one uniform standard of weight and measure, and of a better regulation of the markets, throughout the kingdom, many people enrich themselves at the expence of the poor;

poor ; and that the great increase of late years, in the breed of horses, is a check to the breed of horned cattle, and consequently contributes to raise the price ; and therefore praying the House to take into consideration the several laws now in being, with respect to those several practices, and to make such amendments, additions, and alterations thereunto, as shall seem meet.—And the said petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the Committee, to whom the petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle, of the eastern part of the county of Somerset, at a numerous meeting held at Yeovill, in the said county, the 8th day of January, 1768, was referred.

On the 21st, a bill from the Lords passed the House, intituled, ‘ An act for continuing, establishing, and confirming, the surname and arms of Wallinger unto John Wallinger, formerly called John Arnold, and his issue, pursuant to the will of John Wallinger, his late uncle, deceased.’

The same day, a petition of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa being offered to be presented to the House, the Lord North (by his Majesty’s command) acquainted the House, that his Majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the House : Then the said petition was brought up and read ; setting forth,

That the petitioners have laid before the House an account of the sum granted for 1766, examined and passed by the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, as required by an act, passed in the year 1750, for extending and improving the trade to Africa ; and that they have expended the money granted in 1767, for the support of the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, in goods, stores, and necessaries ; and that the petitioners, being sensible of the great regard shewn by the House for the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, therefore pray the House to grant such a sum for the necessary support thereof, for the ensuing year, as to the House should seem meet.—It was ordered that this petition do lie on the table.

Afterwards two other petitions were presented to the House and read : The first, of the royal boroughs of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, the 17th day of December, 1767 ; setting forth, that the bounty of 40s. per ton, granted by Parliament, on all ships employed in catching whales in the Greenland seas, expires at the end of the next session of Parliament ; and that

the said branch of commerce, the petitioners think, is an object of national importance, and worthy the attention of Parliament, as it promotes the increase of shipping, and proves a nursery of seamen uncommonly hardy ; and that the shortness of the time granted for the continuance of the bounty, by the last act of Parliament, has checked the increase of that fishery ; and, if this bounty is not renewed, that this valuable branch of trade will be entirely discontinued ; and therefore praying the House to take the premises into their consideration, and to do in it as shall seem meet — It was ordered that this petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee, to whom the petition of the Merchants and tradesmen of the port of Liverpool, on behalf of themselves, and more particularly of those concerned in the whale fishery to Greenland, Davis’s Streights, and the seas adjacent.

The second petition was of the Honourable William Mure, of Caldwell, one of the Barons of his Majesty’s Court of Exchequer in Scotland ; John Ross Mackye, of Pulgowan, Esq ; and Andrews Stuart, Esq ; guardians of the Most Noble George-James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, for and on behalf of the said Duke, and of the principal inhabitants of the town of Burrowstounness ; setting forth, that a petition was lately presented to the House, for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, from the frith, or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the frith, or river of Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burnfoot, in the county of Dumbarton ; and that the harbour of Burrowstounness, in the frith of Forth, one of the safest and most accessible of any in North Britain, is capable to receive ships of upwards of 500 tons burthen ; and, as a navigable cut, or canal of communication, from thence, to join the said other navigable cut, or canal, as a branch of the same, near the place where it will fall into the Forth, near the mouth of the river Carron, would make the same much more complete, and be of great public utility, therefore praying, that provision be made, in the said bill, for making the said navigable cut, or canal of communication, from the port and harbour of Burrowstounness, to join the other canal, at or near the place where it will fall into the Forth.—This petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same as it should appear to them to the House. And a Committee was appointed accordingly, im-

powered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 22d, a bill passed the House, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the parish of Loughton, in the county of Bucks.

The same day, a petition of several Merchants, his Majesty's British subjects, concerned in the whale-fishery, on behalf of themselves and others concerned in the said fishery, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that by an act of Parliament, made in the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King George I, a bounty was granted of twenty shillings a ton, upon all ships employed in catching of whales in the Greenland and seas adjacent; but, few or no ships being fitted out upon that encouragement, a further bounty of ten shillings a ton was granted by an act of the 13th of his late Majesty's reign; and, that being also found insufficient to answer the purposes intended, the bounty was, by an act of the 22d year of his said late Majesty, increased to forty shillings per ton, and which, by two several acts, have been continued to the 25th of December, 1767, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and that, since the granting of that bounty, a great many ships from both parts of the united kingdom have been annually employed in the said fishery, and many more would have adventured, but from the checks given to that trade, first by the war, and afterwards by the shortness of the time granted for the bounty, by the last act; and that, if provision was made to continue the bounty for the further term of seven years, it would considerably increase the number of adventurers, by which means a nursery for the hardiest race of seamen would be established, and several of our manufacturers who have been already instructed in the making the proper utensils and instruments employed in this fishery, would be constantly engaged therein; and that, if the bounty is not further continued, the trade must be intirely at a stand, the charge of fortifying a ship against the ice for that service, and the fishing materials, which are the greatest part of the expence, being intirely useless for any other business; and that the petitioners humbly presume an object of such great national importance will be deemed deserving the continuance of the support and encouragement of the Legislature; and therefore praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and grant them such re-

lief therein, as to the House shall seem meet.—It was ordered, That the said petition be referred to the consideration of the Committee, to whom the petition of the Merchants and Tradesmen, of the port of Liverpool, on behalf of themselves, and more particularly of those concerned in the whale-fishery to Greenland, Davis's Straits, and the seas adjacent, is referred.

The order of the day, for receiving the report from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for further regulating the proceedings of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, with respect to the making of dividends, being read; Mr. Fuller reported, from the said Committee, the amendments which the Committee had made to the bill, and which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the table. Then the Counsel against the bill were called in. And the said report was read. And the petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies was also read. And the Counsel for the petitioners were heard. And then they withdrew. And a motion being made, and the question proposed, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till this day four months; and a debate arising in the House thereupon; a motion was made, and the question being put, that the debate be adjourned till Monday morning next; it passed in the negative. Then the question being put, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till this day four months; it passed in the negative. Then the amendments made by the Committee to the said bill, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House.

On the 25th, Mr. Fuller (according to order) reported, from the Committee of privileges and elections, the matter, as it appeared to them, touching the complaint made to the House upon the first of December last, that, in breach of the privilege of this House, Henry Fidler, John Baker, and Matthew Barrow, had, by the instigation of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq; forcibly entered upon a fishery, at Coton, on the river Tame, the property of, and in the possession of, Simon Luttrell, Esq; a Member of this House, and taken fish thereout; together with the resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the same was read; and the resolutions

lutions of the Committee, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House, nemine contradicente, and are as followeth, viz.

That Henry Fidler, John Baker, and Matthew Barrow have not, by the instigation of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq; forcibly entered upon a fishery at Coton, on the river Tame, the property of, and in the possession of Simon Luttrell, Esq; a Member of this House, and taken fish thereout, in breach of the privilege of this House.

The same day, a bill passed the House for further regulating the proceedings of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, with respect to the making of dividends.

On the 26th, two bills passed the House; the first, for dividing and inclosing several open fields, and commons, within the lordship or liberty of Rempstone, in the county of Nottingham: And the second, to continue the terms, and enlarge the powers, of several acts, of the 12th Anne, 12th Geo. I. and 22d Geo. II, for repairing the road from the city of Worcester, through Droitwich, to Bromsgrove, and other roads therein mentioned; and to repeal an act of the 28th Geo. II. for repairing the roads lying in and leading from Droitwich aforesaid; and for amending the several roads, which were directed to be repaired by the said act.

The same day, Mr. Cooper (according to order) reported the following resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, viz.

That a sum, not exceeding 1336 l. be granted to his Majesty, for the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain; and who were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 132,431 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 1715 l. 13 s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge for allowances to the several Officers, and private Gentlemen, of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced; and to the super-annuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 108,949 l. 17 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, up-

on account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for the year 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 199,988 l. 4 s. 2 d. be granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 25th day of December, 1767, and not provided for by Parliament.

The House was afterwards moved, that an act made in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry V. intituled, 'What sort of people shall be chosen, and who shall be the chufers of the Knights and Burgeses of the Parliament,' might be read. And, the same being read accordingly, a motion was made, for leave to bring in a bill for the further and more effectual preventing bribery and corruption, in the election of Members to serve in Parliament. And the House being informed of a letter, written from the Mayor and some Members of the corporation of the city of Oxford, in the last summer, to Sir Tho. Stapleton, Bart. one of the Members of the said city, and another letter from the same persons to the Hon. Robert Lee, the other Member for the said city, containing a corrupt offer of electing them for the said city, at the next general election; it was ordered, that Sir Tho. Stapleton, Bart. do attend in his place, upon Monday morning next. And that the Hon. R. Lee do attend in his place, upon Monday morning next, and bring with him the said letter, written to him. Whereupon, it was also ordered, nemine contradicente, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the further and more effectual preventing bribery and corruption, in the election of Members to serve in Parliament. And that Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Blackstone, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Wilbraham, Col. Onslow, Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Mr. Cholmondeley, Lord Brownlow Bertie, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Gilbert, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Shiffrer, Mr. Darker, and Mr. Barrow, do prepare, and bring in the said bill.

On the 27th, a bill passed the House, for continuing and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the 24th year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An act for repairing the road from the top of Crickley Hill, in the county of Gloucester, to Frog Mill, through the towns of Northleach, Burford, and Whitley, and parishes of Hanborough and Bladon, to Campsfield, in the parish of Kidlington, in the county of Oxford; and, also, the road from

from Whitney, through Ensham, Cumner, and Botley, to the city of Oxford; except so much thereof as relates to the road from Whitney, through Ensham, Cumner, and Botley to the city of Oxford; and also for repairing and widening the road from Campsfield to the turnpike road, at or near Enslow bridge, in the said county of Oxford.

On the 28th, three bills passed the House; the first, for making and maintaining a navigable cut, or canal, from Birmingham, to Bilstone, and from thence to Autherley, there to communicate with the canal, now making, between the rivers Severn and Trent, and for making collateral cuts up to several coal-mines: The second, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows and pastures, within the township of Hotham, in the east riding of the county of York; and a clause was added by the House to the bill, by way of Ryder: And the third, also, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, and common fen, within the parishes of Billingborough and Birthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, and for draining and improving the said fen.

The same day, Mr. Paterson reported the following resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, viz.

That a sum, not exceeding 3895 l. 1 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for the year 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 3986 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1767, to the 24th of June, 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 4750 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of East Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1767, to June 24, 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 4400 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1767, to the 24th of June, 1768.

That a sum, not exceeding 2036 l. 14 s. be granted to his Majesty upon account, for defraying the expences attending general surveys of his Majesty's dominions in North America, for the year 1768. And

That a sum, not exceeding 5550 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's government of Senegambia, for the year 1768.

On the 29th, his Majesty, being come to the House of Peers, gave the royal assent to such public and private bills as were ready.

On the 1st of February, three bills passed the House; the first, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, and commonable lands, on the south and west parts of the river Leam, in the manor and parish of Lemington Priors, in the county of Warwick: The second, for the more speedy and effectual transportation of offenders: And the third, to enlarge the term and powers of an act, made in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majesty, for repairing the road from the 39 mile stone in Maidstone, to Tubb's-lake, in the parish of Cranbrooke, in the county of Kent.

The same day, Mr. Paterson reported the following resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, viz.

That provision be made for defraying, during the continuance of an act made in the first year of his Majesty's reign, 'for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.' the expence of necessary lodgings and other accommodations to be provided by the Sheriffs of the counties in Wales, for his Majesty's Justices of the great sessions there, during every such session, so that the allowance to be made in respect thereof do not exceed a limited sum; and that the same be paid out of the land revenues of the crown, within the said principality. And

That the sum of 1,800,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, for paying off and discharging the Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled, 'An Act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans, or Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1767; and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session of Parliament.—A bill, or bills, were ordered to be brought in upon the said resolutions.

The several orders of the day being read, for the attendance of Sir Thomas Stapleton and Mr. Lee in their places: Sir Thomas Stapleton appeared in his place, and Mr. Lee also appeared in his place, and acquainted the House, that he had not received a letter from the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Oxford in the last summer; but that he had received

a let-

a letter, signed with the names of the Mayor, and several of the Members of the Corporation, of the said city of Oxford, some time in the summer of the year 1766; and he produced the said letter, so received by him in the summer of the year 1766; together with a paper, inclosed in the said letter, purporting to be a state of the city of Oxford's accounts. And the said Member also produced a copy of the letter, which himself and Sir Thomas Stapleton wrote to the same Mayor and Corporation, in answer to the said letter. And the said papers were delivered in at the table, and read; whereupon it was ordered, that Philip Ward, Esq; late Mayor of the city of Oxford, do attend this House, upon Friday morning next; and that Mr. John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Mr. Thomas Wise, Mr. John Nicholes, Mr. John Philipps, Mr. Isaac Lawrance, Mr. Richard Tawny, Mr. Thomas Robinson, and Mr. John Brown, all likewise of the

same city, do attend this House at the same time, together with the mace-bearer to the Corporation of the said city in the year 1766, and Mr. Thomas Walker, the town-clerk, who was to produce the books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Council of the said city, in the year 1766; and the said papers were to remain in the custody of the clerk of the House; which he was not to deliver to any person, without order of the House.

On the 3d, Mr. Alderman Beckford presented to the House (according to order) a bill for the further and more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in the election of Members to serve in Parliament; and the same was received, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and the said bill was ordered to be read a second time; upon Friday next, at twelve of the clock, as also to be printed.

[To be continued.]

INSTANCE of a very surprising DEXTERITY of H A N D.

IF we credit the relations of travellers, there is not a juggler in Europe to compare with the Indian charlatans of the coasts of Asia. Our fairs, which are resorted to by the most famous of our tricksters, would afford but childish or ridiculous amusements, when put in competition with their devices. We may judge hereof by a single passage of the General History of Travels: Tavernier, during the stay he made at Baroche, had accepted of a lodging among some English traders. Some Indian charlatans having offered to amuse the assembly by the tricks of their profession, that traveller had the curiosity to see them. For the first part of their shew, they kindled up a great fire, which they made some chains red-hot, wherewith they bound round their naked bodies, without feeling any harm. Afterwards, taking a small piece of wood, they planted it in the ground, and asked what sort of fruit the spectators liked should grow from it. They were told, they would be glad to see it produce mangos. Then one of the jugglers, covering himself with a sheet, squatted five or six times upon the ground. Tavernier, who was eager to observe him in this operation, took a place

from whence his looks could penetrate through a hole in the sheet; and what he relates, adds the writer of the Travels, seems to demand great credit by his being an ocular witness of the fact. I perceived, says Tavernier, how that man, after cutting his flesh under his arm-pits with a razor, rubbed the piece of wood with his blood. Every time of his retiring, the stick was seen to grow, and, the third time, there issued branches with buds from it. The fourth time, the tree was covered with leaves. The fifth, blossoms were seen on it. A minister of the Church of England, who was present, first protested that he could not consent Christians should assist at the sight; but when, from a piece of dry wood, he had seen that these folks, in less than half an hour, could produce a tree of four or five feet height, with leaves and bloom as in spring, he was going to break it, but said only, that he would never admit to the Sacrament any of those who should assist longer in seeing such diabolical practices. This obliged the English to dismiss those jugglers, after giving them ten or twelve crowns, with which they seemed well satisfied.

A full and plain Account of the GOUT. By Ferdinando Warner, LL. D.

THE author of this Treatise on the Gout intimates, in his preface, that he hopes to escape the censure of vanity for attempting a physical subject, on the consideration that he has been afflicted with this disorder upwards of thirty years, in

which time he has, by turns, considered every author who has written on the subject; and the study he has afforded it, more than any Physician can spend on any single disorder, as it has convinced him of the futility of the nostrums which pester

the public, so it has, he says, furnished him the means of prescribing reliefs which have never been pointed out before.—We shall pass by, in this extract, all his preliminaries concerning the causes, symptoms, &c. of the gout, to come directly to the curative part, which we judge to be the most necessary for the attention of our readers.

In the description of a regular fit of the gout, we have been told, says he, very truly, that in general it is preceded for some time with a bad digestion, spasms, crudities of the stomach, and much flatulency and heaviness that gradually increase. I have said in general, because these symptoms vary sometimes in the same person, and are therefore more diversified, it is probable, in different persons. These are circumstances which evidently denote a putrid ferment of the juices; and, when they have been perceived for some days, so as to make it certain that they are not the effect of one particular indigested meal—though even then it would be proper—a vomit, in those who are easily moved, with a strong infusion of carduus, or camomile flowers, drinking seven or eight pints, so as to operate four or five times, will be of great efficacy to cleanse the stomach, and to prevent the putrid juices from getting into the blood and the parts beyond it, and thus increasing the peccant matter. In those who vomit with more difficulty, the following emetic, from the celebrated Dr. Huxham, is recommended; which, he says, is the gentlest of all he had tried, a sufficiently-powerful cleanser, and the most certain in its effects:

Take of ipecacuanah a drachm, or a drachm and a half; salt of wormwood half a scruple: Boil in four ounces of spring water to two; strain off the liquor; to which add of the compound distilled water of camomile and syrup of buckthorn, of each half an ounce. Mix for a draught; and, to promote the operation, let an infusion of sage and camomile flowers be plentifully drank.

The absurdity of the prejudices, which some people entertain against vomits, is owing to an ignorance of their mechanism and the manner of their operation; the stomach itself suffering no sort of violence. In persons very young in the gout and full of blood, and ‘in no others,’ previous to the vomit, nine or ten ounces of blood may be taken away with safety and success; and, the morning after the vo-

mit, a gentle purge, such as the following, will be proper to clear the intestines:

Take of an infusion of senna three ounces; Glauber’s salts a drachm; aqua mirabilis, or plague, or mint water, three drachms: Mix for a draught, and observe the usual regimen.

Besides these evacuations, and removing immediately into the country, if he lives in town, a very strict regard ought to be had to the patient’s diet; in which he should abstain totally from all animal food, and content himself with coffee, tea, chocolate, sago, milk and pudding, with many other articles of a similar nature, and the broths of mutton, veal, or chicken; drinking only three or four glasses of good home-made Smyrna wine, or of Malmsey, Cyprus, Burgundy, or Canary. This regimen will in some measure abate the rage of the approaching fit, by diluting the viscidities of the juices; at least, it will not be adding fuel to the fire; and it will forward the gouty matter, already formed, upon the extremities.

The preceding symptoms being treated in this manner, the fit will soon make its appearance, accompanied with a fever. In this condition, the philosophy of the patient will be of use to him, by teaching him not to dwell on the melancholy side of his fate, but to consider, that his malady is as much the portion of this life, in his constitution, as the common returns of appetite for his subsistence, and the only relief which he can have against much greater evils. For a fit of the gout hath been very rightly defined to be ‘an effort of nature to purify the most subtile and minute parts and springs of the animal machine; which no art can imitate, nor the most powerful and active medicine so effectually accomplish.’ Whilst the fever is thus making the patient hot and restless, he should be supplied with large quantities of thin, diluting, aqueous liquors, made warm; and at night small white-wine whey, with spirit of hartshorn. My own practice (from which, indeed, all the directions under a fit are drawn) hath for many years been sage tea acidulated very lightly with preserved barberries, which agreeably quench the thirst and fortify the stomach; and, for want of these, with tamarinds; or six or eight drops of oil of sulphur by the bell, in a pint of sage tea, may answer the same end. By way of variety, two ounces of preserved barberries, boiled in a quart of milk, when turned and strained, makes a posset drink which

may be drank of freely for the same intention: And, the mouth and throat being hot as well as thirsty, and making the patient wish for something that he might drink cold with safety, a gill glass of strong distilled mint-water to a pint of spring-water and sweetened with sugar-candy, or syrup of wild poppies, is a liquor which he may indulge in, as far as a pint or more in a night, not only with safety, but, as I have often found, with advantage, in keeping up the spirits, and dispelling the wind, which generally attends the gout for want of perspiration. In proportion as the fever is short and violent, or long and moderate, the fit which it introduces, provided there is no wrong management, is generally observed to be. The drinking a plentiful quantity of the liquors above-mentioned will be of great service in thinning and diluting the blood, (which, in the gout, is always known to be fizy), in dissolving or breaking the arthritic matter, or at least in preventing any further cohesion and increase of its particles, and helping to carry them out of the body by perspiration or urine. In this situation, the patient is often tempted to live too low; the danger of which is greater in those who have been accustomed always to take a chearful glass (and yet I have observed they are most tempted to it) than in others who live in constant abstinence. But, in both, the spirits and strength should be preserved in their full vigour, by a moderate use of good wine, of the sorts mentioned above; the quantity to be regulated by the patient's usual manner of living, his strength, and the degree of the inflammation; to heighten which will be improper, and to lower it much may be fatal; and therefore, if there must be an error, it should be in the former. For the first four or five days, he hath no inclination to solid aliment; and no matter: It would be improper for him if he had, unless it were light bread or batter pudding, bread and butter with his tea (in which saffron should be mixed, all through the fit) or toasted bread or seed biscuit with his chocolate thinned with milk. During this time, besides the particulars already specified, good wine-caudle will serve both for meat and drink; always taking a large draught of white-wine whey, with twenty or thirty drops of spirit of hartshorn (or sal-volatile, which I prefer) at the hour of rest.

The whole frame of the body is thrown into a tumult till the gouty matter hath formed a lodgment on some particular part; and then the tumult and fever in

some measure subside, and the patient hath a small return of appetite. He may then indulge in one dish of sea fish, or of animal food of any sort, for dinner; in which he should be more attentive to the quantity than the quality, the powers of digestion being then weak and languid; and it will not be only easier to himself, but safer for his distemper, to eat too little than too much; and with every meal of animal food, all through the fit, and for some time after, let him use Caian pepper, which will fortify the stomach and assist digestion. I presume I may be single in this direction; but the reader may be assured that it is safe, and beneficial, in preventing a translocation of the peccant matter upon the stomach. The patient is to keep his bed as soon as the fit is formed; which will in some measure supply the want of exercise, till he can be carried out to use it in a coach. The part affected should also be wrapped up in Welch flannel, which, with the warmth of the bed, will be sufficient to assist the transpiration of the offending matter. When he quits his bed, whether to be removed out of his room, or not, let the gouty tumor be covered with carded wool, which should be kept by him in readiness; or wool immediately taken from the back of a sheep, and fastened on with flannel; or, what may be better, tho' I have not yet experienced it, with oiled silk; in order to prevent any air, which might stop the perspiration, from being admitted.

In a fit which can be borne with tolerable chearfulness and patience, and whilst it continues regular, the natural powers will be sufficient; and nothing more is necessary than hath been suggested. But, when it is arrived at its height, if the pain should be greater than the patient can bear commodiously, and his nights are sleepless, then, notwithstanding the prejudices of most physicians against opiates in the gout, he may relieve himself by the following anodyne:

Take of opium six drachms—soap of tartar and Castile soap, of each half an ounce; nutmeg powdered one drachm, camphire three drachms, saffron two scruples, sweet spirit of sal armoniac nine ounces. Digest all these ingredients in a Florence flask in a sand-heat for ten days, shaking it now and then till the last day or two; and then pour it off clear and stop it up for use.

Of this noble medicine, which no gouty
H h man

man should ever be without, take thirty or forty drops, an hour before it is wanted to operate, in a glass of strong mint or plague water, after nothing hath been received into the stomach for an hour and half; and if, in an hour or two after taking it, the pain is not greatly abated, take twenty more, and drink some time after of warm sage-tea at pleasure. The number of drops must be proportioned to the violence of the pain, and repeated every night that the pain requires it; abating two or three drops at a time, as the pain abates, till the dose is reduced to ten or a dozen, when the patient may desist at once from any more: And thus the matter that occasions the fit, which might otherwise last a month, or two, or three, will be digested in a fortnight, and the patient enjoy ease and sleep. When the pain hath been so very intense as that, I have thought it necessary to add the second dose as above directed, and yet was apprehensive that I might be rather heated too much from a larger quantity than the additional twenty drops, and that these might not be sufficient to answer the intention, I have joined seven, eight, or nine drops of the following laudanum; and, in the like case, I have sometimes taken fifteen drops of it, instead of the second dose of the anodyne elixir. There are so many occasions on which laudanum may be requisite for a gouty man, that he should make it for himself, and keep it constantly by him: And the laudanum which is safer, as well as better, than any preparation whatever of opium in the shops, is thus directed by Jones:

Take an ounce of choice opium sliced thin, and put with three ounces of distilled rain water into a pint bottle [or Florence flask] corking it lightly, and shaking it three or four times a day, for a week. Keep it in a place free from any sensible degree of heat or cold; at the end of the week, lay the bottle on its side, for twenty-four hours; and then decant and filtre the tincture into little phials, so as to fill them within a small space of the cork [or, what is much better, a glass ground stopper] and keep for use.

If the body, naturally costive in this distemper, should be made too much so by frequent repetitions of the anodyne elixir, an emollient clyster of half a pint of mutton broth, four ounces of oil of almonds, and a spoonful of brown sugar, may be administered with success.

The elixir above directed is a medicine

in the gout, when the fit is fully formed, which, if the whole College of Physicians were to exclaim against it, I will maintain at the peril of my life, if it was required, is as safe as bread and butter; and indeed, according to them, at the peril of my life it hath been, that I have so often taken it. Had no others written upon it, but those who were skilful in this distemper and the nature of opium; or had I not been weak enough to acquiesce under their general condemnation of it; I might, no doubt, have had the use of my limbs at this day, as well as I had some years ago. But, being deterred by the great outcry they raised against it, I have undergone such severe and frequent fits in my knees and feet, of two or three months duration, that the solids, I suppose, have so far lost their texture, as not to admit of any further supplies of such juices as are necessary for the motion of the fibres; and I am thereby become, I fear, incurably lame for ever. At length, however, in a most excruciating and tremendous fit, when Nature was well nigh overpowered, and I had only thirteen hours sleep in nine days and nights, I was driven to try an opiate; when, to my inexpressible surprise as well as joy, I found it as safe as it was successful, even before I had improved it in the manner in which it is now directed. I not only enjoyed sleep, and freedom from pain, but I found the opiate digested the peccant matter, the perspiration of which had been hindered by so much watching. In a short time after, I very luckily met with 'The Mysteries of Opium revealed,' by Dr. Jones; and from that time I have constantly made use of it with amazing benefit, not only reducing the pain to what degree I please, but shortening the fits to about a fortnight's length.

As I look upon my hitting on this remedy to be the greatest blessing of my life—subject as I am to the gout by the necessary condition of my existence—so that others, who are afflicted with the same dreadful malady, may be as happy in this respect, if they please, as I am, was the principal motive that prevailed with me to publish this account. From other writers they might learn a diet and regimen that would do them no injury; and therefore, if those writers were mistaken in their theory, it was a matter of no great consequence. But from them they would also learn (Sydenham and Quincy, our two best writers upon it, excepted) that opiates, unless in the very last necessity, are not to be meddled with

in this distemper; and from thence they might be led to sustain the same long fits of racking pains, and the same injury to the use of their limbs, as have been my lot. The pain itself, in the gout, is found grievous enough to endure; but the consequences of it, to a man in active life, are, perhaps, more intolerable. Who therefore, in their senses, would be content to undergo many sleepless nights in torture, to suffer their constitution to be debilitated and subdued, their limbs it may be distorted, or at best rendered almost useless; and to be in a manner excluded from business and the world; when they have it in their own power, humanly speaking, to prevent this misery, by lowering their pain, and shortening its duration? Of the two writers whom I

have excepted, as allowing opiates in this distemper, and whose authority is more than equal, in my opinion, to that of those who have forbidden it, the former scarcely mentions them, but when the gout is become internal,—in which case they are often ordered also by Musgrave—and says little of them under the head which we are now upon. But, if they are safe in that circumstance, they must necessarily be safer still, when the peccant matter is formed upon the extremities. The latter informs us, that he hath experienced a great deal himself of this kind of medicines, of which he gives some forms; and only cautions against the use of them too early in the fit, and repeating them too often.

OBSERVATION on a **HYDROPHOBIA** that remained concealed during twenty Years, by John Schmid.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

SEVERAL observations of Physicians confirm, that many diseases may remain hidden and unactive, during a considerable space of time. The fact is certain in regard to the measles and the small-pox, which, practice assures us, old people are often attacked with. Those diseases are likewise to be dreaded till death, though, by chance, several die without being attacked by them. The cause consists in some leaven, which, in whatever part it lurks, is expanded and put in action by a cause most commonly external, in appearance; and which, by the means of circulation, infecting and corrupting the mass of the blood, is driven to the external parts where it produces those known exanthemata, with cruel symptoms, according to the quantity and quality of the leaven, and the natural constitution of the body. That pestilential miasmas may be transported to distant places, by letters, is too certain a thing to be denied. Is it any way surprising, that cloaths, linen, and other things, infected by the plague, should communicate it anew, if they are inconsiderately tumbled, even after a year, when the air has not well purified them? Observations assure us, that the venereal virus often remains concealed, and does not manifest itself, till after some years. Salmuth, Cent. I. Obs. 96, testifies, that the same thing happens in canine madness. He observes, that the venom of a mad dog may be hidden to seven, and even to eighteen years; and of this he relates a horrible example, in the person of a woman bitten by her husband, who had been bitten by a mad dog, without feeling an

effects from it for some years.

I have seen a rare case of this hidden malady, in the wife of William Richter, a stone-cutter of our country; who, being taken ill of a great fever, implored my assistance. She was immediately let blood the first day, and afterwards cordial and alexipharmic remedies were administered to her, which she strained hard to swallow, in order to be cured, though she was disgusted by them, on account of their liquidity; for, when she approached the vessel to her mouth, she was in such commotions that she dreaded convulsions. The fourth day, her illness increased; her throat was very dry, and at last became inflamed, through want of moisture. She began to be more and more in dread of broths, juleps, and all sorts of potions. In the end, she could not bear to have liquids talked of, nor even water. I asked her, If she had been formerly bitten by a mad dog? That happened, said she, upwards of 20 years ago; but I never before felt any inconveniency from it. The Surgeon could not remedy her throat by gargisms; neither could I succour her by any form of remedies; so that, the malignity daily increasing, a delirium succeeded, and she died the eighth day of her illness. Salmuth, whom we have quoted, relates a like case, as to the symptoms, Cent. II. Obs. 52.

I also observed, during some years, a relapse of madness in a servant-maid of Simon Kralin, who, having been bitten and wounded in the finger by a mad dog, desired me to be sent for, with Martin Brandt, a very expert surgeon. Alexi-

pharmics were immediately given her, and even specifics, in as solid a form as could be, because she so required it. Some sweats were excited by covering the body. The surgeon treated the wound with great precaution and prudence, by constantly mixing theriaca with the other ingredients ;

and so, by God's help, she became safe and sound. Every year, however, about the time of her being bitten, she was slightly delirious; and conceived a kind of aversion against liquids; but at length, being perfectly cured, she lived for a long time.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 188 of our last.

The naval preparations in England and Holland were now carried on with all possible speed ; and, as they raised the spirits of the Confederates, so they gave no small alarms to France, Spain, and even Portugal ; the design of the expedition having been kept so secret, that it was uncertain which of those three kingdoms was most threatened. France, having sent a strong squadron of men of war into the West-Indies, both to attack the English plantations, and to bring home the Spanish galleons, had no sufficient number of ships left to defend her own coasts, much less to protect those of Spain, whose King, in the beginning of the spring, was gone into Italy, both to appease the tumults in the kingdom of Naples, and to share with the Duke of Vendôme the expected honour of forcing Prince Eugene to repass the mountains of Tirol.

And though the King of Portugal gave fair words to the Imperial Ministers, and to Mr. Methuen, the English Envoy, yet he began to be apprehensive, that the Allies, having a formidable power at sea, would use more prevailing means than a negotiation to make him break his late engagements with France. On the 30th of May, 1702, Sir George Rooke, Admiral of the English fleet, having hoisted the union flag on board the Royal Sovereign, came to Spithead, with Sir Cloudfly Shovel, on board the Queen, and the great ships that lay at the Nore : And, at the same time, Rear-admiral Fairborne arrived there from Ireland, with a squadron of men of war, having on board four regiments of foot, that were to be part of the land forces, to be commanded by the Duke of Ormond, who, on the first of June, arrived at Portsmouth, accompanied by Sir Henry Bellasis, who was to serve under him, and by Admiral Churchill ; and, the next day, Prince George likewise set out for that sea-port.

The same day, the Queen went from St. James's to Windsor, having appointed Simon Harcourt, Esq; to be her Solicitor-general, and conferred the honour of knighthood both upon him and on Edward Northey, Esq; the Attorney-general.

The day before, out of a just regard to the law of nations, the Queen, by proclamation, ordered all ships, stopped before the declaration of war, to be discharged, and caused another proclamation to be published, ' for the encouragement of her ships of war and privateers.' And at the same time her Majesty renewed the commission for the management of the Customs : And, upon her return from Windsor, appointed the Lord-lieutenants, the Commissioners of Trade ; for prizes, stamp, and salt-duties ; and Generals of her land-forces ; gave audience to several foreign Ministers, and disposed of many places and employments ; and, among the rest, the Earl of Marlborough was made Master of the Ordnance, the Hon. John Granville, Lieutenant-general, William Bridges, Master surveyor, Christopher Musgrave, Clerk of the same ; and Edward Southwell was appointed Secretary of State in Ireland, on the resignation of his father Sir Robert Southwell.

The affairs of Scotland began now to be a little embroiled. By an act made soon after the revolution, it was provided, that all Princes, succeeding to the crown, should take the coronation oath before they entered upon their regal dignity ; but no direction was given concerning those who should tender it, or the manner in which it should be taken ; so that, this being left undetermined, the Queen had called together all the late King's Ministers for that kingdom, and, in the presence of about twelve of them, she took the coronation-oath. But those who were disposed to censure every thing, said, that this ought not to be done, except in the presence of some deputed for that purpose, either by the Parliament, or at least by the Privy-council of that kingdom.

At the time of King William's decease, the Government there was lodged in the hands of persons intirely of Revolution principles ; for the Earl of Marchmont was Lord-chancellor ; the Earl of Melvil Lord-president of the Council ; the Duke of Queensberry Lord Privy-seal ; the Earls of Seafield and Hyndford Secretaries of State ; the Earl of Selkirk Lord-register ; Adam Cockburn, of Oimiston, Treasurer-depute ;

depute; Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, Justice-clerk; Sir James Stuart, Advocate; and all the Lords of the Treasury, except the Lord Montgomery, were of the same principles. But though the Anti-revolutioners were, in effect, as much enemies to the Queen's right to the crown, as that of King William; yet they were greatly elated at her accession, and flattered themselves with a better title to her favour, on account of their zeal for Episcopacy, than the Revolutioners could pretend to, because most part of the latter were for Presbytery, and the rest so indifferent for Episcopacy, that they did not think it ought to come in competition with the peace of the nation. The first struggle between these two parties was about the Parliament, the sitting of which, in the summer, was absolutely necessary, by reason that the funds allotted to support the army were near expired upon King William's demise. Upon the discovery of the assassination-plot, an act had passed in Scotland, for continuing the Parliament that should be then in being, six months after the death of the King, with two special clauses in it. The first was, that it should meet twenty days after the death of the King. But the Queen did, by several adjournments, continue the Parliament almost three months after the King's death, before it was opened. Some said, that the Parliament was by this dissolved, since it did not meet upon the day limited by the act to continue it. But there was another proviso in the act, that secured to the crown the full prerogative of adjourning or dissolving it within that time. Yet, in opposition to this, it was acknowledged, that, as to all subsequent days of meeting, the prerogative was intire; but the day that was limited, that is, the twenty-first after the King's death, seemed to be fixed for the first opening of the session. The second clause was a limitation of the power of the Parliament, during their sitting, that it should not extend to the repealing of laws: They were empowered only to maintain the Protestant religion, and the public peace of the country. It was therefore said, that the Queen was peaceably obeyed, and the country now in full quiet; so that there was no need of assembling the Parliament. The end of the law being attained, it was said, the law fell of itself, and therefore it was necessary to call a new Parliament; for the old one, if assembled, could have no authority, but to see to the preservation of religion, and the peace of the country; their power being limited to these two heads, by the act that authorised their sitting. In opposition

to this, it was urged, that the act, which gave them authority to sit as a Parliament for six months, gave them the full authority of a Parliament: That the directing them, to take care of some more important matters, did not hinder their meddling with other matters, since no Parliament can limit a subsequent one. It was likewise said, that, since the Queen was now engaged in a war, the public peace could not be secured without such a force, and such taxes to maintain it, as the present state of affairs required. The Duke of Queensberry, and his party, were for continuing the Parliament. But the Duke of Hamilton, and the others who had opposed that Duke in that last Parliament, complained highly of this way of proceeding. They said, that they could not acknowledge this to be a legal Parliament, nor submit to it, but must protest against it.

This was ominous; a reign was to be begun with a Parliament liable to a dispute; and from such a breach it was easy to foresee a train of mischief was likely to follow. The Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Twedale, the Earl of Mareschal, the Earl of Rothes, and a great many of the Nobility and Gentry went up to London, and represented to the Queen, and those in favour with her, their exceptions to all that was intended to be done. Every thing which they said was heard calmly; but the Queen was a stranger to their laws, and could not take it upon her to judge of them; and therefore it was determined by the advice of the Privy-council of that kingdom. The Lords, who came up to oppose the Duke of Queensberry, continued to press for a new Parliament, in which they promised to give the Queen all that she could ask of them, and to consent to an act of indemnity for all that was passed in the former reign. But it was thought that the nation was in too great a ferment to venture upon that; and some more time was necessary to prepare matters, as well as men's minds, before a new Parliament should be summoned. Both parties returned to Scotland, and, both being sensible that the Presbyterian interest would with its weight turn that scale into which it should fall, great pains were taken by both sides to gain that party. On the one hand, they were made to apprehend what a madness it would be for them to provoke the Queen in the beginning of her reign, who might be enough disposed to entertain prejudices against them; which would be much heightened, if in a point, in which conscience could not be pretended, they should engage in a faction against her, especially

pecially when they could not say, that any cause of jealousy was given ; but, on the contrary, the Queen had, in all her public letters, promised to maintain Presbytery ; and, though that had given great offence in the late King's time, when those public letters were printed, yet now this passed without censure. The other party was as busy to inflame them. They told them the Queen was certainly in her heart against them : All those, who were now in her confidence, and particularly the Earls of Rochester and Nottingham, were enemies to the Presbyterian government. Good words were now given them, in order to separate them from a national interest, knowing well, that if they went off from that, and so lost the hearts of the nation, they would lose that in which their chief strength lay : The party that now governed, as soon as they should have carried the present point by their help, and rendered them odious by their concurrence in it, would strengthen themselves at Court by entering into the episcopal interest, and trying to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland : Which would soon be brought about, if the Presbyterians should once lose their popularity. Those were the methods and reasonings that were used on both sides.

The Parliament met at Edinburgh, according to the Queen's last adjournment, on the 9th of June, the Duke of Queensberry being appointed High-Commissioner. At the opening of it, Duke Hamilton demanded to be heard, and, though desired by the Lord Chancellor to sit still, till the Queen's commission was read, and the House constituted, yet he persisted, and said, both in his own name, and in behalf of the other Members, who adhered to him, ' That they were all heartily glad at her Majesty's happy accession to the throne of that kingdom, not merely on the account that it was her undoubted right by descent, but likewise because of the many personal virtues and royal qualities her Majesty was endowed with, which gave them grounds to hope, that they should enjoy, under her auspicious reign, all the blessings that could attend a nation, which had a gracious and loving Sovereign united with a dutiful and obedient people. That they were resolved to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defence of her Majesty's right against all her enemies whatever, and had all the deference and respect for her Majesty's government and authority, that was due from loyal subjects to their rightful and lawful Sovereigns. But, at the same time that they acknowledged

their submission to her Majesty's authority, they thought themselves bound in duty, by virtue of the obedience they ow'd to the standing laws of the nation, and because of the regard they ought to have for the rights and liberties of their fellow-subjects, to declare their opinion as to the legality of this meeting : That they did not think themselves warranted by law to sit and act any longer as a Parliament ; and that, by so doing, they should incur the hazard of losing their lives and fortunes, if their proceedings should come to be questioned by subsequent Parliaments.' He then read a paper, which contained the reasons of their dissenting from the proceedings of the other Members, who thought themselves impowered to sit and act as a Parliament, and was as follows : ' Forasmuch as, by the fundamental laws and constitution of this kingdom, all Parliaments do dissolve by the death of the King or Queen, except in so far as innovated by the 17th act of the 6th session of King William's Parliament last in being, at his decease to meet and act what should be needful for the defence of the true Protestant religion, as now by law established, and maintaining the succession to the crown, as settled by the claim of right, and for preserving and securing the peace and safety of the kingdom ; and, seeing that the said ends are fully satisfied by her Majesty's succession to the throne, whereby the religion and peace of the kingdom are secured, we conceive ourselves not now warranted by the law to meet, sit, or act, and therefore do dissent from any thing, that shall be done or acted.' Then the Duke and seventy-nine of the Members, having taken instruments, withdrew out of the House, and left the others, who were an hundred and twelve, to sit and act by themselves ; and, as they all passed from the Parliament-house to the Cross-keys tavern near the Cross, they were applauded by the loud acclamations of an infinite number of people of all ranks and degrees.

Notwithstanding the secession of so many Members, the Duke of Queensberry's commission to be High Commissioner was read, as was also the Queen's letter to the Parliament, dated May the 15th, declaring, in the first place, the reason of this meeting, and her Majesty's ' firm resolution to maintain and protect her subjects in the full possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, and of the Presbyterian government of the church.' Then acquainting them with the just causes of declaring war against the French King, and earnestly

ly recommending to them, both the providing competent supplies for maintaining such a number of forces, as might be necessary for disappointing the enemy's designs, and preserving the present happy settlement: And the consideration of an Union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, which was recommended by them to the late King. The several points of this letter were enforced by the speeches of the Duke of Queensberry, and of the Earl of Marchmont; and, the Parliament being met again on the 11th of June, they proceeded to appoint Committees for security of the kingdom, for controverted elections, for drawing up an answer to her Majesty's letter, and for revising the minutes. Then overtures were read for the following acts, viz. 'An act recognising her Majesty's royal authority: An act for adjourning the Court of Judicature, called the session: An act, declaring this present meeting of Parliament to be a lawful and free meeting of Parliament, and discharging any person to disown, quarrel, or impugn the dignity and authority thereof, under the penalty of high treason: And an act for securing the true Protestant religion and Presbyterian church government.' Which were read the first time, and the next day passed, and touched with the sceptre. Six days after the Parliament's answer to the Queen's letter was read and approved, being conformable to all her Majesty's desires, and assuring her, 'that groundless secession of some of their Members should increase and strengthen their care and zeal for her Majesty's service.'

On the other hand, the dissenting Members, of whom Duke Hamilton was the chief, having prepared an address to the Queen, to justify their proceedings, and sent up the same by the Lord Biantire, the Queen positively refused to receive it, though she was pleased to allow his Lordship's access to her. Having well weighed this affair, she resolved to adhere to the Parliament convened by her authority, and in a letter to them, dated at St. James's, June 17, and read to the House on the 23d, 'resolved to own and maintain this present session of Parliament, and the dignity and authority of the same, and of her High-commissioner, against all opposers.' In the mean time, the Parliament proceeded, and, on the 19th of June, 'an act for a supply of ten months cess upon all land-rents' received the royal assent; but, when this tax came afterwards to be levied, near one half of the Scots nation refused to pay the same; so that, in

many places, the government was obliged to use forcible methods to raise it. It is also remarkable, that some days before Sir Alexander Bruce was expelled the House, on account of a speech made on the 11th of June, wherein, among other things, he affirmed, that 'Presbytery was inconsistent with monarchy; that it maintained a constant opposition to the rightful Sovereign, and, like vice and hypocrisy, and the other pests of mankind, it spread and flourished most in turbulent times of anarchy and rebellion; and that he did not wonder, that their predecessors, in cold blood, and taught by woful experience, preferred order and decency, in the House of God, to the pride and infallibility of a Pope in every parish.' And, the dean and faculty of advocates having passed a vote among themselves in favour of the protestation and address of the dissenting Members, declaring, that they 'were founded upon, and in the terms of the laws of this kingdom,' they were, upon that account, charged and prosecuted by the Lord Advocate before the Parliament, where, after long debates upon the matter, they were severely reprimanded; but the nation was enraged to see that society attacked, for declaring their opinion in a point of law, relating to the foundation and constitution of Parliament, and consequently the liberty and right of the subject.

On the 25th of June, the royal assent was given to 'an act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners for an union between the two kingdoms;' though some Members dissented from it, because they could not get a clause inserted in it about the Presbyterian church-government.

The succession to the crown having been settled in England by two acts of Parliament on the House of Hanover, after her Majesty and her issue, in the Protestant line, and nothing of this nature having been done in Scotland, the Earl of Marchmont thought it proper to propose it at this time, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, and even the commands of the High commissioner, presented, 'an act for abjuring the pretended Prince of Wales.' But, though such as continued in the House were unanimous enough in other points, yet they could not agree in this; and, the party, who opposed the settling of the succession at this time (which they alledged would be an obstacle rather than an encouragement to the designed union) attempting to admit the dissenting Members into the House to their assistance, the High-commissioner, fear-

fearing the ill consequences of this procedure, thought fit, on the 30th of June, to adjourn the Parliament to the 18th of August, having returned them thanks for their chearfulness and unanimity in their proceedings. And, as soon as the Parliament was adjourned, the leading men of the different parties hastened to London, to make their several representations of things to the Queen and her Ministers.

The Queen, pursuant to the power given her by acts of Parliament of both kingdoms, appointed Commissioners for treating about an union between England and Scotland. The Commissioners met, for the first time, on the 22d of October, at the Cock-pit, where, after reading both commissions, Lord Keeper Wright made a short speech on the occasion of their meeting, and was answered by the Duke of Queensberry.

As there was not a quorum of the Scots Commissioners arrived in town, their meeting was adjourned by a letter from the Queen, to the 10th of November; but about the 20th of the same month they met again; and, notwithstanding some previous objections, made by the Lord-keeper to the validity of the Scots commission, they fully adjusted the preliminaries, of which this was one of the most considerable: 'That nothing agreed on amongst themselves should be binding, except it be ratified by her Majesty, and the respective Parliaments of both nations; and that, except all the heads proposed for the treaty were agreed to, no particular thing agreed on should be binding.' The Lord-keeper then proposed, on the part of the English, 'That the two kingdoms should be inseparably united into one monarchy under her Majesty and her heirs and successors, and under the same limitations, according to the acts of settlement.' And the Duke of Queensberry proposed, on the part of the Scots, 'That both nations should be united in one monarchy, and one Parliament, with a mutual communication of trade and privileges.' The proposal of the English was readily agreed to; and the Queen, to quicken matters, came, on the 14th of December, and made a speech to them. The Scots Commissioners had given in six proposals; on which some considerations, as a subject-matter of debate, were delivered by the English Commissioners.

The substance of the six proposals given in by the Scots Commissioners was as follows: 1. That there should be a free trade betwixt the two kingdoms, without distinction. 2. That both should be liable to an

equal imposition for export and import; and that a book of rates should be adjusted for both. 3. That the subjects and shipping of both kingdoms have an equal freedom, as to the Plantation-trade, and be under the same regulation. 4. That the act of navigation, and all others, in both kingdoms, inconsistent with the said proposals, be repealed. 5. That neither of the kingdoms be burthened with the debts contracted by the other before the Union; and that the equality of imposition, in the second proposal, be understood with an exception of the impositions laid on and appropriated by the Parliament of England for payment of their debts; or, if an equality of imposition on trade be thought necessary, that there be allowed to Scotland an equivalent. 6. That the former proposals were made without prejudice to the Companies or manufactures of either kingdom, which are referred to the further consideration and progress of this treaty. The considerations on these proposals, delivered by the English Commissioners, were these: As to the first article, the Lords-commissioners for England agreed, 'That there should be a free trade for the native commodities of the growth, product, and manufacture of both, with an exception as to wool and sheep-fells, and with equal duties on home-consumptions respectively; and that the Masters, mariners, and goods of Scotland be under the same penalties as those of England.' To the second they desired there might be added, 'That the same imposition and prohibition should be the same in both, as to the import and export.' To the third their Lordships said, 'That the Plantation-trade was the property of England, and of such consequence as not to be communicated, till the other particulars, which should be thought necessary to the Union, were adjusted; and that, in this article, there should be provision made, that Scotsmen be liable to be pressed in time of war for her Majesty's service.' To the fourth they agreed, 'That the act of navigation be accommodated to the Union.' To the fifth, they thought it contradicted what was agreed in the second; and said, 'There was no duty on trade, except some of the funds of the Civil Government, but what was appropriated to pay private debts; and, tho' those debts were contracted by a long war, entered into more particularly for the preservation of England, and the dominions thereto belonging; yet Scotland had tasted the benefit of that war, by the opposition made to the growth and power of France; and that Scotland would be abundantly compen-



compensated for that burthen by a complete union, which could not be established with equality, unless there were the same duty in both kingdoms on foreign and home consumption: But how the money arising from thence, in Scotland, should be applied, or what equivalent should be allowed the Scots for it, might be settled, when their Lordships came to propose what proportion Scotland should bear of the public burthen, for the support of the Government in peace and war. For the sixth proposal, they desired it might be further explained. But, when the Scots Commissioners gave in their proposals, for preserving the rights and privileges of their Company trading to Africa and the Indies, such difficulties arose as put a stop to all

farther progress, and nothing more was done upon this commission, which was annulled by the new Scottish Parliament, called by the Queen; as will hereafter be seen.

Ireland was now put under Lords-justices, named by the Earl of Rochester. The Earl of Mount-Alexander, Major-general Eile, and Thomas Knightly, were appointed Lords-justices, in the room of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Earl of Drogheda, whom the Lord Rochester had left in the government of that kingdom. Mean time, the Trustees for the forfeited estates continued still in their former authority.

[To be continued.]

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 196 of our last, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the most Noble PERCY, Duke of Northumberland.

THIS right noble and ancient family of Percy is descended from Mainfred de Percy, who came out of Denmark into Normandy, before the adventure of the famous Rollo there, and had issue Geffery, who, in the year 1190, took part with the said Rollo in his expedition into that province, whereof he attained the sovereignty, being the first Duke of that country, and lineal ancestor to William Duke of Normandy, and King of England. In this descent Glover Somerset Herald in the reign of Queen Elisabeth (whose authorities have never been questioned) and other of our antiquaries agree; and that the said Geffery had issue William de Percy, Lord Percy and Earl of Kaws, who was Governor of Normandy; and had issue Geffery de Percy, who had to wife Mary, daughter to the Earl of Forrest, by whom he was father of another William de Percy, who had issue Geffery, all born in Normandy.

The last mentioned Geffery had issue two sons, William de Percy, and Serlo, who came into England with William the Conqueror. William de Percy, being much beloved by that King, and one of his Barons, enjoyed, through his bounty, large possessions in this realm.

He took to wife Emma de Port, Lady of the honour of Semar, by whom he had issue three sons, Alan, Walter, and William. Alan de Percy, eldest son and successor by Emma his wife, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, Lord of Humundbre, and son of Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, had issue five sons, viz. William, Geffery, Henry, Walter, and Alan. William, eldest son

of Alan, by Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Lord Ross, left issue four sons, Alan, William, Richard, and Robert; whereof Alan departing this life without issue, William his brother succeeded.

He was one of those northern Barons who fought so successfully against the Scots, in 3 Steph. in that memorable battle near North-Alverton in Yorkshire, called Bellum de Standardo; Thurstan, then Archbishop of York, having caused a famous standard to be erected, and thereon the banners of St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Rippon, adding thereto the sacred host for all to come to it, for their encouragement. By Adelidis de Tunebrigge his wife, he had issue four sons, Walter, Alan, Richard, and William; with two daughters, Maud, married to William Earl of Warwick, and Agnes, the wife of Josceline de Lovaine, son to Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, and brother to Adelidis, Queen of England, wife of King Henry I.

All which sons departing this life issueless, the inheritance came to be divided betwixt their two sisters, Maud and Agnes.

On the death of Maud, Countess of Warwick, without issue in 6 John, Agnes, her sister, became sole heir to the large possessions of her ancestors; and, being of as ancient and high descent as any family in the kingdom, Queen Adeliza, the wife of King Henry I, recommended her brother, Josceline de Louvaine, to her for a husband. He was a younger son of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, and brother of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, descended from the Emperor Charlemain. Before she accepted

cepted Josceline de Louvaine for her husband, she covenanted with him, that he should bear the arms of the Lords Percy, and omit his own; or continue his own arms, and take the name of Percy, to him and his posterity by her. And, under her picture in the pedigree at Sion, are these lines:

Lord Percy's heir I was, whose noble name
By me survives unto his lasting fame;
Brabant's Duke's son I wed, and for my
fake
Retain'd his arms, and Percy's name did
take.

He had issue by the said Agnes his wife, four sons, Richard, Henry, Robert, and Josceline.

Richard, eldest son of Agnes, and the said Josceline de Louvain, in 17 Joh. was one of the chief of those Barons then in arms against the King; also one of the twenty-five, who took an oath to compel the King to observe the particular articles granted by the great charter, and charter of the forests, in case he should recede therefrom. And, being thus a principal actor in that insurrection of the great men then in arms, 'calling themselves the army of God,' Pope Innocent thereupon, at Lateran, 17 Kal. of Jan. 1215, 17 Joh. excommunicated him, and other Barons, and their adherents, reciting the cause, that they would dethrone the King, for acknowledging the crown to belong to the see of Rome.

In 18 Joh. when those high-spirited Barons had called over Lewis, son to the King of France, with purpose to raise him to the royal throne, he, with Robert de Ros, and Peter de Brus, (two eminent Barons of the north) subdued all Yorkshire to the obedience of Lewis.

However, in 1 Hen. III. having letters of safe conduct, dated 19 September, 1217, 1 Hen. III. to hold till the feast of St. Simon and Jude following, he had a treaty with William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, then Governor of the kingdom, and made his peace. In 2 Hen. III. he was in arms for the King; and in 7 Hen. III. he was, among other Barons, witnesses to that agreement of Luelin Prince of Wales; whereby he promised to make such satisfaction to the King for damages done, as the Archbishop of Canterbury should think expedient. He died without issue, and Henry succeeded his brother in the inheritance, who, in the pedigree of the family now at Sion-house, is said to be the eldest son, but that is a mistake. He took to wife Isabel, daughter of Adam,

and sister of Peter de Brus, of Skelton, and left issue by her, two sons, William and Henry.

William departed this life in 29 Hen. III. having married two wives; 1. Ellen, daughter of William, Lord Bardolph; and secondly Joan, fourth daughter of William de Brewer, a great Baron. By his first wife, Ellen, he had issue seven sons, of which Henry, Lord Percy, was his heir.

This Henry married Eleanor, daughter of John, Earl of Warren and Surry, by Alice his wife, daughter of Hugh le Brien, Earl of March, by his wife Isabel, widow and relict of John, King of England; and by his said Lady Eleanor, had issue three sons, William, John, and Henry. The said William and John died without issue, so that the inheritance devolved on Henry, the youngest, who, in 24 Edward I. was knighted by the King before Berwick; and afterwards he was in the battle of Dunbar, where the English then obtained a memorable victory. In 28 Edw. I. he was again, as he was before, and several times after, in the wars of Scotland, and the next year, on the Pope's interposing in the affairs of that kingdom, he was one of the great Barons who signed that memorable letter to Pope Boniface, "That their King was not to answer in judgment, for any rights of the crown of England, before any tribunal under Heaven, &c. and that, by the help of God, they would resolutely, and with all their force, maintain against all men." In 5 Edw. II. he was made Governor of the castle of Scardeburgh, in Com. Ebor. also Governor of the castle of Baumburgh, in Com. Northumb. Likewise the same year, the King granted him the custody of the manor of Temple-Werreby, in com. Ebor. belonging to the Knights Templars; who were charged by Pope Clement, with being guilty of apostacy, idolatry, sodomy, and heresy; and when a brother is admitted, denies Christ; and, when the cross is shewn him, spurns at it; as set forth in his bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his suffragans, dated August 2, 1308, 2 Edw. II. In the Parliament, held at Westminster, Monday the 15th of October, 1313, 7 Edw. II. it being enacted, that none should be called to account for the death of Piers de Gaveston, the King pardoned him, and others, the murder of the said Piers; and also any other misdeed whatsoever. He had likewise, on the 5th of November following, a confirmation of the release from the King of all jewels, horses, &c. taken at Newcastle, from Piers de Gaveston.

After which he marched with the King into Scotland, and was in the battle of Bannocksbourn, where the English received an overthrow through their immoderate rioting and drunkenness. By Eleanor, his wife, daughter of John Fitz-Allan, Lord of Arundel, he left issue two sons, viz. Henry, Lord Percy, and William.

Henry, son and heir, was sixteen years of age on the decease of his father, in 8 Edw. II. In 19 Edw. II. on the landing of Queen Isabel, and Prince Edward, in England, he was one of the Nobles that joined with them, for reforming those abuses in the government, occasioned through the power of the Spencers. In 7 Edw. III. he was with King Edward at the siege of Berwick; also in the memorable battle of Halldowne Hill, on the north of Berwick, the 20th of July that year, wherein the Scots were defeated with great slaughter; and, King Edward, the next day, having the town of Berwick delivered to him, he placed therein, as Governor, this Lord Henry Percy. In 12 Edw. III. the King going abroad, and having appointed Edward the Black Prince Regent, this Henry was constituted one of his Council. In 14 Edw. III. he was in that great sea-fight, bewixt the English and French, before Sluce in Flanders; and had, in consideration of his large expences in the King's service, an assignation of five hundred pounds, to be paid by the Collector of the nones and fifteens, in the counties of Northumberland and Westmoreland. In 15 Edw. III. the Parliament debating upon the point, that the Nobles of England should not be put to answer, but before their Peers in open Parliament, in the case of John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, he was appointed one of the four Barons, named with four Bishops, and four Earls, to inquire into the crimes laid against the Archbishop; and they then determined, that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and other high Officers of state, should be included under the name of Peers.

In 20 Edw. III. by the instigation of the French King, the Scots invaded England, whilst King Edward was at the siege of Calais. Whereupon the Guardian of England ordered Nicholas de Cantilupe, and others, who in that time of danger were marching against the Scots, to be obedient to the commands of this Henry Lord Percy, who was the chief in command of the northern Barons that gave them battle, upon a moor near Durham; and, having vanquished the whole army,

took David their King prisoner. He departed this life the 26th of February, in the year 1352, 26 Edw. III. leaving issue by Idonea, his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford, four sons, Henry, Thomas, William, and Roger, and four daughters.

Henry, his eldest son and heir, in 20 Edw. III. (his father then living) was in that great expedition then made into France, in which year ensued the famous battle of Cressley. On a truce between the King of England and the Scotch, concluded at London, May 8, 1357, 31 Edw. III. he was one of the guarantees thereof, for the east part of the marches between England and Scotland.

This Henry first married Lady Mary Plantagenet, daughter to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, &c. (second son of King Henry III.) who had to wife Blanch, daughter of Robert, Earl of Artois, (brother of St. Lewis, king of France) and widow of Henry de Champagne, King of Navarre. And the said Lady Mary was sister to Henry Plantagenet, who was created Duke of Lancaster in 27 Edw. III. whose daughter and heir Blanch was wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, father, by her, of King Henry IV. By which marriage, the said Henry Lord Percy had issue two sons, Henry and Thomas. And by his second wife, Joan, daughter and sole heir of John de Oreby, a Baron in the reign of Edw. III. had a daughter, Mary, two years old at the death of her mother, in 43 Edw. III. and was the wife of John, Lord Ross, who died without issue by her, in 16 Rich. II. The said Henry, Lord Percy, departed this life on Thursday, being Ascension-day, in 42 Edw. III.

His two sons became very famous and eminent, and were both made Earls of the kingdom; Henry, the eldest, Earl of Northumberland; and Thomas, the youngest, Earl of Worcester. Henry being present as Marshal of England, at the coronation of King Richard II. 16 July, 1377, he did his homage thereupon, and was then advanced to the dignity and title of Earl of Northumberland.

In 7 Rich. II. having before been elected one of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the King, requiring the attendance of the Knights at the feast of St. George, bestowed on this Earl, the King of Castile, the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Cambridge, the Earl of Buckingham, and sixteen others, the robes of the Garter out of the royal wardrobe; where,

in the list of them, the Earl of Northumberland had the precedence of the Earl of Nottingham. In 21 Rich. II, on information given, that he and his son Henry (commonly called Hotspur) had spoken some words in derogation of the King, he was sent for out of the North; and, neglecting to come, was banished the realm, and his estate seized upon.

The Nobility, and Commons of the nation, having for several years been oppressed, and slighted by the King and his favourites, the King's absence in Ireland gave opportunity to put their designs in execution. The Earl of Northumberland, and his friends, had suffered deeply, on suspicion only, and were therefore the forwardest in contriving to settle the Crown on another Head, which might govern them with greater prudence, as well as mercy. He therefore set up Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III; who was then in France, banished by the King; and dispatched Messengers unto him there. The Duke of Lancaster, with only a small guard, landed, about the beginning of July, at Ravenspur in Holderness, in Yorkshire; where he was received by the Earl of Northumberland, and his son, Sir Henry Percy, the Earl of Westmoreland, and many other persons of honour, with a considerable body of men; and in a few days their army was increased to near 60,000. All that followed this remarkable change is recited in our Historians.

The Duke of Lancaster, being then proclaimed King, by the name of Henry the Fourth, acknowledging the extraordinary merits and services of this Earl, advanced him to that great office of Constable of England, to hold for term of life, and to exercise the same by himself, or such his sufficient deputy as he would answer for. Next, gave him the Isle of Man, to hold by carrying the sword (which he wore at his landing in Holderness) called Lancaster Sword, on the day of his coronation. Then made him Justice of Chester; and, after that, Constable of the Castles of Chester, Conway, Flint, and Caernarvon; and, moreover, General-warden of the West marches toward Scotland; as also Governor of the town and castle of Carlisle. But, in 4 Hen. IV, having been at no small charge in the King's service, and requiring such monies as were then due to him for the wardenship of the Marches, he received no satisfactory answer; which inflamed him with so much discontent as at length wrought his own

ruin. Having been signally instrumental in raising King Henry to the throne, he resented this behaviour to him, not only as a great injustice, but great ingratitude; and therefore resolved to revenge his wrong upon the King himself; whom as he had set up, so he thought he had power enough to pull him down; commanding in his country like a petty King, as several authors write. Hereupon he joined with his near relation, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March (by the marriage of Eleanor his aunt) who, as heir, claimed the Crown; and was upon fair terms with Owen Glendour; whereby he thought it no hard matter to unite the Welsh with them, in dethroning King Henry. The Earl having laid this train, to render his future actions more plausible, and his party stronger, he, by the advice of his brother, Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, demanded of the King the redemption of the Earl of March, his kinsman, who had long lain in foul and miserable imprisonment among the King's enemies. The King answered: 'That he had no reason to redeem the Earl of March, because he was not taken for his cause, nor in his service; but had suffered himself to fall into the hands of Owen Glendour and the Welsh, being unwilling to resist them.' At this reply, the Earl blazed abroad the King's cruelty, who would not redeem so near a relation; and his son, Henry Hotspur, said openly: 'Behold, the heir of the realm is robbed of his right, and the robber will not redeem him with a part of his own.' Whereupon the Earl, with his son Henry, the Earl of March, and Owen Glendour, obliged themselves, by indenture tripartite, to depose King Henry; and, after his deposition, it was agreed, that Owen Glendour should have Wales, and the lands beyond Severn, to rule over them, as their King; that the Earl of Northumberland should have the government of all the countries on the north side of Trent; and the Earl of March should enjoy all the residue of England, as supreme Lord. This agreement being made, they endeavoured to raise an army sufficient for their design; but they were defeated near Shrewsbury by the King, who afterwards pardoned this Earl his life, but deprived him of his estate and honours for the present, and kept him in prison till the ferment was over; yet afterwards restored him to his honours and lands, except the Isle of Man. His son Henry was killed in the battle; which sitting heavy on him, and finding himself much slighted by the King, he was so enraged, that, the next ensuing

ensuing year (viz. 7 Hen. IV.) he took advantage of the discontents of Thomas Moubray, Earl-marshal, and Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, and joined with them in their rebellion; who, failing in that attempt, lost their lives. After a sharp fight, the Earl being also slain, they cut off his head, then white with age, and sent it to London, there to be set on the Bridge with a pole; and, quartering his body into four parts, placed one of them upon a gate in London, another at Lincoln, a third at Berwick upon Tweed, and the fourth at Newcastle upon Tyne. But, the May following, they were all taken down, and, by the King's special precept, delivered to his friends, to be solemnly buried in holy sepulture.

The children which this great Earl had were all by Margaret, his first wife, daughter to Ralph Lord Nevil (sister to Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland) viz. three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Ralph, who lived to maturity; and Alan and Lady Margaret, who died in their infancy.

Henry, his eldest son, for his valour and magnanimous courage called Hotspur, married Elisabeth, eldest daughter to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, by Philippa his wife, only daughter and heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, second surviving son of King Edward the III^d; by whom he left issue one son, Henry, and one daughter, Elisabeth; first married to John Lord Clifford, and afterwards to Ralph Nevil, the second Earl of Westmoreland, of that family. This Henry was restored to the title and dignity of his grandfather in the 2^d of Henry V; and, gratefully remembering the good offices and favours conferred on him by this King, continued loyal to his son; and was a stout assertor of the Lancastrian interest, having been slain in his cause. He left issue, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and widow of Richard Lord Spencer, nine sons and two daughters.

Henry, the eldest son, Earl of Northumberland, was 30 years old, and upwards, when he succeeded to the title. He had to wife, before the 25th of Hen. VI, Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Richard Poynings. He was slain, fighting for King Henry VI.

Our Historians have given a particular account of this battle (that lasted three days) in which were slain, on both sides, 36.776 persons, all of our nation; whereof the Chiefs were the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, &c. The Earl of Northumberland led the vanguard;

and, there being a snow in the northern mens faces, whereby he perceived they could not discern how they shot, he led his forces on to charge sword in hand, and a bloody conflict continued for ten hours, in doubtful victory; in which it may be reckoned the Earl was killed, though how he was slain is not mentioned. Hall says of him, that 'he was in lusty youth, and of frank courage.' In the Parliament, held the 4th of November following, he was attainted, with King Henry VI, Margaret his Queen, Edward, called Prince of Wales, and Henry, late Duke of Somerset, for the death of Richard Duke of York, &c. and the King conferred the earldom of Northumberland on John Nevil, Lord Montagu, brother to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, by letters patent, dated at York, May 28, 4 Edw. IV.

The said Henry, Earl of Northumberland, had issue, by Elcanor his wife, beforementioned, Henry, his son and heir, and three daughters: Which Henry was restored in blood to the earldom of Northumberland, in 10 Edw. IV; and, in 14 Edw. IV, elected Knight of the Garter; and, in 1 Rich. III, constituted Lord High-chamberlain of England. He is said to have acted a neutral part in the battle of Bosworth-field, for which he was taken into the Earl of Richmond's favour, and sworn of his Privy-council. In 4 Hen. VII, he was Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and commanded by the King to levy the aid, then taxed, to carry on the war in Brittany. Whereupon the country people, conceiving his Lordship to be the cause of that tax, rose tumultuously, and murdered him, at Cocklodge, near Thirsk (18 miles north of York) on the day of St. Vitalis the Martyr, viz. April 28, 1489. He had to wife Maud, daughter to William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, of that name; by whom he left issue four sons and three daughters.

Henry, the eldest son, was the fifth Earl of Northumberland. He was highly honoured, during the reign of Henry VII; and had many favours conferred on him by Henry VIII. He departed this life in 18 Hen. VIII. He married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spencer, Knt. of Spencer-combe, in Devonshire; and of Eleanor his wife, daughter, and at length coheir, of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (being sister and coheir to Henry and Edmund, her brothers) by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and was great-grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

caster. By which Lady he had three sons, viz. Henry, his successor; Sir Thomas Percy, and Sir Ingelram, Knts; and two daughters.

Henry, the succeeding Earl, being in his youthful days an attendant upon the great Cardinal Wolsey, took an affection to Anne Bullen (daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, Knt.) then one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Catharine. Lord Herbert thereupon observes, 'That, in what kind soever the King's affection might manifest itself, she was not so satisfied of it, as to relinquish so advantageous an offer as the Lord Percy; nor that Lord aware, that he was opposed by so puissant a rival.' But, coming to the King's ears, the danger he found himself in of losing a beauty he had contemplated so long, that it was become his dearest object, ordered the Cardinal to dissuade the Lord Percy from it. Whereupon he both violently dehorts the Lord Percy from the Lady, and used all arts to insinuate himself into her favour.

On the divorce of Queen Anne Bullen, by act of Parliament, in 28 Hen. VIII. being sent to, he denied any precontract with her. He married Mary, daughter to George Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without issue by her, and, considering that his younger brother, Sir Thomas Percy, had been attainted, on account of an insurrection in Yorkshire, he gave away a great part of his lands to the King, and others; whereby the title of this Earldom of Northumberland, in the family of Percy, lay dormant, till Queen Mary restored it, with all the lands, to Thomas Percy, son to the said Sir Thomas, and reinstated him in all the powers and authorities enjoyed by his ancestors since the reign of Rich. II, but, for favouring the Queen of Scots title, he was, with his Countess, convicted in 13 Eliz. of high treason, and outlawed; and, on the 22d of August, 1572, 14 Eliz. was beheaded at York; avowing the Pope's supremacy, affirming the realm to be in a schism, and obedient subjects to the Queen no better than heretics.

He had to wife Anne, daughter to Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, who died young; and five daughters. However, Sir Henry Percy, Knt. the Earl's younger brother, by virtue of the intail, made by Queen Mary, was summoned to Parliament, as Earl of Northumberland, and Baron Percy, in 18 Eliz. and admitted accordingly. Being also suspected of favouring the Queen of Scots, he was committed to the Tower, and there kept prisoner; but on Monday, the 21st of June, in

27 Eliz. as found by inquisition, was found dead in his bed, shot with three bullets near his left pap, his chamber-door being barred on the inside. The Coroner's inquest, having viewed the body, gave their verdict that he had killed himself. Camden recites, 'Certainly many good men were much affected, that so great a person, who was of a lively and active spirit, died so miserable and lamentable a death; as well, because men naturally favour Nobility, as that he had acquired singular commendation for his valour. What suspicions the fugitives muttered, concerning one Baliffe, one of Hatton's servants, and a little before appointed to be the Earl's keeper, I omit; as thinking it not meet to insert any thing, upon mere hearsays and reports.'

He married Catharine, eldest daughter and coheir of John Nevil, Lord Latimer, and of Lady Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. By which Lady he had issue eight sons, and three daughters.

Henry, the eldest son, succeeded his father in his estate, and Earldom of Northumberland. He distinguished himself by his courage and love for his country during the remainder of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but fell under the displeasure of James I, on account of a remote kinsman of his, Thomas Percy, being concerned in the Powder-plot, for which, though himself intirely innocent, he was adjudged to pay a fine, to the use of his Majesty, of thirty thousand pounds; to be displaced from all and every the offices, which he held of his Majesty's grace and favour; and to return prisoner to the Tower of London, there to remain during his life.

A more severe sentence could not be passed, without bereaving him of his life; and, without doubt, it much induced his son, Algernon Earl of Northumberland, to espouse the party that abolished the said tyrannical Court of Star-chamber, in the reign of King Charles I. Although his fine was paid in 1614, yet it was not till the 18th of July, 1621, that he was discharged from the Tower; in which he had laid more than fifteen years together. In the fourth year of King Charles I, he obtained a confirmation to himself, and the heirs male of his body, of the title and dignity of Baron Percy, in such manner as any of his ancestors had enjoyed the same; as also as he did then (being Earl of Northumberland) enjoy his place and precedence. And departing this life at Petworth, on the 5th of November, 1632, 8 Car. I, was there buried.

His

His Lordship married Dorothy, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, by which Lady he had issue four sons, and two daughters. The sons were Henry, and Henry, who died in their infancies; Algernon, his successor; and another Henry. Algernon, in 13 Charles I, was constituted Lord High-admiral of England; but he insensibly took a disgust to the measures of the Court; and, as Lord Clarendon says, his defection from his Majesty's service wrought several ill effects in the minds of many: For as the Earl then had the most esteemed and unblemished reputation, in Court and Country, of any person of his rank throughout the kingdom; therefore many concluded, that he had some notable temptation in conscience, and that the Court was much worse than it was believed to be.

His Lordship, from the murder of King Charles I, which he did his utmost to obstruct, lived retired, for the most part, at Petworth; expecting a favourable opportunity for the restoration of King Charles II. And, when that was effected, he sought for no employment in the State, chusing to retire, in the summer, to his seat at Petworth, delighting in his gardens and plantations there; but lived in town during the winter season, and was constant in his attendance in Parliament.

His Lordship first took to wife Anne, daughter of William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; by whom he had issue five daughters. By his second wife, Elisabeth, daughter to Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, (who survived him many years, dying on the 11th of March, 1704-5, aged ninety-seven,) he had issue Josceline, his only son and successor; as also a daughter. His Lordship, departing this life on the 13th of October, 1668, was buried at Petworth.

On the death of his father, as aforesaid, this Josceline, then Earl of Northumberland, travelling with his Countess into France and Italy, departed this life at Turin, on the 21st of May, 1670, and was brought to England, and interred at Petworth. His Lady was the youngest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Southampton, and he left by her Elisabeth, who was four years of age at his decease.

Upon the death of this Josceline, Earl of Northumberland, without issue male, that title became extinct: And the title of Baroness Percy devolved on Elisabeth, only daughter and heir of the said Josceline Earl of Northumberland. Her Ladyship was married, the latter end of 1679, to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, only son and heir to Henry Duke of Newcastle:

And, by agreement before marriage, his Lordship bore the name and arms of Percy; but he departed this life on the 1st of November, 1680, and was buried at Petworth. She was secondly claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, of Longlete in com: Wilts, Esq; who was on that account murdered by the contrivance of Count Conningsmark, the 12th of February, 1681.

On the 30th of May, 1682, she was married to his Grace, Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and she had issue by his Grace, three sons, and four daughters, who lived to maturity.

Algernon, the eldest, born November 11, 1684.

2. Lord Percy, born June 3, 1696, who died of the small-pox, the 4th of July, 1721, unmarried; being then Member of Parliament for Cockermouth.

3. Lord Charles, born anno 1698, and died the 4th of January, 1711, unmarried.

Lady Elisabeth, married to Henry O'Brien, Viscount Tadcaster, in England, and Earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ireland; who died without issue by his Lordship, April 6, 1734.

Lady Catharine, married July 21, 1708, to Sir William Windham, of Orchard-Windham in the county of Somerset, Bart. whose son, by her, named Charles, was late Earl of Egremont.

Lady Anne, married to Peregrine, Marquis of Caermarthen, son and heir of Peregrine Osborn, Duke of Leeds, by whom she had a son who died an infant; and her Ladyship departed this life, November 27, 1722.

Lady Frances, youngest daughter, died unmarried, May 10, 1720.

I now return to treat of the eldest son Algernon; which Algernon, Duke of Somerset, bore, in his father's life-time, the title of Earl of Hertford; and, before he came of age, was returned for Marlborough to the Parliament summoned to meet June 14, 1705; and, in every Parliament after, was constantly chosen for the said place, as well as Knight of the shire for the county of Northumberland, till he took his seat in the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Percy, in 1722; his noble mother dying, November 23, that year, who being sole daughter and heir of Josceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, was, in her own right, Baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Payne, Brian, and Latimer; which baronies, on her decease, devolved on him.

On the 24th of March, 1746-7, he was
cont-

constituted General of the Horse ; and, December 2, 1748, succeeded his father in the title of Duke of Somerset, &c. And his Majesty was pleased, by letters-patent, dated October 2, 1749, 23 Geo. II, to grant unto his Grace the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title, of Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle in the county of Northumberland, and Earl of Northumberland : To hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body ; and, in default of such issue, to Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in the county of York, Bart. (son-in-law to his Grace) and to the heirs male of his body, by the Lady Elisabeth Smithson, his present wife, (daughter of the said Duke of Somerset) ; and in default of such issue, the dignities of Baroness of Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, and Countess of Northumberland, to her Ladyship ; and of Baron Warkworth, and Earl of Northumberland, to her heirs male.

His Grace married Frances Thynne, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of the Honourable Henry Thynne, Esq; only son of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth. By which Lady he had an only daughter, Lady Elisabeth, and an only son, George Lord Viscount Beauchamp, born the 11th of September, 1725. This young Nobleman was so amiable in his person and address, and of so sweet a disposition, as endeared him to all that had the honour to know him ; and, in the little time he lived, shewed an excellent turn of thought, far above his years, and a behaviour, in all respects, that could not fail of rendering him an ornament to his country, and a shining example to posterity. He died of the small-pox, at Bologna, in Italy, July 22, N. S. 1744, aged 19.

The only surviving daughter, Lady Elisabeth, was married, July 16, 1740, to Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick in com. Ebor. Bart. who, on his Grace's decease, succeeded him in his honours of Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle in Northumberland, and Earl of Northumberland. And her Ladyship, by descent, is Baroness Percy, &c. being lineal heiress to the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, by the intermarriages of her ancestors, with the several heirs of those baronies.

Which Hugh is descended from an ancient family, originally seated at Smith-ton, in that part of Yorkshire called Richmondshire ; and, from their possessions

there, it is evident the name was taken ; being variously wrote, (as customary in former ages) Smytheton, Smithton, and Smythson.

In 1729, he succeeded his grandfather, Sir Hugh Smithson, in his estate and title of Bart. ; and in 1740 succeeded to the estates of his kinsman Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, &c. Esq.

On the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, as before mentioned, he succeeded to the Earldom of Northumberland, and Barony of Warkworth ; and took his place in the House of Peers on the 2d of March, 1749-50. Also, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed that session, has taken the name and arms of the illustrious and noble family of the Percys ; and on October 22, 1766, was created by his present Majesty Duke of Northumberland.

His Grace hath issue by his Lady, two sons and one daughter, viz. Hugh, Lord Warkworth, (now Earl Percy) born August 14, 1742, Aid-de-camp to the King, and chosen Member for Westminster, who married, on July 2, 1764, Lady Anne Stuart, one of the daughters of John, Earl of Bute ; Algernon, born January 21, 1749-50 ; and the Lady Elisabeth Anne Frances, born April 6, 1744.

TITLES.] Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Lord and Baron of Warkworth, and Bart. Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Middlesex and Northumberland, Vice-admiral of Northumberland, and Vice-admiral of all America, F. R. S.

CREATIONS.] Bart. August 2, 1660, 12 Car. II. Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, and Earl of the county of Northumberland, October 2, 1749, 23 Geo. II, and Duke of Northumberland, October 22, 1766, 6 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, in the 1st and 4th quarters, or, a lion rampant azure ; being the armorial bearing of the ancient Dukes of Brabant : In the 2d and 3d quarters, five fusils, in fess or, the arms of Percy.

CREST.] On a chapeau gules, a lion passant, azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a lion azure ; on the sinister, an unicorn argent, collared gobone, or and azure.

MOTTO.] Esperance En Dieu.

CHIEF SEATS.] Sion-house, and Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex ; Alnwick, Warkworth, and Prudhoe castles, in the county of Northumberland ; Stanwick, and Ayrmin, in Yorkshire ; and Northumberland-house, in London.

The History and Cure of a dangerous Affection of the OESOPHAGUS, by N. Munckley, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society.—From Medical Transactions, just published, by the College of Physicians in London.

Read at the COLLEGE, August 11, 1767.

A Woman of about 40 years of age was some time since admitted under my care into Gny's hospital. She complained of an inability of swallowing foods, even of the softest kind; and that whatever she attempted to swallow, after staying some time in the throat, was thrown up again, by what appeared from her description to be a kind of convulsive motion of the oesophagus. She said this complaint had affected her, though in a smaller degree, for some years; but that of late it had increased so much upon her, as to appear to threaten the intirely shutting up of the passage into the stomach; she now being able to swallow nothing but the thinnest and most watery liquors, and those in a very small quantity. She appeared to be much wasted; her voice was hoarse, and her breathing was very considerably disturbed. She could point to the part where the obstruction to the passage of the food into the stomach appeared to her to be; but there was no swelling to be perceived either by the sight or the touch.

This case is an instance of one of the most deplorable diseases to which the human body is subject. Its beginning is in general so slight, as to be scarce thought worth notice; the patients perceiving only a small impediment to the swallowing of solid food: They usually continue in this state for many months, during which time all liquid foods, and even solids themselves, when cut small, and swallowed leisurely, are got down without much difficulty: By degrees the evil increases, and the passage through the oesophagus becomes so narrow, that not the smallest solid whatever can pass through it, but, after having been detained for some time at the part where the obstacle is formed, is returned again with a hollow noise of a very peculiar kind, and with the appearance of convulsion, as mentioned in the case above recited. The seat of this malady is sometimes near the top of the oesophagus, and

at other times farther down, nearer the superior orifice of the stomach: In this last case the part of the alimentary tube, which is above the obstruction, is frequently so dilated by the food, which is detained in it, as to be capable of containing a large quantity; and the kind of vomiting, by which it is again returned through the mouth, comes on sooner or later after the attempt to swallow, in proportion to the nearness or remoteness of the part affected. In the last stage of this disease, not even liquids themselves can be swallowed, so as to pass into the stomach; and the patient dies literally starved to death.

On the dissection of such as have died in this manner, the oesophagus is found to be considerably thickened; and in some so contracted within at the diseased part, as scarcely to admit the passing of a common probe; in others to adhere together, in such a manner as intirely to close up the passage, and not to be separated without great difficulty.

I am now to lay before you what I have found to be the most efficacious method of treating this disease, which, though not very uncommon, yet in general has been considered as incurable. And indeed the hope that some service may possibly arise from making known what my experience has confirmed to me on this head, is the principal motive which has induced me to trouble you with this paper. I say what my experience has confirmed to me; for I would by no means be understood to claim the merit of having discovered the method of cure, which I am about to relate; and which took its rise from the following accident: A physician of great eminence in this city was, many years ago, called to a young Lady, whom he found labouring under this disease: From the great degree of hoarseness which accompanied it, and from some other appearances, he was induced to think that there was a strumous affection of the glands of the * throat;

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and

* The use of mercury in a strumous affection of the Oesophagus, and of the parts adjacent, has been long known (vide Ruyschii adversar. anat. med. chirurg. dec. i. observat. 10.) but that disease differs widely from this which is the subject of the present paper; particularly in regard to that which may be considered as a pathognomonic symptom, the returning of the food, in the manner already described, some time after an attempt to swallow. It may not be improper to add farther, that this is a much more partial affection than the other; the thickening frequently occupying no very considerable part of the Oesophagus; whereas in the former, not only the glands which are within, but those also which are external to the canal, are affected; and it is in great measure by the compression of these last mentioned glands, that the passage through the Oesophagus is closed. See the case recited in the 44th chapter of the first book of Tulpius's Medical Observations.

and for that reason he ordered the neck to be slightly rubbed with a mercurial ointment; and a mercurial cerate to be laid over it. This, without his intending it, produced a salivation, which proved a perfect cure of the disease. Encouraged by this, he tried the same method with success, in other cases of a similar kind: And having some time after favoured me with an account of the success of this treatment, not concealing at the same time the cases in which it had failed, it induced me to follow the same method, by which I have reason to think many have been restored to perfect health, who would otherwise have perished miserably. The only medicine then, from the use of which I have ever found any service in this complaint, is mercury; and in cases which are recent, and where the symptoms have not risen to any great height, small doses of mercury given every night, and prevented by purgative medicines from affecting the mouth, have accomplished the cure; but, where the complaint has been of long standing, and the symptom has come on of the food's being returned through the mouth, in the manner above described, a more powerful method of treatment becomes necessary: In this case, I have never found any thing of the least avail in removing any of the symptoms, but mercury used in such a manner as to raise a gentle, but constant spitting; and this method I have pursued with the happiest success. Among the several unhappy persons labouring under this complaint, who have come under my care, I have found some whose constitutions were so much impaired, from the want of sustenance, that they were alike unable to bear their remedy and

their disease; and, notwithstanding all the methods used to support them, by the means of nourishing clysters, and every other way that could be thought of, and which their cases would admit, they have perished without, as far as I could judge, there being the least possibility of giving them relief. But, before the complaint has gained so much upon the constitution, the case is not to be despaired of; and, of those who have come under my care in this state, by much the greater part have received considerable benefit from the method above-mentioned; and some have been intirely cured by it. I selected the case with which I began this paper, as an instance of the disease being advanced to as great an height as, I should presume, it could arrive at, without rendering all attempts towards a cure fruitless. I wish a like fortunate event to that which happened in this case could with certainty be expected in all, in the same degree of this disorder: This patient was continued in a gentle spitting for near six weeks, during which time all her symptoms gradually disappeared, and at the end of it she went out of the hospital perfectly cured.

I have only to add, that, my intention in communicating this paper being to give an account of such things only in the history and cure of this disease as have fallen within my own observation, I have purposely avoided the mentioning of what has been written by different authors upon it. The complaint itself is, as has been already observed, not very uncommon; but there is no instance, to my knowledge, recorded, of success from any other manner of treating it than that which has now been recommended.

The Present State of CORSICA, with respect to Government, Religion, Arms, Commerce, Learning, the Genius and Character of its INHABITANTS.

AFTER describing Corsica in our last, an island, which has experienced so many vicissitudes, it will be agreeable to consider the result of the vigorous exertions in the cause of its liberty. We shall, therefore, with much pleasure, present our readers, from the same author, with the state of Corsica as it now is.

The government of Corsica is as follows: Every paeise or village elects, by majority of votes, a Podesta and other two Magistrates, who have the respectable name of 'Padri del Commune, Fathers of the Community.' These Magistrates are chosen annually. They may be conti-

nued in office for several years, at the will of the community; but there must be a new election every year.

The Podesta, by himself, may determine causes to the value of ten livres; and, united with the Padri del Commune, may finally determine causes to the value of thirty livres. The Podesta is the representative of the government, and to him are addressed all the orders of the Supreme Council. The Padri del Commune superintend the oeconomy and police of the village, call the people together, and consult with them on every thing that concerns their interest. In some villages the inha-

I have more than once seen the case which is the subject of this paper, complicated with swellings of the thyroide and other glands of the neck.

inhabitants join; with the Podesta and Padri del Commune, twelve honest men, in whom they can confide, and to whom they can delegate their power of settling the affairs of the public. These are called Counsellors, and sit as assessors with the three Magistrates of the village.

Once a year, all the inhabitants of each village assemble themselves, and chuse a Procurator, to represent them in the General Consulta or Parliament of the Nation, which is held annually in the month of May, at the city of Corte. This Procurator is elected by the majority of the voices. He must have a mandate, attested by a notary public, which, on his arrival at Corte, he presents to the Great Chancellor of the kingdom, by whom it is registered.

The Magistrates of each province also send a Procurator to the General Consulta; and when all the Procurators are assembled at Corte, in presence of the General and the Supreme Council of State, it is recommended to the Procurators of each province to chuse two of their number, who, together with the Procurator of their Magistrates, may proceed to the election of the President and Orator of the General Consulta.

The President governs during the sitting of the General Consulta. The Orator reads the different papers subjected to deliberation. Propositions from the Government are addressed to the President. Those from the people are addressed to the Orator. If a proposition from the Government is approved of by a majority of voices, it is immediately passed into a law. But a proposition from the people, though approved of, may be suspended by the Government, without assigning their reasons; which, however, they are strictly obliged to do at the next General Consulta.

This suspending power was greatly agitated in the Corsican Parliament; and the people opposed it so much, that it was thought it would not take place. But Paoli, ever ready to enlighten his countrymen, shewed them, that, in the present state of affairs, the Government may have many designs, not mature enough for being communicated to the public, but of essential advantage to the nation; so that it is highly proper they should have the privilege of delaying for a while, any proposition which might interfere with these designs.

The General holds his office for life. He is perpetual President of the Supreme Council of Nine. He votes in all questions; and, in case of an equality, he has a casting vote. He is absolute Commander

of the troops or militia of the island. His office much resembles that of the Stadtholder of Holland.

This is a sketch of the government of Corsica; which exhibits a complete and well ordered democracy. From the Podesta and Padri del Commune, up to the Supreme Council, there is a gradual progression of power, flowing from the people, which they can resume, and dispose of at pleasure, at the end of every year; so that no Magistrate or servant of the public, of whatever degree, will venture, for so short a time, to incroach upon his constituents; knowing that he must soon give an account of his administration; and, if he should augment the authority of his office, he is only wreathing a yoke for his own neck, as he is immediately to return to the condition of an ordinary subject. Nay, if a Magistrate is not totally lost to every manly feeling, he will not even allow himself to rest in supine negligence; but will exert his powers for the good of the country, that he may recommend himself to his fellow-citizens, and be honoured with farther marks of their confidence.

The religion of Corsica is the Roman Catholic faith, in which these islands are very zealous. Perhaps they have a degree of superstition; which is the best extreme. No nation can prosper without piety; for, when that fails, public spirit and every noble sentiment will decay. The doctrine of looking up to an all-ruling Providence, and that of a future state of rewards and punishments, rendered the Roman people virtuous and great. In proportion as these doctrines were weakened by the false philosophy of Epicurus, the minds of the Romans were impoverished, and their manly patriotism was succeeded by effeminate selfishness, which quickly brought them to contempt and ruin.

Although firmly attached to their religion, as the revelation sent from God, the Corsicans preserve, in ecclesiastical matters, the same spirit of boldness and freedom, for which they are distinguished in civil affairs. They are sworn enemies to the temporal power of the church.

The Corsican Bishops, who are five in number, and suffragans of the Archbishop of Pisa, were warmly attached to Genoa; for on Genoa they depend for promotion. They thought fit to preach up the most slavish doctrines of submission, and stigmatised the patriots as rebels. The Government desired that they might reside in the territories of the nation, and promised them a guard, to protect them from
any

any insult. But the Bishops knew well, that in the territories of the nation they could not preach the doctrines of tyranny, and therefore refused to reside there. Upon which the Government prohibited the patriots from having any intercourse with the Bishops; with which they most readily complied.

The Pope, sorry to see the Corsicans like sheep without a shepherd, resolved to send them an apostolic Visitor, to officiate in place of the Bishops.

The Genoese, considering this as in some measure taking part with the malcontents, gave in a long remonstrance to the Pope, setting forth, 'That they were sensible of the rectitude of the intentions of his Holiness, and were ever ready to shew their unalterable devotion towards the Holy See: But they begged leave to say, that no provision he should make against the spiritual evils of Corsica could be effectual, without the concurrence of the republic.'

The Corsicans, happy to receive such countenance from the church, laughed at this laboured and artful remonstrance: 'Behold the statue of Nebuchadnezzar! the head of gold, and the feet of clay. It begins with a compliment, and ends with a threatening.'

The Court of Naples thought proper to interpose in behalf of Genoa; but the Pope adhered to his resolution, and sent Monsignore Cesare Crescenzo de Angelis, Bishop of Segni, as Apostolical Visitor over all Corsica.

The Corsicans accepted of his mission, with the greatest cordiality and joy. Signor Barbaggi, who is married to the niece of Paoli, welcomed him to the island, in a polite oration. He was not only to perform the functions of the Bishops, but was to be General of all the Religious in Corsica, appointing under him a provincial vicar. He was a man of so much piety, good sense, and engaging conduct, that the people conceived an universal love and regard for him.

Having thus got rid of their tyrannical Bishops, the Corsicans very wisely began to consider, that, as these dignified churchmen refused to reside and perform the duties of their office, there was no occasion for sending them considerable sums, to enable them to live in idleness and luxury, when the money might be much better employed. They therefore thought it highly reasonable that the Bishops tithes should go to the public chamber of the state; and accordingly it was so decreed.

A prodigious outcry was raised against

this. But the Corsicans defended their conduct with great force and spirit.

The tithes in Corsica are, in general, about a twentieth part of every production. The Government has at present a pretty good share of them; as it not only takes the revenues of the Bishops, but also those of nominal benefices, where there is no care of souls, and all the pensions which the Pope used to grant to foreign ecclesiastics, out of the rich livings. When the affairs of the island are settled, no doubt the Government will restore the Bishops rents. The Clergy of Corsica, in general, are not as yet very learned; as the barbarous policy of Genoa to keep the island in ignorance, and the many years of confusion and war, have prevented the cultivation of letters. There are, however, here and there, some priests, who have had an education upon the continent, and are very well instructed, and they are all very pious, and of irreproachable morals.

There are in Corsica 65 convents of Mendicant Friars, viz. 34 of Observants, and 14 of Reformed, of the order of St. Francis, and 17 of Capuchins. Every one of these convents has only a wood for retired walks, a garden and a small vineyard. They depend altogether upon the charity of the people. There are two colleges of Jesuits, two convents of Dominicans, five of Servites, and one of Missionaries; all of whom have very good possessions. There are also some lands belonging to other religious orders, particularly to the Carthusians of Pisa, the severe sanctity of whom must secure them the veneration of every body, and preserve their rights inviolated even in times of the greatest distraction.

It would be expected, that in this island the monasteries for women should bear some proportion to the convents for men; yet, in fact, there is not a single nunnery in all Corsica. To account for this, it must be considered that the monastic institution has been frequently perverted to secular purposes; so that the Nobility in Catholic countries, who are desirous to aggrandise their families, make their daughters take the veil, solely that their portions may be saved for the eldest son. The Genoese, who wanted to keep the Corsicans in continual subjection, devised every method to prevent any of the Nobles in the island from becoming considerable. They therefore prohibited monasteries, in order to cut them off from one method of growing richer. Friars they rather encouraged, in order to lessen population, and to leave
upon

upon families a number of unmarried women, than which nothing can be a greater burden, as is sadly experienced in Protestant countries.

From Paoli's care and attention to the good of his country, it is probable the number of convents in Corsica will be reduced. The present fathers, indeed, are well intitled to a peaceable possession during their lives; but regulations may be made to prevent many noviciates, especially of very young persons.

The warlike force of Corsica principally consists in a bold and resolute militia: Every Corsican has a musket put into his hand as soon as he is able to carry it; and as there is a constant emulation in shooting, they become excellent marksmen, and will hit, with a single bullet, a very small mark at a great distance.

There is in every village a Capitano d'arme, and in every pieve a Commissario d'arme, who has the command over all the Capitani d'arme of his district. These Officers are chosen by the General, with the approbation of the people. They are ever ready to receive his orders, and to call out such a number of men, as he shall at any time require for the public service.

There are in Corsica but 500 soldiers who have pay; 300 for a guard to the General, and 200 to furnish guards for the Magistrates of the several provinces, and to garrison a few small forts at particular places in the island.

A militia is indeed the true strength of a free nation. Rome had no soldiers in pay till the 347th year after the building of the city; and then they were introduced by the Patricians, to ingratiate themselves with the people, at a time when the Senate was embarrassed with the great influence of the Tribunes.

The Corsicans are not yet much trained, as they have been acting chiefly upon the defensive, and carrying on a sort of irregular war. But, now that they are advancing fast to a total victory over their enemies, a certain degree of discipline becomes necessary.

A Corsican is armed with a gun, a pistol, and a filetto. He wears a short coat of a very coarse dark cloth, made in the island, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, or of French or Italian cloth, especially scarlet. He has a cartridge-box or pouch for his ammunition, fixed round his middle by a belt. Into this pouch his filetto is stuck; and on the left side of his belt he hangs his pistol. His gun is slung across his shoulder. He wears black lea-

ther spatterdashies, and a sort of bonnet of black cloth, lined with red frieze, and ornamented on the front with a piece of some finer stuff neatly sewed about. This bonnet is peculiar to the Corsicans, and is a very ancient piece of dress; it is doubled up on every side, and when let down is precisely the figure of a helmet, like those we see on Trajan's pillar. The Corsican dress is very convenient for traversing the woods and mountains; and gives a man an active and warlike appearance.

The soldiers have no uniform; nor have the Corsicans any drums, trumpets, fifes, or any instrument of warlike music, except a large Triton shell pierced in the end, with which they make a sound loud enough to be heard at a great distance.

They are certainly designed by nature to be strong at sea, having so many good harbours, and so much excellent timber; but they are not yet sufficiently skilled in the art of shipbuilding; nor have they money sufficient to defray the expence of employing proper artificers. They have, however, a number of small ships, and some of a tolerable size.

Corsica is naturally rich in many productions; so that there is no question but this island might carry on a pretty extensive commerce, in oil, wine, honey, beeswax, salt, chesnuts, silk, rosin, boxwood, oak, pine, porphyry, marble of various kinds, lead, iron, copper, silver, and coral. At present commerce is but beginning to flourish among them. They find in their seas considerable quantities of coral, of all the three kinds, red, white, and black. The Jews of Leghorn, who have established there a coral manufactory, have a sort of exclusive privilege, from the Corsicans, to this trade; and in return are very serviceable to the nation, by advancing them money, and supplying them with cannon.

The Corsicans may make plenty of admirable wines, for their grapes are excellent. They make in Capo Corso two very good white wines; one of them has a great resemblance to Malaga. A deal of it is annually exported to Germany, and sold as such; and some of it is bought up at Leghorn, and carried to England, where it passes equally well for the production of Spain. The other of these white wines is something like Frontignac.

At Furiani they make a white wine very like Syracuse, not quite so luscious, and, upon the whole, preferable to it.

In some villages, they make a rich sweet wine much resembling Tokay. At Vescovato and at Campoloro, they make wine
very

very like Burgundy; and over the whole island there are wines of different sorts. It is indeed wonderful, what a difference a little variation of soil or exposure, even in the same vineyard, will make in the taste of the wine. The juice of the Corsican grapes is so generous, that, although unskilfully manufactured, it will always please by its natural flavour.

I think there might be a wine made in Corsica of a good sound moderate quality, something between Claret and Burgundy, which would be very proper for this country. But the Corsicans have been so harrassed for a number of years, that they have had no leisure to improve themselves in any art or manufacture. I am however assured, that the exportation of oil has amounted in one year to 2,500,000 French livres, and that of chestnuts to 100,000 crowns of the same money.

We may expect to see the Corsicans distinguish themselves as a commercial nation, Trade has always flourished most in republican governments, as in Tyre, Sidon, and Carthage in ancient times; Venice, Genoa, Lucca, and the United Provinces in modern times.

Agriculture is as yet in a very imperfect state in Corsica. Their instruments of husbandry are ill made; and they do not make the best use of what they have. Their ploughing is but scratching the surface of the earth; and they hardly know any thing of the advantages of manure, though they can be at no loss for sufficient quantities of it. This general observation is not incompatible with the large produce of several parts of the island, where a greater degree of fertility, and some more industry and attention to culture than usual are to be found.

The Supreme Council appoints two or more persons in each province, to superintend the cultivation of the lands, and to take the most effectual measures for promoting it; and, in particular, to encourage the planting of mulberry trees, as it is certain, that Corsica may be made to produce a great deal of silk. As gardening has been almost totally neglected, there is a late ordinance by which every man who possesses a garden, or other inclosure, is obliged to sow, every year, pease, beans, and all sorts of garden-stuff, and not less than a pound of each, under the penalty of four livres, to be exacted by the Podesta.

The Supreme Council appoints also two Consuls to inspect the kind and the price of the various sorts of merchandise in the island; and to watch over every thing that

can tend towards the advancement of commerce.

Provisions are not dear in Corsica. Their prices at a medium are as follow.

A labouring ox, about 80 livres.

A cow, from 20 to 30 livres.

A horse of the best quality, from 100 to 140 livres.

A mare, from 70 to 80 livres.

An ass, from 20 to 25 livres.

A sheep, about 4 livres.

A partridge, 4 sous.

Thrushes and blackbirds, 2 sous each.

Beef, 2 sous a pound.

Mutton, two-thirds sous a pound.

The best fish, 2 sous a pound.

Ordinary fish, 1 sou a pound.

Wine, 4 sous a flask of 6 lb. wt.

The money of Corsica is of the same value as that of Tuscany.

Oil is sold in barrels valued from 40 to 50 livres. A barrel contains 20 pints. A pint contains 4 quarts.

Wine is sold in barrels of 12 zuchas. The zucha contains 9 large Florence flasks.

Grain is sold by the bushel. The bushel contains 12 bacini. The bacino weighs about 20 pounds. The sack or bushel sells at 18 livres.

The Corsican pound weight is also the same with that of Tuscany.

The Government is gradually taking care to establish an uniformity in weights and measures.

The wages of a tradesman, or of a day-labourer, are a livre a day, and victuals and drink.

If a tradesman is particularly ingenious in his profession, he has something more.

Reapers have no wages in money; but, besides their victuals, each gets a bacino of the grain which he cuts down.

The manufactures of Corsica are as yet very rude. Their wool is exceedingly coarse, and generally black, and of this they make but a thick, heavy cloth. The pure black is the most valuable: When a little white wool is mixed with it, the cloth is not so much esteemed, being of a russet grey, or brown dusky colour. They import all their fine cloth; for, besides that there is not a sufficient quantity of wool for the service of the island, the Corsicans have not learned to make any thing else of it but coarse cloth.

A good deal of flax grows in Corsica; and no doubt abundance of it might be raised. I expected to have found there, if not the fine webs of Holland, Ireland, and Scotland, at least plenty of good, strong, household linen. But, in reality, the Corsicans

icans are as yet so backward, that they hardly make any linen at all, which occasions a very expensive importation.

The Corsicans have plenty of oil for their lamps, which is the light they generally use. They also make wax candles, and a few tallow ones; for their cattle do not yield much fat.

There is plenty of leather in the island. Many of the peasants just harden the hides in the air, particularly the wild boar-skins, and have their shoes made of them without being tanned. This they are under no temptation of doing, but that of poverty and laziness, for the art of tanning is very well understood in Corsica, and the materials for it are in such abundance, that a great deal of bark is carried over into Italy. The Corsicans have a method of tanning with the leaves of wild laurel, dried in the sun, and beaten into a powder. This gives a sort of greenish colour to the leather. Certainly various expedients may be used to serve the purpose of tanning.

The state of learning in Corsica may well be imagined at a very low ebb, since it was the determined purpose of Genoa to keep the inhabitants of this island in the grossest ignorance; and the confusions and distresses of war have left them no leisure to attend to any kind of study.

The genius and character of the inhabitants of Corsica deserve to be particularly considered; because some authors in ancient times, and the emissaries of Genoa in modern times, have represented them in the most unfavourable light.

In war they are as furious as lions. Death is esteemed nothing, nor is any power sufficient to make them yield against their inclination; they become irritated, and will not brook restraint. Whereas, in peace and in civil life, they are mild and just to the greatest degree. Where their service is voluntary too, or they are attached to their masters by kind and gentle treatment, they possess all amiable qualities. The Corsicans also are naturally quick and lively, and have a particular turn for eloquence.

The language of the Corsicans is remarkably good Italian, tinged a little with some remains of the dialects of the barbarous nations, and with a few Genoese corruptions, but much purer than in many of the Italian states. Their pronunciation however is somewhat coarse.

They have all a turn for the arts. I cannot indeed say that painting has yet flourished among them; but they succeed

well in music and poetry. There are few of them who do not play upon the citra, an old Moorish instrument, which they are pleased to think the ancient cithara. It has a sweet and romantic sound, and many of their airs are tender and beautiful.

They have not yet produced any large and finished poem. But they have many little pieces exceedingly pretty, most of them on war or on love.

They have also many little ballads and madrigals, full of drollery and keen satire against the Genoese; and they have their essays of grave humour, and various allegories, respecting themselves and their enemies. They have in particular a curious paraphrase of the Lord's prayer, where all the petitions are strangely turned into severe accusations against the Genoese.

These islanders have abilities for any thing; but their fortune has been such, that they have been conspicuous only for the hard and resolute qualities. Abandoned by the nations around to the oppression of a tyrannical republic, they have had no opportunity of shewing their genius for learning and the arts, their hospitality, their courteousness, and their other amiable virtues in civilised life. What they have had an opportunity to shew they have shewn with distinguished glory.

The authors of the *Encyclopedie* say, 'The Corsicans are tumultuous, vindictive, and warlike.' Their struggles against the tyrant could shew them in no other light.

A writer of the highest class thus characterises them: 'The Corsicans * are a handful of men, as brave and as determinate as the English. I believe they will not be subdued but by prudence and good treatment. We may see by their example, what courage and what virtue the love of liberty gives to men; and how dangerous as well as unjust it is to oppress it.'

The manners of the Corsicans have a great similarity with those of the ancient Germans, as described by Tacitus. They have not, however, the same habit of drinking; for they are extremely temperate. Their morals are strict and chaste to an uncommon degree, owing in part to good principles unhurt by luxury; and partly to the exercise of private revenge against such as violate the honour of their women.

This last may to some appear rude and barbarous; but I hold it to be wise and noble.

* *Essai de Crit. sur le Prince de Machiavel*, p. 114.

noble. Better occasional murders than frequent adulteries. Better cut off a rotten branch now and then, than that the whole of the society should be corrupted. When morals are intimately connected with ideas of honour, and crimes of an alluring nature are not committed with impunity, we may expect that mankind will retain a proper awe, and be kept within the bounds of their duty: And, if we have not the frivolous embellishments and transient pleasures of licentious gallantry, we are free from its effeminate disquiets, its feverish passions, its falseness and dissimulation; while honest principles and manly and generous affections are kept in full vigour.

The Corsicans, like the Germans of old, are extremely indolent. The women do the greatest part of the drudgery work, as is also the custom among the Scots Highlanders. Yet they are very active in war, like the same Germans.

Notwithstanding all that Paoli has done, the Corsicans are still indolent and averse to labour. Every year 800 or 1000 Sardinians and Lucchese are employed as artificers and day-labourers in the island.

M. de Montesquieu observes, that all indolent nations are also proud; and proposes a very good remedy for this: 'One might turn the effect against the cause, and destroy indolence by pride. In the south of Europe, where the people are so much struck with the point of honour, it would be right to give premiums to the labourers who have best cultivated their fields, or to artificers who have carried their industry the greatest length. This practice hath succeeded in our days in Ireland: It hath there established one of the most important linen manufactures in Europe.'

The Corsicans love much to lie round a fire. This practice seems peculiar to rude nations. The Indians in North America do it, and the ancient Germans did it. They pass whole days by the fire. The Scythians too had this custom.

There are some extraordinary customs which still subsist in Corsica. In particular, they have several strange ceremonies at the death of their relations. When a man dies, especially if he has been assassinated, his widow with all the married women in the village accompany the corpse to the

grave, where after various howlings, and other expressions of sorrow, the women fall upon the widow, and beat and tear her in a most miserable manner. Having thus satisfied their grief and passion, they lead her back again, covered with blood and bruises to her own habitation.

The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured, much like the Scots Highlanders; though as we find among these, so we also find among the Corsicans, many of a good size and comely countenances.

The number of inhabitants in Corsica has not been exactly taken of late, but they may be reckoned 220,000 souls; for, previous to the rise in 1729, there were 40,000 families who payed tax to Genoa, and, reckoning five to each family, the inhabitants were then 200,000.

Of the 220,000 people computed to be in Corsica, there may be 10,000 in Bastia, and in all 25,000 in the territories of the Genoese; so that I reckon there are about 200,000 of the patriotick nation, and of these Paoli can bring 40,000 armed men into the field.

It is therefore by no means probable, that the Genoese should reduce to abject submission so considerable a nation, and a nation of such men; most of whom have been born in the troublous times, and been brought up with sentiments of the most violent hatred at the republic. There is not a Corsican child who can procure a little gunpowder, but he immediately sets fire to it, huzza's at the explosion, and, as if he had blown up the enemy, calls out 'Ecco i Genovesi. There go the Genoese.'

I believe the wisest and best Nobles of Genoa are now of opinion, that the republic should renounce her pretensions of dominion over a people, whom long experience has proved to be unconquerable by the Genoese arms, who have baffled every attempt that the republic has made against them, and who are at last formed into a state that has a solid claim to independency. But the wisest and best of Genoa, like the wisest and best of all other states, are over-ruled by the majority; and the republic has hitherto continued to drain her treasury, and sacrifice her soldiers, in fruitless attempts to recover Corsica.

SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE.—Sung by Mr. LOWE, at Marybone Gardens.

Ye dull thinking sou's who by trou-bles are press'd, that are

fran--gers a--like both to joy and to rest, ad--here to my

max-ims, I'll teach you the way to be ever con--tent---ed, good-

humour'd, and gay. No re--me-dy's fu--rer to drive a-way pain, than^a

bumper of claret or sparkling champaigne, or spark--ling

champaigne, than a bumper of cla-ret, or spark-ling cham--paigne.

2.

Ye lovers who live by the smiles of the fair,
Whom a frown from your mistress can drive to
despair;
Should she chance to prove peevish, ill-natur'd,
or shy,
Why leave her alone; and ne'er flatter or sigh;
Despise all her arts, and forget her disdain,
In a bumper of claret, or sparkling champaigne,
or sparkling champaigne,
In a bumper of claret, or sparkling champaigne.

3.

When the husband is jealous; or dull, or unkind;
Let his spouse give him this, and she'll speedily
find,
His mind 'twill enliven; his care 'twill remove,
And awake in his bosom the transports of love:
At a charge so inviting, what wife can refrain
From blessing the virtue of sparkling champaigne;
of sparkling champaigne.
From blessing the virtue of sparkling champaigne.

JUPITER and AMANDA:

A F A B E E.

FROM your blue plains and starry skies,
 Stoop, Jupiter; Amanda cries,—
 And hear my suit; Jove, grant my fate
 Be long, to hold this mortal state,
 And let my pale, departed shade,
 Go late to Pluto's courts, she said.
 The god, who heard her suit with wonder,
 No omen gave with rattling thunder;
 But sat, his mighty arm o'erspread,
 Upon his golden eagle's head.
 Then Iris call'd. Bright Iris stands
 To hear the mighty god's commands.
 Soon as his fix'd decrees she knew,
 Swift thro' the azure realms she flew,
 And touch'd the ground with airy toe;
 Then spoke Jove's mandate: Virgin, know,
 The god, with pity, hears your prayer,
 And sendeth Iris thro' the air,
 To say that death's the sure relief,
 'Gainst sickness, age, and pining grief,
 And know, gay, unadvised fair,
 Age will bring sickness, time bring care:
 The shafts of love may wound your heart,
 And hurt you more than death's keen dart;
 Or jealous fears may tear your soul;
 Or proud ambition may controul
 The happiness you think to share;
 Or poverty steal unaware;
 To hide you from your friend's embrace,
 Ingratitude's averted face:
 Or crimes and follies of your own
 May make you wish for death alone.
 Since death alone can set you free,
 Then think not Jove's a harsh decree,
 Who robs not Pluto of the power
 To snatch you hence this very hour.

E V E N I N G.

Et jam summa procul Villarum Culmina fumant,
 Majoresq; cadunt altis de Montibus Umbrae.

VIRGIL.

THE parting sun reflects its ev'ning ray,
 And giant shadows variegate the ground;
 The wanton kids forsake their harmless play,
 And solemn Silence reigns the vale around.

Now Fancy leads her airy-plumed train
 Through mazy walks by gently purling rills,
 Now Philomela swells her mournful strain,
 And all the grove with softest music fills;

Now roves at large, the yoke-denying hart,
 Yet dreads the hunter at the peep of dawn;
 Now sylvan nymphs exert the vocal art,
 Whilst nimble fairies hiss it o'er the lawn.

Here, moss-grown grotts and bubbling streams are
 seen,
 And gloomy groves in stately columns rise;
 Here fruitful meads enamell'd all with green,
 There awful mountains seem to prop the skies.

Now Cynthia gilds the dew-bespangl'd grove,
 And casts profusely round her maiden light;

Led by the muse, through silent paths I'll rove,
 And please my fancy with the varied sight.

Behold that rock, that rears its head so high,
 In rude magnificence o'erlooks the flood:
 See on its top the mangled ruins lye,
 Where once a castle's stately turrets stood.

There oft have heroes crown'd the gen'rous bowl,
 And virgins listen'd to their lovers call:
 And airy mirth possess'd each happy soul,
 Whilst bands of music echo'd through the hall.

Ah! now no heroes quaff the flowing bowls,
 Nor sprightly music cheers the ruin'd hall;
 Nor joys possess their now wide-parted souls,
 Nor virgins listen to their lover's call.

The creeping ivy shades each tottering tower,
 And clasps the ruins with a fond embrace;
 The screech-owls claim the melancholy bower,
 And boding ravens hover round the place.

How vain the pageantry of world'y things!
 And what is grandeur but an empty name?
 Short-liv'd the glory of the greatest Kings,
 Though slaughter'd nations raise their ill-got fame.

Where is, alas! the pride of Persia flown?
 The pomp of Rome, with all her empire's o'er;
 And e'en where Ithum stood, is scarcely known:
 And haughty Carthage now exults no more.

Thus, since Ambition yields her certain fate,
 By Reason prompted, sure, unerring guide!
 Let Virtue bless thy visionary state,
 Whose glory Time, nor Envy ne'er can hide.

E. L. OXONIENSIS.

EPILOGUE to the new Comedy of
 the INDISCREET LOVER, performed at
 the Hay-market for the Benefit of the
 Lying-in-hospital in Brownlow-street.

Spoken in the Character of a Soldier and a Sailor,
 who, after the Curtain is let down, come from
 each Side, and shake Hands in the Middle of the
 Stage.

Sold. WHAT honest Petarero!
 Sail. ————— Peter Prime!
 Sold. Ha! where hast been, my boy, this
 hugeous time?
 Sail. I've been to trim the Nabobs, fight the
 Blacks,

And cram with their rupees our empty sacks:
 But what hast thou been at, my heart of oak?
 What brought you here to see these acting folk?
 Sold. Necessity—for, faith, to tell you true,
 This peace-time soldiers have enough to do
 To fill their empty bellies—bread's so dear,
 And then that cursed tax upon strong beer.
 But Moll supplies with oranges the Pit,
 And I snuff candles—thus we pick a bit.

There—

There—don't you see your old acquaintance
stand?

Her orange-basket dangling in her hand.

[Pointing to a fruit girl.]

Sail. Ay, so she does—I thought when I set
fail

Her main-sheet seem'd to swell before the gale—
What 'came of that incumbrance?

Sold ———— Faith, my lad,
'Twent very hard with me—for times were bad—
An empty belly, and an empty purse,
And not a cross for mid wife or for nurse:

Though, when my country call'd, I've stood un-
mov'd

In fields of death—to see the wife I lov'd
Endanger'd and distress'd in time of need,
Made my tears flow, and my poor heart to bleed.

Sail. Well, thou'rt an honest fellow—shake a
paw;

And with these dollars mend the present flaw.

[Giving money.]

What ails my eyes—your story moves me so—
But rot this whining—and now let us know
How got you out this scrape?

Sold. ———— There! look around!
As gen'rous worthies as e'er trod the ground.
These Gents and Nobles—blessings on them fall!
Reliev'd their soldier, and preserv'd poor Moll.
Why, man, they've got a house in Brownlow-
street,

Where, once a week, for this intent they meet;
And there they club their heads, and gold galore,
'To drive distress from ev'ry poor man's door;
And, while to serve our King abroad we roam,
They save our wives from misery at home.
This Play you've seen was all of their invention,
To raise supplies to serve their kind intention.

Sail. Aye, say you so?—'fore George—wilt
have a quid? [Offering his box.]

If I before had known it, I'd have slid
A guinea in the honest fellow's hand
That kept the door—the thing is nobly plann'd—
If thus it is they use their pow'r and wealth,
I'll fight their battles, and I'll drink their health;
Wherever danger calls, I'll be their man,
Let Don or Monsieur hurt them if they can.

AN ODE TO SPRING.

*Supposed to have been written by the celebrated
Vanessa, in Consequence of her Passion for Dean
Swift.*

HA I L, blushing goddess, beauteous spring,
Who, in thy jocund train, dost bring
Loves and graces, smiling hours,
Balmy breezes, fragrant flowers,
Come, with tints of roseate hue,
Nature's faded charms renew.

Yet why should I thy presence hail?
To me no more the breathing gale
Comes fraught with sweets, no more the rose
With such transcendent beauty blows,
As when Cadenus bless'd the scene,
And shar'd with me these joys serene,
When, unperceiv'd, the lambent fire
Of friendship kindled new desire;

Still list'ning to his tuneful tongue,
The truths, which angels might have sung,
Divine impress'd their gentle sway,
And sweetly stole my soul away.
My guide, instructor, lover, friend,
(Dear names) in one idea blend;
Oh! still conjoin'd, your incense rise,
And waft sweet odours to the skies.

THE ROOKERY.

OH thou who dwell'st upon the bough,
Whose tree does wave its verdant bow,
And spreading shades the distant brook,
Accept these lines, dear sister Rook!
And, when thou'st read my mournful lay
Extend thy wing and fly away,
Lest, pinion-maim'd by fiery shot,
Thou should'st like me bewail thy lot;
Lest in thy rook'ry be renew'd
The tragic scene which here I view'd.

The day declin'd, the evening breeze
Gently rock'd the silent trees,
While spreading o'er my peopled nest,
I hush'd my callow young to rest:
When suddenly an hostile sound,
Explosion dire! was heard around:
And, level'd by the hand of Fate,
The angry bullets pierc'd my mate;
I saw him fall from spray to spray,
Till on the distant ground he lay:
With tortur'd wing he beat the plain,
And never caw'd to me again.
Many a neighbour, many a friend,
Deform'd with wounds, invoc'd their end:
All screaming, omen'd notes of woe,
'Gainst man, our unrelenting foe:
These eyes beheld my pretty brood,
Flutt'ring in their guiltless blood:
While trembling on the shatter'd tree,
At length the gun invaded me;
But wayward Fate, severely kind,
Refus'd the death I wish'd to find:
Oh! farewell pleasure; peace, farewell,
No more, it can with ravens dwell.
Was it for this I shun'd retreat,
And fix'd near man my social seat!
For this destroy'd the insect train,
That eat unseen the infant grain!
For this, with many an honest note,
Issuing from my artless throat,
I cheer'd my Lady, list'ning near,
Working in her elbow chair!

AN EPI TAPH.

In Imitation of Dryden.

UNDER this marble stone intomb'd are laid
The precious relicts of a pious maid,
A form too lovely to be snatch'd away,
A mind too good to make a longer stay;
So many virtues to that form were giv'n,
Nature mistook, and made her first for heav'n;
Or else 'twas chance, and from the mould'rin
frame
Leapt out a goddess, what was meant a dame;
Th' impression of a lucky hit she bore,
Nature ne'er made a masterpiece before;

And then, oh ! ever jealous of our joy,
Blest us to curse, and made her to destroy.
Had she not liv'd, the world had never known,

What various talents might unite in one ;
And, oh ! sad trial, had she never died,
Her sex had wanted virtues to divide.

Of the Methods practised for taking the WAX and HONEY, without destroying the BEE S.—From a Treatise of the Management of Bees, just published by Thomas Wildman.

WERE we to kill the hen for her egg, the cow for her milk, or the sheep for the fleece it bears, every one would instantly see how much we should act contrary to our own interest : And yet this is practised every year, in our inhuman and impolitic slaughter of the bees. Would it not argue more wisdom in us to be contented with taking away only a portion of their wax and honey, as is the practice of many countries ?

The following is the method now practised in Greece, as related by Mr. Wheeler* :

Mount Hymethus is celebrated for the best honey in all Greece. We ate of it very freely, finding it to be very good, and were not at all incommoded with any gripings after it. This mountain was not less famous in times past for bees and admirable honey ; the ancients believing that bees were first bred here, and that all other bees were but colonies from this mountain ; which if so, we assured ourselves that it must be from this part of the mountain that the colonies were sent ; both because the honey here made is the best, and that here they never destroy the bees. It is of a good consistence, of a fair gold colour, and the same quantity will sweeten more water than the like quantity of any other doth. The natives wondered at my comrade, in that he preferred the white honey of France ; telling him that white honey is raw, and not rightly concocted either by nature or the bees. I no sooner knew that they never destroy or impair the stock of bees in taking away their honey, but I was inquisitive to understand their method of ordering the bees ; which being an art so worthy the knowledge of the curious, I shall not think it beside the purpose to relate what I saw, and was informed to that effect, by such as had skill in that place.

The hives they keep their bees in are made of willows or osiers, fashioned like our common dust-baskets, wide at top and narrow at the bottom, and plaistered with clay or loam within and without. They are set with the wide end upmost. The tops are covered with broad flat sticks, which are also plaistered over with clay ;

and, to secure them from the weather, they cover them with a tuft of straw as we do. Along each of these sticks the bees fasten their combs ; so that a comb may be taken out whole, without the least bruising, and with the greatest ease imaginable. To increase them in spring-time, that is in March or April, until the beginning of May, they divide them ; first separating the sticks on which the combs and bees are fastened, from one another with a knife : So taking out the first comb and bees together on each side, they put them into another basket, in the same order as they were taken out, until they have equally divided them. After this, when they are both again accommodated with sticks and plaister, they set the new basket in the place of the old one, and the old one in some new place. And all this they do in the middle of the day, at such time as the greatest part of the bees are abroad ; who, at their coming home, without much difficulty, by this means divide themselves equally. This device hinders them from swarming and flying away. In August they take out their honey, which they do in the day-time also, while they are abroad ; the bees being thereby, say they, disturbed least : At which time they take out the combs laden with honey, as before ; that is, beginning at each outside, and so taking away until they have left only such a quantity of combs, in the middle, as they judge will be sufficient to maintain the bees in winter ; sweeping those bees that are on the combs into the basket again, and again covering it with new sticks and plaister.

All that I doubt concerning the practice of this here in England, is, that perhaps the bees gather a less quantity of honey in this country ; and that, should we take from them a like proportion of it, they would not have enough left to preserve them in winter. But this hinders not much : for by being less covetous, and not taking so much honey from the poor bees, the great increase and multiplying of them would soon equalise, and far exceed the little profit we have by destroying them. This is done without the smoke of sulphur, which takes away very much of the fragrance

* A Journey into Greece, by George Wheeler, Esq; in Company with Dr. Spon of Lyons, p. 41.

grance of the wax ; and sure I am, that the honey can receive neither good taste nor good smell from it.'

That the number of our hives might be greatly increased wherever there is proper pasture for bees, appears evidently from Mr. Wheeler's narrative, and is confirmed by the following passage in the account lately published of the sheep in Spain :

' If sheep loved aromatic plants, it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the farmers in Spain. The number of bee-hives there is incredible. I am almost ashamed to give under my hand, that I knew a parish-priest who had five thousand hives. The bees suck all their honey, and gather all their wax from the aromatic flowers which enamel and perfume two-thirds of the sheep-walks. This priest cautiously seizes the Queens in a small crape fly-catch, and then clips off their wings, after which their Majesties stay at home : He assured me, that he never lost a swarm from the day of this discovery, to the day he saw me, which was, I think, five years after.'

The Greek method, which Mr. Wheeler relates, of sharing the honey with the bees, has been lately introduced into France, as we are informed by Mess. de Reaumur and Du Hamel. The latter gives an account of it, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1754, which our Readers may see in our Magazine for April, 1760.

There is very little art wanting to cause the bees to quit the hives which are taken away, unless a Queen happens by chance to be among them. In that case the same means may be used as are necessary when we would rob one of the common hives of part of their wealth. The method is as follows :

Remove the hive from which you would take the wax and honey into a room, into which admit but little light, that it may at first appear to the bees, as if it was late in the evening. Gently invert the hive, placing it between the frames of a chair, or other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping that side of the empty hive raised a little, which is next the window, to give the bees sufficient light to get up into it. While you hold the empty hive steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between your side and your left arm, keep striking with the other hand all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, so that the bees may be frightened by the continued noise from all quarters ; and they will in consequence mount out of the full hive into the empty one.

Repeat the strokes rather quick than strong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which in general will be in about five minutes. It is to be observed, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the sooner they will have left it. As soon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one, that the bees may not continue to run from one to the other, but rather keep ascending upon one another.

So soon as all the bees are out of the full hive, the hive in which the bees are must be placed on the stand from which the other hive was taken, in order to receive the absent bees as they return from the fields.

If this is done early in the season, the operator should examine the royal cells, that any of them that have young in them may be saved, as well as the combs which have young bees in them, which should on no account be touched, though, by sparing them, a good deal of honey be left behind. Then take out the other combs, with a long, broad, and pliable knife, such as the apothecaries make use of. The combs should be cut from the sides and crown as clean as possible, to save the future labour of the bees, who must lick up the honey spilt, and remove every remains of wax ; and then the sides of the hive should be scraped with a table-spoon, to clear away what was left by the knife. During the whole of this operation, the hive should be placed inclined to the side from which the combs are taken, that the honey which is spilt may not daub the remaining combs. If some combs were unavoidably taken away, in which there are young bees, the parts of the comb in which they are should be returned into the hive, and secured by sticks in the best manner possible. Place the hive then for some time upright, that any remaining honey may drain out. If the combs are built in a direction opposite to the entrance, or at right angles with it, the combs which are the furthest from the entrance are to be preferred ; because there they are best stored with honey, and have the fewest young bees in them.

Having thus finished taking the wax and honey, the next business is to return the bees to their old hive ; and for this purpose place a table covered with a clean cloth near the stand, and giving the hive in which the bees are a sudden shake, at the same time striking it pretty forcibly, the bees will be shaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately, raised a little on one side, that the bees may

the

the more easily enter, and, when all are entered, place it on the stand as before. If the hive in which the bees are be turned bottom uppermost, and their own hive be placed over it, the bees will immediately ascend into it, especially if the lower hive is struck on the sides to alarm them.

As the chief object of the bees, during the spring and beginning of the summer, is the propagation of their kind; honey, during that time, is not collected in such quantity as it is afterwards; and on this account it is scarcely worth while to rob a hive before the latter end of June; nor is it safe to do it after the middle of July, lest rainy weather may prevent their restoring the combs they have lost, and laying in a stock of honey sufficient for the winter, unless there is a chance of carrying them to a rich pasture.

When we have reviewed the various means made use of, both by the ancients and moderns, in taking honey, it appears somewhat surprising, that a method so simple as the above did not occur to them; and especially that M. de Reaumur did not think of extending, to general use, what he had frequently practised in the course of his experiments. It seems, he did not reflect on the effects of the fear impressed on the bees by the continued noise, and how subservient it renders them to our wills: Indeed, to such a degree that, afford them but a quiet retreat, they will remain long attached to any place they are settled upon; and will become so mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling which does not hurt them, without the least shew of resentment. On these occasions, their only desire seems to be a wish to avoid such another disturbance as has reduced them to their present forlorn state. A person who has familiarised himself to bees can, by means of the passion of fear thus impressed upon them, and by that dexterity in the management of them, which can only be acquired by practice; I say, such a person can, in this situation, manage the bees as he pleases.

Spectators wonder at my attaching the bees to different parts of my body, and wish much to be possessed of the secret means by which I do it. I have unwarily promised to reveal it; and am therefore under a necessity of performing that promise: But, while I declare that their fear, and the Queen, are my chief agents in these operations, I must warn my readers that there is an art necessary to perform it, namely,

practice, which I cannot convey to them, and which they cannot speedily attain; and yet, till this art is attained, the destruction of many hives of bees must be the consequence; as every one will find on their first attempt to perform it.

Long experience has taught me, that, as soon as I turn up a hive, and give it some taps on the sides and bottom, the Queen immediately appears, to know the cause of this alarm; but soon retires again among her people. Being accustomed to see her so often, I readily perceive her at the first glance; and long practice has enabled me to seize her instantly, with a tenderness that does not in the least endanger her person. This is of the utmost importance; for the least injury done to her brings immediate destruction to the hive, if you have not a spare Queen to put in her place, as I have too often experienced in my first attempts. When possessed of her, I can, without injury to her, or exciting that degree of resentment that may tempt her to sting me, slip her into my other hand, and, returning the hive to its place, hold her there, till the bees, missing her, are all on the wing, and in the utmost confusion. When the bees are thus distressed, I place the Queen wherever I would have the bees to settle. The moment a few of them discover her, they give notice to those near them, and these to the rest; the knowledge of which soon becomes so general, that in a few minutes they all collect themselves round her; and are so happy, in having recovered this sole Support of their State, that they will long remain quiet in their situation. Nay, the scent of her body is so attractive of them, that the slightest touch of her, along any place or substance, will attach the bees to it, and induce them to pursue any path she takes.

My attachment to the Queen, and my tender regard for her precious life, makes me most ardently wish that I might here close the detail of this operation, which I am afraid, when attempted by unskilful hands, will cost many of their lives; but my love of truth forces me to declare, that by practice I am arrived at so much dexterity in the management of her, that I can, without hurt to her, tie a thread of silk round her body, and thus confine her to any part in which she might not naturally wish to remain: Or I sometimes use the less dangerous way of clipping her wings on one side.

Seasonable HINTS on the Effects and Consequences of the present High Price of
PROVISIONS.

TO the present dearness of all the necessaries of life must be attributed in a great measure all the commotions and riots in the kingdom; for it is most certainly true, that the poor cannot possibly live upon their wages, and manufacturers in all branches of business cannot afford to raise them, trade in general being so indifferent. Some may affect to despise the mob, or rabble, or whatever appellation they may chuse to give the poor, but the real force and power of the kingdom is centered in them. How small and inconsiderable is the number of the Great Ones and their dependants, in comparison of them! and they are now grown desperate. They have little or nothing to lose but their lives, which they are scarce able to support by reason of this dearness of all kinds of provisions, and want of employment; and therefore they cry, they may as well die one way as another; that is to say, die in the defence of their rights, or be hanged, as starved. And, if their oppressors will but look back into the history of their country, they will find that whenever those at the helm, by their tyranny, had provoked the poor to rise, and left them no other means to redress their grievances, but their own force, like an impetuous torrent, they bore down all before them, and seldom ceased till they had gained their point, and brought their oppressors (whoever they were, and however dignified with title, fortune, or the favour of their P—) to condign punishment.

It is not merely, as some surmise, and are pleased to give out, that their riots are owing to a wanton and factious disposition, under the specious pretext of patronising the cause of Wilkes. 'Tis true, they have an honest detestation of every step which tends to arbitrary power and ministerial tyranny; but they mean something further. They want to be relieved of the intolerable hardships which they groan under. Not half the manufacturing part of them can find employment, by reason of the decrease of our foreign trade, chiefly owing to the burdens which are laid on it, in order to ease and enrich the opulent Landholders; and those who can get work are not able, after all their honest labour and industry, to support themselves and families in that decent and comfortable manner, which they once could, and which the worthy part of the poor have a right to expect. These are therefore the complaints of the poor; and, if

they are not hearkened to in time, the Great Ones must thank themselves for the consequences which may follow.

Would it not then be wisdom in Government to fall upon such measures immediately as would reduce the high price of provisions, that the poor may eat and be satisfied? since who can tell what desperation may attempt! And how could this be done more effectually, than by granting an importation of all kinds of food duty-free, at least for a limited time, and giving a bounty on the importation of wheat, or annihilating the present bounty on exportation; or at least, in times of greater plenty, reducing it so low, that no more than our surplusage may be exported. I am very confident that such steps as these would remove the very cause of all murmuring and discontent throughout the nation. And if this, or something of the like kind, was speedily effected, how would it fill every heart with gratitude and love to the best of Kings and the most patriotic Parliament!

In other collateral points of view, our laws seem either ineffectual, or too feebly administered and executed, to put a stop to the infamous practices of forestallers and regraters, which are well known to be very general, and in a variety of articles of provision. Whilst these are suffered to continue, but which surely may be easily prevented; whilst the great farms are not split into small ones, and put into the hands of industrious working men (not rich ones) who have notable wives, &c. who will breed poultry, and furnish the markets with several necessaries of life; whilst farms are not lett at moderate rents (not at rack-rents, as a multitude are at present;) and whilst the spirit of common-inclosing continues; we shall never have provisions at the prices which poor people can reach.—Common-inclosing may probably occasion plenty of corn; but, if it is set at a price too high, what benefit is it to poor people? And this is by no means problematical, that the privation of the commons has much diminished the necessities and happiness of their lives, and greatly increased the poor's rates where it has taken place.

I make no doubt but many other causes may be enumerated of the present high prices of provisions, but these, being removed, things may again return into their proper channel. The steps, which have hitherto been taken, have perhaps kept
some

some things from rising so high as otherwise they would have done, but have contributed nothing to the reduction of any. Effects cannot cease, while the causes remain. Tumults and riots are the effects of the above-mentioned causes, and I am

much of opinion that they will increase rather than diminish. Discontent reigns through the nation, and 'tis the greatest weakness to suppose that it will subside while the causes subsist.

ORDERS. PAROLE is Wandsworth.

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot Guards received the following Letter.

SIR, — Office, May 11, 1768.
H A V I N G this day had the honour of mentioning to the — the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of Foot Guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the Civil Magistrates and preserving the public peace; I have great pleasure in informing you that his — highly approves of the conduct of both the Officers and men, and means that his — approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstances of the times make it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity.

I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard shall be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion deserve it; and, in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorise, and this Office can give.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
And most humble servant,
B——.

Field Officer in Staff waiting for the three regiments of Foot Guards.

Officers for Guard on Saturday next,
Lieut. Col. Groyn, &c. &c.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

A N Officer of the 'Guards, on whose veracity I can rely, has informed me that the S—— at W—— has thought proper to write a letter of thanks to the commanding Officer of the troops lately employed in St. George's Fields. The substance of it, as well as I can remember, is rather of an extraordinary nature, and I think deserves the attention and consideration of the public. I understand that his L——p thanks them for their good behaviour, and assures them that his — 'highly approves' of their conduct. He farther engages his promise, that whatever had consequences may ensue, they may depend upon the utmost assistance and support that his office can afford them. Without entering into the evidence, on which the Coroner's verdict against an Officer and some soldiers of the guards was founded, I shall not scruple to say that this mention of the — name is very improper and indecent. The F—— of his people undoubtedly laments the fatal necessity, which has occasioned the murder of one of his subjects, but cannot be supposed to 'approve highly' of a conduct which has had dreadful consequences. An event of this shocking nature may admit of excuse and mitigation from circumstances of necessity, but can never be the object of the

'highest royal approbation;'—much less was it proper to signify such strong approbation of a conduct, which includes a fact still 'sub judice,' and the particulars of which are not yet known with any degree of certainty.

The S—— at W—— would have done better in confining his letter to the expression of his own sentiments. What he has said for himself, if I am rightly informed, will require more wit than he possesses to defend. For the mere benefit of the law, I presume the prisoners will hardly thank him. It is a benefit they are entitled to, and will certainly have, whether he and his office interfere or not. If he means any thing more, let him look to his words. But I hold it to be highly unconstitutional as well as illegal, to promise official support and protection to either party; in a criminal case, wherein the King prosecutes for the loss of his subject. There is a degree of folly in a Minister of the Crown signing such a letter, which looks like infatuation; but I hope the Court of King's Bench, or some other Court, will let him know what the law calls 'abettment' and 'maintenance,' and bring him to his senses.

Yours, FIAT JUSTITIA!
NEW S

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

April 30.

ON the motion made on the 27th of April by Mr. Wilkes's Counsel for admitting him to bail, which was argued by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Moreton, &c. for the defendant, and by the Attorney-general, and Sir Fletcher Norton, for the crown: It was asserted, that there was no precedent of a person, under a criminal prosecution, being admitted to bail after conviction, and that if such indulgence was shewn a man who flies from the justice of his country, and is thereupon outlawed, he would be in a better situation than one who submits to it; as in the latter case, after conviction, he must remain in custody till sentence is passed, whereas in the former case he would be at large.

Saturday, May 7, came on at Westminster-hall, before all the Judges of the Court of King's-bench, a hearing respecting the Errors of Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry. The case was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurlow, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the Judges were pleased to observe, that both the Gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions; and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned Council, their Lordships thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

May the 9th, in the forenoon, a great body of people assembled about the King's-bench prison, in expectation, as it is said, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the Parliament-house, and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot-act was begun to be read, but they threw stones and brickbats while it was reading, when William Allen, son of Mr. Allen, master of the horse-shoe inn and livery stables in Blackman-street, Southwark, being singled out, was pursued by one of the soldiers, and shot dead on the spot. Soon after this, the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards was sent for, who marched thither; and also a party of horse-grenadiers; when, the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the soldiers, and five or six were killed on the spot, and about 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom since died in St. Thomas's-hospital.

May the 11th an inquisition was taken by the coroner for Surry, on the body of William Allen, who was shot near St. George's fields by a party of the foot-guards, when the verdict was given by the jury, that Donald MacLane was guilty of wilful murder; and Donald MacLaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding Officer, were aiding and abetting therein.

The above inquest was held at the house of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination, that the deceased was only a spectator, and on seeing some persons run, he ran also, but was

unhappily mistaken, and followed by the soldiers 500 yards into a cowhouse, where he was shot. Donald MacLane was committed to prison for the above murder, but his associates were admitted to bail.

The verdict of the inquisition on the bodies of the others that were shot, was 'Chance Medley.'

The following is a Copy of a Letter directed to John Durand, Esq; and the same to Anthony Bacon, Esq; signed by 34 of the Electors of Aylesbury.

S I R,

Fully persuaded that the clemency of the best of Princes will, if necessary, be at length exerted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, we hope that should an attempt be made to deprive him of his seat in Parliament, you will, from your connection with us, who are sincere in our friendship for him, prefer lenity, and, from regard to the public justice to his constituents, before rigour and severity, and use your utmost endeavours to prevent the success of such a measure.

Aylesbury, We are, S I R,
April 30, 1768. Your most humble servants,
&c. &c. &c.

May 2.

Dublin, April 23.

The following Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, has been laid before the Hon. House of Commons,

T O W N S H E N D.

Gentlemen:

I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that the public service of his Majesty's kingdoms requiring that some part of the troops kept on the establishment of Ireland, should be employed towards the necessary defence of his Majesty's garrisons and plantations abroad; and that, as it may be expedient that a number of troops, not less than twelve thousand men, commissioned and non-commissioned Officers included, should be kept within this kingdom for the better defence of the same, exclusive of such regiments on this establishment as are or may be employed in his Majesty's said garrisons or plantations; his Majesty thinks it necessary, that his army, on this establishment, should be augmented to fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-five men in the whole; of which number it is his Majesty's intention that, as far as is consistent with such a defence as the safety of both kingdoms, in case of any sudden or extraordinary emergency may require a number of troops, not less than twelve thousand men, commissioned and non-commissioned Officers included, shall be kept within this kingdom, for the better defence of the same: And his Majesty having the firmest reliance on the known loyalty and affection of his faithful Commons, cannot entertain the least doubt, but they will cheerfully concur in providing for a measure calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of his crown; to promote the public service; and to add strength to his army in

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this kingdom, which has hitherto been so much weakened by frequent draughting.

I have ordered the plan and estimate of the charge which will be incurred by this augmentation, formed with as much precision as possible, to be laid before you : And you may be assured that particular care shall be taken, that this service shall be performed with the utmost economy ; and that, of the sums which shall be granted, no greater part shall be raised, than shall appear to be absolutely necessary for the purpose.

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Application have been made, in a neighbouring kingdom for an augmentation of the troops on that establishment, this caused an enquiry there, how the money heretofore granted for the payment of the troops had been expended, when it appearing, that, for the two last years, the annual charge of the military in that kingdom had been very considerably encreased, notwithstanding the number of effective men to be supported was the same, and that there had even been a considerable deficiency in the number of effective men in those two years ; warm debates ensued, and many chief Officers, considering themselves as no longer Members for life, were on the side opposite to government, whereby the bill for the augmentation was rejected, the first day by a majority of one ; the second, by a majority of four.

One thing very remarkable appeared also in the report of the Committee, which was published on this occasion, viz. that in the year 1700 there were 'twenty five regiments only' of Cavalry and Infantry upon the establishment, which contained nevertheless, twelve thousand men ; but that the present establishment, though containing no greater number of men, consists of 'forty-two regiments,' which exceeds the establishment of 1700 by 'seventeen regiments,' and is more by 'six regiments' than was ever kept up in that kingdom in time of peace. This is the first fruit derived from octennial Parliaments in that kingdom, which, it is hoped, may be deemed an additional argument, both there and here, for abridging even that term. The whole of the money sunk on this occasion cannot well be estimated.

May 3.

The Lord Holland East-Indiaman, Capt. Nairn, from Bengal, arrived on Sunday at her moorings in the river.

May 6.

Last week at the Hampshire and Surry markets the act against forestalling was publicly read : For the first offence forestallers are to suffer two months imprisonment ; for the second, six months imprisonment, and to forfeit double the value of the goods ; and for the third offence to be put in the pillory, their goods to be confiscated, and the offender to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure.

Mr. WILKES's Address to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

In support of the liberties of this country against the arbitrary rule of Ministers, I was before com-

mitted to the Tower, and am now sentenced to this Prison. Steadiness, with, I hope, strength of mind, do not however leave me ; for the same consolation follows me here, the consciousness of innocence, of having done my duty, and exerted all my poor abilities, not unsuccessfully, for this nation. I can submit even to far greater sufferings with cheerfulness, because I see that my countrymen reap the happy fruits of my labours and persecutions, by the repeated decisions of our Sovereign Courts of justice in favour of liberty. I therefore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that I am called to suffer in this cause, because I continue to find the noblest reward, the applause of my native country, of this great, free, and spirited people.

I chiefly regret, Gentlemen, that this confinement deprives me of the honour of thanking you in person, according to my promise ; and at present takes from me, in a great degree, the power of being useful to you. The Will, however, to do every service to my constituents remains in its full force, and when my sufferings have a period, the first day I regain my liberty shall restore a life of zeal in the cause and interests of the county of Middlesex.

In this Prison, in any other, in every place, my ruling passion will be the love of England and our free constitution. To those objects I will make every sacrifice. Under all the oppressions which ministerial rage and revenge can invent, my steady purpose is to concert with you, and other true friends of this country, the most probable means of rooting out the remains of arbitrary power and Star-chamber Inquisition, and of improving as well as securing the generous plans of freedom, which were the boast of our ancestors, and I trust will remain the noblest inheritance of our posterity, the only genuine characteristic of Englishmen.

I have the honour to be, with affection and regard, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful humble Servant,
King's-Bench Prison, JOHN WILKES.
Thursday, May 5, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from Kinsale, April 24.

Yesterday the fishermen of this town, with many others, assembled and broke open a cellar, which contained about 250 bags of wheat for transportation. By the vigilant conduct of our worthy magistrate, it was carried to the public granary to be sold to the public.

May 7.

On Thursday was held the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy. The collection at the church and the hall amounted as follows :

	l.	s.	d.
At the Rehearsal	174	7	6
On Thursday at St. Paul's	186	14	4
At Merchant-Taylor's hall	544	14	7

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And yesterday a benefaction of ten guineas was paid to the stewards, to be added to the above sum.

May 9.

Letters from Paris say, " They write from Spain, that after some debates in the Council of Castile,

Castile, it was represented to his Catholic Majesty, that the dignity of the Crown of Spain required that an ample satisfaction should be demanded of the Court of Rome for all the insults she had offered to the House of Bourbon; that the entire extinction of the Jesuits should be insisted on, and that their General Ricci and Cardinal Torrigiani should be delivered up to the disposal of the interested powers; that till this satisfaction be made by the Holy Father, no Nuncio should be admitted at Madrid; and that in support of these just demands, the troops of the King of Naples should enter the ecclesiastical territories, if it should be thought necessary.

Friday the report was made to his Majesty of the four convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when John Sharidan for a rape on Mary Buckinshaw, John Smith for sheep stealing, and Joseph Webb for house-breaking, were respited during his Majesty's pleasure; and James Sampson, for robbery in, and setting fire to the house of General Conway, was ordered for execution on Wednesday next.

May 10.

Westminster, May 10. This day the new Parliament met; and his Majesty's commission, empowering Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Lord Camden, Chancellor of Great Britain, Charles Earl of Gower, President of his Majesty's Council, and several Lords therein named, to open and hold the said Parliament, was read in the presence of both Houses. And the Commons were directed to chuse their Speaker, and to present him to-morrow at twelve o'clock at noon, to the Lords Commissioners.

St. James's, May 4. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to issue writs for proroguing the convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Friday the 22d of July.

A very numerous body of sailors have for three days past detained all outward-bound ships, now laying in the river Thames, and yesterday morning assembled, to the amount of many thousands, in Stepney-fields, where certain articles relating to an encrease of wages, and a petition intended to be presented to Parliament, were read; after which a numerous party of them paraded to the Royal Exchange, and joined in repeated huzzas, &c. but on remonstrances from a Gentleman there to one of their Chieftains, they were immediately drawn off, and a deputation appointed to attend some merchants, assembled at the King's-Arms tavern in Cornhill, in order that their complaints might be taken into consideration.

It was computed that upwards of two thousand sailors went yesterday to Wimbledon-common, in order to present a petition to his Majesty, who was then reviewing the light horse.

Yesterday morning some sailors began to unrig the ships that were got down as far as Blackwall, since Saturday, and dragged all the men into their boats, whom they carried off with them: They have stuck up bills all along the water side, to inform every body that they shall not work till their wages are raised.

They write from Belfast, that on the 23d ult. at half past ten, post meridan, a comet was discovered on the south west board, about forty three degrees from the horizon, with a tail two fathom long, which extended towards the north east point, and continued visible for the space of seventeen minutes.

A few days ago a thunder storm fell at Chevely, the seat of the Marquis of Granby; and what is remarkable, the lightning run round a large tree in the park, and severed several of the branches, which were carried to a considerable distance, but happily no lives were lost, although many labourers were at work near the place.

May 11.

Monday a large body of watermen were very riotous at Greenwich, on account of some new carriages being set up there, which carry passengers to and from London at nine-pence each.

Yesterday at noon a large body of sawyers went to Limehouse, and destroyed great part of a machine, or saw-mill, belonging to Mr. Dingley, which cost near 5000l.

Monday a great number of coalheavers assembled on and near Westminster-bridge, who stopped all the coal carts, and obliged them to turn back, declaring they would suffer no coals to be brought into town.

Monday the journeymen hatters struck, and refuse to go to work till their wages are raised.

It appears by the Custom-house books, that upwards of one million sterling hath been paid for corn entered in the port of London in the year 1767.

May 12.

Monday night a large mob gathered about the Mansion-house, complaining of the high price of provisions, &c. and broke several of the lamps and windows before they dispersed.

Tuesday five of the rioters taken at the Mansion-house on Monday night, were examined before the sitting Alderman at Guildhall, when three of them were committed to the Poultry-compter till they can find bail for their appearance next sessions at the Old Bailey, and the other two were dismissed on promising to behave well for the future.

A confirmation is received of the blowing up the *Defiance*, an East-India ship; and that the accident happened on the 27th of December last, in her passage from Bombay to Bassora, by the carelessness of the gunner's steward, in drawing some arrack: She had above three hundred men on board, including seamen, all Blacks, except some European Officers and Serjeants, and only thirty-five men were saved.

Yesterday morning James Sampson was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, for robbing the library of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; of bank notes to the value of 900l. and afterwards setting it on fire, by piling up a number of papers round a lighted candle, which he placed on a table near the chimney.

May 13.

Wednesday the Hon. House of Commons presented Sir John Cust, Bart. as their Speaker, to

the Lords Commissioners in the House of Peers, who being approved of, they returned back, when he took the chair; after which they began to swear in the new Members.

On Wednesday a great number of seamen, to the number of 10,000, marched through the city in the most orderly manner imaginable, not allowing any set of men to mix with them. No. 45, and all other party marks, they totally abolished; and they would allow of no other words than "God bless the King, and prosperity to the Parliament." When they came to Westminster, they were posted in Abingdon-buildings, where they remained as quiet as possible, and helped the constables to keep the peace. In the mean time Capt. Fall, the agent, delivered a petition, setting forth, that the necessaries of life were so dear, that, without an addition of wages, they could not maintain their families. Capt. W——, attended by Capt. Fall, and Messrs. Bell and Greenville, masters of ships, got on the top of a coach, and assured them they could not obtain their request immediately; but that as soon as possible they would endeavour to get them relief: At the same time begged they would go home to their different ships, and behave peaceably, in the same orderly manner they had continued all day. The word of command being given by their Captain, they marched off peaceably; and there is not the least doubt but they will return to their duty, for their own good, and the satisfaction of the public. At the same time three or four Lords, and other Gentlemen, took great pains to put them to rights; and it is expected they will have relief in the beginning of the session.

May 14.

Westminster, May 11. This day the two Houses of Parliament having again met, the Commons presented to the Lords Commissioners the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker; and the Lords Commissioners having, in his Majesty's name, approved their choice, the Lord Chancellor made the following speech to both Houses:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In pursuance of the authority given us by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, we are, by the King's command, to acquaint you, that his Majesty has not called you together at this unusual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of dispatching certain Parliamentary proceedings, which his Majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his goods subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as your own require.

"His Majesty, at the same time, has commanded us to assure you of his perfect confidence in this Parliament; and that He has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest."

May 16.

Saturday last an application was made to the Court of King's-bench, that John Wilkes, Esq; might be brought up and admitted to bail, but the same was deferred.

On Monday the Court was again moved, that John Wilkes, Esq; might be admitted to bail, but he was not admitted.

May 21.

Charleton-House, May 14. Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, died here, after a long and painful illness her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa-Anne, his Majesty's second sister, to the great grief of their Majesties, and all the Royal Family.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 14. Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday the 22d instant, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Louisa-Anne, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawns, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans and silk shoes.

Undress, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks.

N. B. The above mourning is to continue till Sunday the 19th of June next, exclusive; then a slight mourning for one week; and then a change to be made, on Sunday the 26th of the same month, to the slightest mourning for one week more, (of which changes due notice will be given.) And, on Sunday the 3d of July, the Court to go out of mourning, agreeable to his Majesty's most gracious orders, published in the Gazette on the 12th of Jan. last, "That the Court mournings shall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been usually observed."

May 23.

Westminster, May 21. This day the Lords being met, the Hon. House of Commons was sent for, and the Lords authorised by virtue of his Majesty's commission, declared and notified the royal assent to,

An act for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour; for further allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, and pulse, free of duty, into this kingdom, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats, and oat-meal, rye, and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; and also for continuing such other laws as will expire before the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

And to one private bill.

May 24.

A letter from Newcastle, dated May 21, says, on Sunday afternoon last, a little after four o'clock, two slight shocks of an earthquake, at about half

half a minute's distance of time from each other, were sensibly felt in this town; and we have accounts of their being felt, at the same time, in different parts of the country; particularly at Kendal, where they had one shock, which lasted near two seconds, and happened during the time of divine service, which greatly terrified the people in church; and immediately prior to its being felt there, a rumbling noise was heard like that of a heavy carriage passing over a rough pavement; its direction seemed to be from east to west, and the river was very much agitated. At Middleton, near Lancaster, it was also felt at the same time, where the walls which surrounded a field adjoining the place, were observed very sensibly to move, from whence it seemed to pass in a direct line across the street, and through a house, where the chairs, dresser, pewter, and other furniture, were greatly shook, and the flags of the floor observed to heave.

From Darlington we have also an account of a slight shock being felt there at the same time.

May 25.

They write from Hastings in Suffex, that a very tumultuous mob rose there by beat of drum, and insisted upon having wheat at 5 s. per bushel. They then went to the house of Mr. White, a farmer in that neighbourhood, dragged him out to the middle of one of his own fields, forced him to stay there while they broke open his granary and destroyed all his wheat; after this they returned and paraded it about the town. The Mayor being afraid to oppose them, John Nicoll, Esq; a Justice of the Peace in the place, caused the ring-leader to be brought before him, and charged an Officer with him, with a mittimus to convey him to Horsham gaol; but the mob soon rescued their captain, and then proceeded in a most riotous manner to Mr. Nicoll's house, whom they would have killed if he had not made his escape through the back door.

May 26.

May 22. Last night the body of her late Royal Highness Princess Louisa Anne was privately interred in the Royal Family vault, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. The procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through the Old Palace-yard, to the south-east door of Westminster-abbey, upon a floor covered with black, and lined on each side with foot guards.

A great number of merchants and principal traders of this city met this morning, in order to consider of a petition to Parliament for a more general importation of provisions; when we hear a petition was agreed on, and will be presented as soon as the Parliament meet again.

Yesterday a courier arrived express from the Court of Brunswic, at Carleton-house, and afterwards went to Richmond to their Majesties, with the agreeable news of her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswic being safely delivered of another daughter.

May 28.

It is assured, that the treaty, so often mentioned to be on the tapis between the French and Genoese, relating to Corsica, is concluded, and that the French are to have the said island

for ever; and, moreover, that Paoli hath accepted a high commission in the French service. — How this nation, and other maritime parts of Europe, will think of the French being masters of Corsica, we are at a loss to guess.

Yesterday a body of Gentlemen, freeholders of Middlesex, and others resident in and about Westminster, had a meeting at a certain worthy Nobleman's house, near St. James's, in order, after the example of the citizens and merchants of London, to draw up a petition, and get it sufficiently signed, previous to the meeting of a certain august assembly, praying proper measures might be concerted for lowering the price of provisions.

Yesterday his Majesty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a levee; after which there was a Privy-council, when the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; Lord-mayor of the city of London, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, and being present, took his place at the Board accordingly.

On Wednesday noon the grinding powder-mill at Ewell, in Surry, blew up, whereby three men and a lad lost their lives: The explosion shocked the country for seven miles round; and by this accident great damage has been sustained.

B I R T H S.

A Princess to her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick.

A daughter to Lady Harriot Conyers, at Copthall in Essex.

A daughter to the Lady of the Hon. George Venables Vernon, Esq; in Park-place, St. James's.

A son to the Lady of Lord William Seymour, at Easterton, Wiltshire.

A son to the Right Hon. Lady Grosvenor, in Grosvenor-square.

A daughter to the Countess of Barrymore, in Curzon-street, May-fair.

A daughter to the Right Hon. Lady Hinchinbrook, in Pall-mall.

M A R R I A G E S.

SIR Alexander Macdonald, Bart. to Miss Bosville, of Bloomsbury.

Joseph Cartwright, Esq; of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Susannah Cliffe, of Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

John Plummer, Esq; of Lewes, to Miss Eleanor Morton, of the same place.

Capt. William Gossling, of the royal regiment of artillery, to Miss Gurney, of Cottingham, near Deal.

Stephen Coleman Hickman, Esq; to Miss Polly Hughes, of Greenwich.

Right Hon. Earl Gower, to Lady Susan Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Galloway.

Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq; of Garth, in Breckshire, to Miss Parry, of Red-lion-square.

Robert Leach, Esq; of Portugal-street, to Miss Ann Hobbs, of Upper Brook-street.

George Canning, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Costello, of Wigmore street, Cavendish-square.

Philip

Philip Browne, Esq; of the Navy, to Miss Kitty Dalby.

DEATHS.

HER Royal Highness Princess Louisa Anne, Lady of the Rev. Dr. John Langhorne, of Bladon, Somersetshire.

Bonnel Thornton, Esq; at Westminster.

Capt. Gilbert, belonging to the horse-guards blue.

Samuel Paull, Esq; at Rodborough.

Joshua Potter, Esq; in Cannon-street.

Lord George Beauclerk, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and Col. of the 19th regiment of foot.

Sir Samuel Duckingfield, Bart. near Grosvenor-square.

Rev. Dr. Bland, at Durham.

James Pagett, Esq; near East-Greenwich, Kent.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Stedman, prebendary of Canterbury.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Pote, to the living of St. George's, Southwark.

Rev. Mr. George Watson, to the vicarage of Haggerstone, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. John Cooke, to the living of Swilford, Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Edmund Wadley, to the vicarage of Houghton Regis, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Millington Massey, to be chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Thomas Harley, Lord-mayor, to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy-council.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, April 2.

SECOND regiment of light dragoons, Lieut. Robert William is appointed to be Captain of a troop, in the room of Captain Le Gendie Starkie; by purchase.

Ditto Cornet George Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Williams; by purchase.

Ditto, Thomas Sloughter, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Williams; by purchase.

20th regiment of foot, surgeon Alexander Mac Neale, from half-pay, to be surgeon, vice — Fleming, who exchanges.

62d regiment of foot, surgeon William Gardner, to be surgeon, vice Edward Hawkins, removed.

Surgeon Edward Hawkins, of the 62d regiment of foot, to be surgeon to the hospital at Tobago.

Ditto, Ensign John Carr to be Lieut. vice Wetwang March; by purchase.

Ditto, Thomas Goldie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Carr; by purchase.

32d regiment of foot, Major John Broughton, from half-pay, to be Major, vice John Nugent, deceased.

41st regiment of foot, or invalids, Capt. William Roberts to be Major, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Strode, deceased.

Ditto, Lieut. Henry Wallop, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, to be Capt. vice William Roberts.

43d regiment of foot, Ensign John Harris to be Lieut. vice Samuel Stanton; by purchase.

Ditto, William Miller, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Harris; by purchase.

Ditto, surgeon Samuel Scott, to be surgeon, vice John Everall; by purchase.

52d regiment of foot, Second Lieutenant Henry Barry, from half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Lewis Waters, who exchanges.

54th regiment of foot, Lieut. Stephen Bromfield to be Capt. vice William Dodworth.

57th regiment of foot, Lieut. Peter Craig, of the 30th regiment of foot, to be Capt. vice Thomas Bennet; by purchase.

59th regiment of foot, Capt. Thomas Moncrieffe, of the 55th regiment of foot, to be Capt. vice Robert Moore, who exchanges.

66th regiment of foot, Lieut. Francis Bindon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Barcas, cashiered.

Ditto Ensign Richard Vowell to be Lieut. vice Francis Bindon.

Ditto, John Oliver Howe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Vowell.

70th regiment of foot, Lieut. William Sowle to be Captain, vice Peter Gordon; by purchase.

Ditto, Ensign Richard Chichley Plowden to be Lieut. vice William Sowle; by purchase.

Ditto, Thomas Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Chichley Plowden; by purchase.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Hara's corps, Lieutenant Philip Dixon, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice Philip Mercier.

Capt. Thomas Moncrieffe to be Major of Brigade to the forces serving in North America, vice Thomas Mills.

War-office, April 26.

The 4th regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Richard Ellis is appointed to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice David Barclay, who retires.

22d regiment of foot, Capt. John Campbell to be Major, vice Arthur Loftus; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieut. John West to be Captain, vice John Campbell; by purchase.

43d regiment of foot, Capt. George Clerk, of the 49th regiment of foot, to be Major, vice Major Boughy Skey, preferred.

53d regiment of foot, Capt. Thomas Thompson to be Major, vice Major George Sempill; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieut. John Wight to be Captain, vice Thomas Thompson; by purchase.

Barfoot Colton, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garrison of Berwick, vice Robert Thorp, deceased.

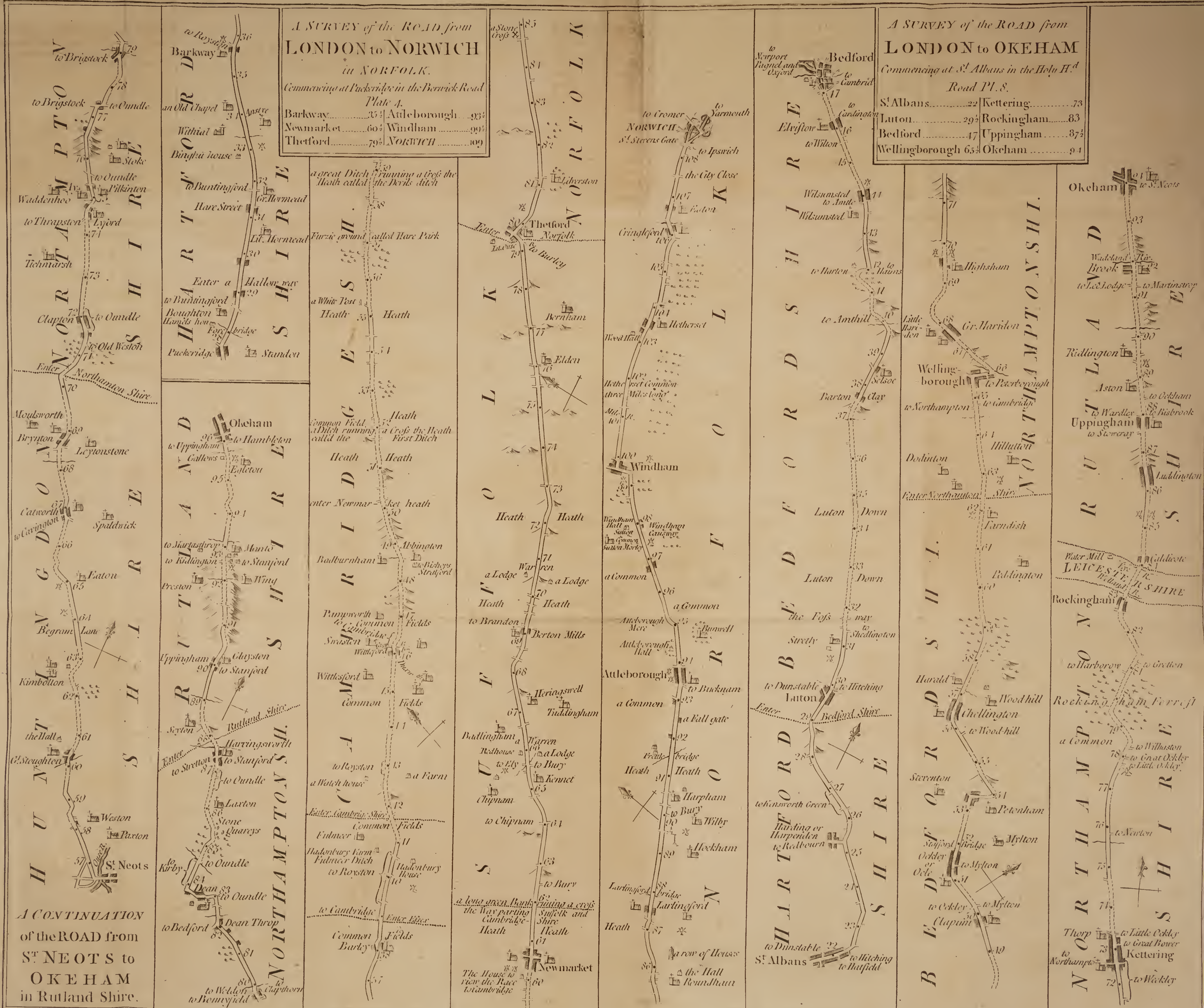
B—KT—S. From the GAZETTE.

ELIZ. Flew, of Bridge-end, Glamorgan-shire, grocer.

Mary Douglas, late of Fludyer-street, St. Margaret, Westminster, Middlesex, spinster.

Thomas Wright, of Old Sleaford, Lincoln-shire, fellmonger.

Benjamin Rookesby, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, jeweller.



THE annexed Whole-sheet Plate, being the XVIIIth in our Magazine of the Roads of England, contains a Survey of the Road continued from St. Neot's, in our Magazine for April last, through Chatworth and Uppingham, to Okeham, in Rutlandshire; also another Road from London to Okeham, continued through St. Alban's, Luton, Bedford, Wellingborough, Kettering, Rockingham, Uppingham, &c. together with a Survey of the Road from London to Norwich, in Norfolk, continued through Puckeridge, Barkway, Newmarket, Thetford, Uttleborough, Windham, &c.

Voyages and Travels are so pleasing to most Sorts of Readers, that little need be said in their Favour; for which Reason we have here given a Place to the following Abstract of "The Narrative of the Hon. JOHN BYRON, Commodore in a late Expedition round the World; containing an Account of the great Distresses suffered by himself and his Companions on the Coast of PATAGONIA, from the Year 1740, till their Arrival in England, 1746. Written by HIMSELF.

IT is well known that the Wager, one of Lord Anson's Squadron, was cast away upon a desolate island in the South-seas. The subject of this book is a relation of the extraordinary difficulties and hardships through which a small part of her crew escaped to their native land; and a very small proportion of those made their way in a new and unheard of manner, over a large and desert tract of land between the western mouth of the Magellanic streight and the capital of Chili.—We shall omit the description of the wreck of the Wager, as perhaps entertaining only to seafaring people, and proceed to other occurrences.

It is natural to think, says our author, that, to men thus upon the point of perishing by shipwreck, getting to land was the highest attainment of their wishes; yet, all things considered, our condition was but little mended by the change. Which ever way we looked, a scene of horror presented itself; On one side, the wreck (in which was all that we had in the world to support and subsist us), together with a boisterous sea, presented us with the most dreary prospect; on the other, the land did not wear a much more favourable appearance: Desolate and barren, without sign of culture, we could hope to receive little other benefit from it than the preservation it afforded us from the sea. Exerting ourselves, however, though faint, benumbed, and almost helpless, to find some wretched covert against the extreme inclemency of the weather, we discovered an Indian hut, at a small distance from the beach, within a wood, in which as many as possible, without distinction, crowded themselves, the night coming on exceedingly tempestuous and rainy. But here our situation was such as to exclude all rest and refreshment by sleep from most of us;

for, besides that we pressed upon one another extremely, we were not without our alarms and apprehensions of being attacked by the Indians, from a discovery we made of some of their lances and other arms in our hut; and our uncertainty of their strength and disposition gave alarm to our imagination, and kept us in continual anxiety.

In this miserable hovel, one of our company, a Lieutenant of Invalids, died this night; and of those who for want of room took shelter under a great tree, which stood them in very little stead, two more perished by the severity of that cold and rainy night. In the morning, the calls of hunger, which had been hitherto suppressed by our attention to more immediate dangers and difficulties, were now become too importunate to be resisted. We had most of us fasted eight and forty hours, some more; it was time, therefore, to make inquiry among ourselves what store of sustenance had been brought from the wreck by the providence of some, and what could be procured on the island by the industry of others; but the produce of the one amounted to no more than two or three pounds of biscuit-dust reserved in a bag; and all the success of those who ventured abroad, the weather being still exceedingly bad, was to kill one sea-gull and pick some wild celery. These, therefore, were immediately put into a pot, with the addition of a large quantity of water, and made into a kind of soup, of which each partook as far as it would go; but we had no sooner thrown this down than we were seized with the most painful sickness at our stomachs, violent reachings, swoonings, and other symptoms of being poisoned. This was imputed to various causes, but in general to the herbs made use of; but a little further inquiry let us know that the

biscuit-duft was the sweepings of the bread-room, but the bag a tobacco bag; the contents of which, not being intirely taken out, remained mixed with the biscuit-duft, and proved a strong emetic.

We were in all about a hundred and forty who had got to shore; but some few remained still on board, detained either by drunkenness, or a view of pillaging the wreck. These were visited by an Officer in the yawl, who was to endeavour to prevail upon them to join the rest; but finding them in the greatest disorder, and disposed to mutiny, he was obliged to desist from his purpose and return without them. Though we were very desirous, and our necessities required that we should take some survey of the land we were upon; yet being strongly prepossessed that the savages were retired but some little distance from us, and waited to see us divided, our parties did not make this day any great excursions from the hut; but, as far as we went, we found it very morassy and unpromising. The spot which we occupied was a bay formed by hilly promontories; that to the north so exceeding steep, that, in order to ascend it, we were at the labour of cutting steps. This, which we called Mount Misery, was of use to us in taking some observations afterwards, when the weather would permit: The southern promontory was not so inaccessible. Beyond this I, with some others, having reached another bay, found driven ashore some parts of the wreck, but no kind of provision: Nor did we meet with any shell-fish, which we were chiefly in search of. We therefore returned to the rest, and for that day made no other repast than what the wild cellery afforded us. The ensuing night proved exceedingly tempestuous; and, the sea running very high, threatened those on board with immediate destruction by the parting of the wreck. They then were as solicitous to get ashore as they were before obstinate in refusing the assistance we sent them; and when they found the boat did not come to their relief at the instant they expected it, without considering how impracticable a thing it was to send it them in such a sea, they fired one of the quarter-deck guns at the hut; the ball of which did but just pass over the covering of it, and was plainly heard by the Captain and us who were within. Another attempt therefore was made to bring these madmen to land; which however proved ineffectual. This unavoidable delay made the people on board outrageous; Yet one thing in this

outrage they seemed particularly attentive to, which was, to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, in order to support them in putting their mutinous designs in execution, and asserting their claim to a lawless exemption from the authority of their Officers, which they pretended must cease with the loss of the ship. But of these arms, which we stood in great need of, they were soon bereaved, upon coming ashore, by the resolution of Capt. Cheap and Lieutenant Hamilton of the marines. Among these mutineers was the boatswain; who, instead of exerting the authority he had over the rest, to keep them within bounds as much as possible, was himself a ringleader in their riot: Him, without respect to the figure he then made, for he was in laced cloaths, Capt. Cheap, by a blow well laid on with his cane, felled to the ground. It was scarce possible to refrain from laughter at the whimsical appearance these fellows made, who, having rifled the chests of the Officers best suits, had put them on over their greasy trowsers and dirty checked shirts. They were soon stripped of their finery, as they had before been obliged to resign their arms.

The incessant rains, and exceeding cold weather in this climate, made it necessary to fall upon some expedient, without delay, which might serve the purpose of shelter. Accordingly the gunner, carpenter, and some more, turning the cutter keel upwards, and fixing it upon props, made no despicable habitation. Having thus established some sort of settlement, we had the more leisure to look about us. We soon provided ourselves with some sea-fowl, and found limpets, muscles, and other shell-fish in tolerable abundance; but this rummaging of the shore was now becoming extremely irksome to those who had any feeling, by the bodies of our drowned people thrown among the rocks, some of which were hideous spectacles, from the mangled condition they were in by the violent surf that drove in upon the coast. These horrors were overcome by the distresses of our people, who were even glad of the occasion of killing the gallinazo (the carrion crow of that country) while preying on these carcases, in order to make a meal of them. But a provision by no means proportionable to the number of mouths to be fed could, by our utmost industry, be acquired from that part of the island we had hitherto traversed: Therefore, till we were in a capacity of making more distant excursions, the wreck was to be applied to, as often as possible, for such

supplies as could be got out of her. The difficulties we had to encounter in our visits to the wreck, cannot be easily described; for no part of it being above water except the quarter-deck and part of the fore-castle, we were usually obliged to come at such things as were within reach, by means of large hooks fastened to poles, in which business we were much incommoded by the dead bodies floating between decks.

In order to secure what we thus got, Capt. Cheap ordered a store-tent to be erected near his hut, from which nothing was to be dealt out, but in the measure and proportion agreed upon by the Officers; and though it was very hard upon us petty Officers, who were fatigued with hunting all day in quest of food, to defend this tent from invasion by night, no other means could be devised for this purpose so effectual as the committing this charge to our care. Yet, notwithstanding our utmost vigilance and care, frequent robberies were committed upon our trust, the tent being accessible in more than one place. The allowance which might consistently be dispensed from thence, was so little proportionable to our common exigencies, together with our daily and nightly task of roving after food, not in the least relaxed, that many at this time perished with hunger. A boy, when no other eatables could be found, having picked up the liver of one of the drowned men (whose carcase had been torn to pieces by the force with which the sea drove it among the rocks) was with difficulty withheld from making a meal of it. It must be observed that on the 14th of May we were cast away, and it was not till the twenty-fifth of this month, that provision was served regularly from the store-tent.

The land we were now settled upon was about 90 leagues to the northward of the western mouth of the straits of Magellan, in the latitude of between 47 and 48° south, from whence we could plainly see the Cordilleras; and by two Lagoons on the north and south of us, stretching towards those mountains, we conjectured it was an island. We had no other expedient to come at any certain knowledge, but by fitting out one of our ship's boats upon some discovery, to inform us of our situation. Our long-boat was still on board the wreck; therefore a number of hands were now dispatched to cut the gunwale of the ship, in order to get her out. Whilst we were employed in this business, there appeared three canoes of Indians paddling towards us: They had

come round the point from the southern Lagoons. It was some time before we could prevail upon them to lay aside their fears and approach us; which at length they were induced to do by the signs of friendship we made them, and by shewing some bale goods, which they accepted, and suffered themselves to be conducted to the Captain, who made them, likewise, some presents. They were strangely affected with the novelty thereof; but chiefly when shewn the looking-glass, in which the beholder could not conceive it to be his own face that was represented, but that of some other behind it, which he therefore went round to the back of the glass to find out.

These people were of a small stature, very swarthy, having long, black, coarse hair, hanging over their faces. It was evident, from their great surprise, and every part of their behaviour, as well as their not having one thing in their possession which could be derived from white people, that they had never seen such. Their cloathing was nothing but a bit of some beast's skin about their waists, and something woven from feathers over the shoulders; and as they uttered no word of any language we had ever heard, nor had any method of making themselves understood, we presumed they could have had no intercourse with Europeans. These savages, who upon their departure left us a few muscles, returned in two days, and surprised us by bringing three sheep. From whence they could procure these animals in a part of the world so distant from any Spanish settlement, cut off from all communication with the Spaniards by an inaccessible coast and unprofitable country, is difficult to conceive. Certain it is, that we saw no such creatures, nor ever heard of any such, from the straits of Magellan, till we got into the neighbourhood of Chiloe: It must be by some strange accident that these creatures came into their possession; but, what that was, we never could learn from them. At this interview we bartered with them for a dog or two, which we roasted and eat. In a few days after, they made us another visit, and, bringing their wives with them, took up their abode with us for some days; then again left us.

Whenever the weather permitted, which was now grown something drier, but exceeding cold, we employed ourselves about the wreck, from which we had, at sundry times, recovered several articles of provision and liquor: These were deposited in the store-tent. Ill-humour and discontent,

from the difficulties we laboured under in procuring subsistence, and the little prospect there was of any amendment in our condition, was now breaking out apace. In some it shewed itself by a separation of settlement and habitation; in others, by a resolution of leaving the Captain intirely, and making a wild journey by themselves, without determining upon any plan whatever. For my own part, liking none of their parties, I built a little hut just big enough for myself and a poor Indian dog I found in the woods, who could shift for himself along shore, at low water, by getting limpets. This creature grew so fond of me and faithful, that he would suffer nobody to come near the hut without biting them. Besides those seceders I mentioned, some laid a scheme of deserting us intirely: These were in number ten; the greatest part of them a most desperate and abandoned crew, who, to strike a notable stroke before they went off, placed half a barrel of gunpowder close to the Captain's hut, laid a train to it, and were just preparing to perpetrate their wicked design of blowing up their Commander, when they were with difficulty dissuaded from it by one who had some bowels and remorse of conscience left in him. These wretches, after rambling some time in the woods, and finding it impracticable to get off, for they were then convinced that we were not upon the main, as they had imagined when they first left us, but upon an island within four or five leagues of it, returned and settled about a league from us; however, they were still determined, as soon as they could procure craft fit for their purpose, to get to the main. But, before they could effect this, we found means to prevail upon the armourer and one of the carpenter's crew, two very useful men to us, who had imprudently joined them, to come over again to their duty. Therest, (one or two excepted) having built a punt, and converted the hull of one of the ship's masts into a canoe, went away up one of the Lagoons, and never were heard of more.

These, being a desperate and factious set, did not distress us much by their departure, but rather added to our future security: One in particular, James Mitchell by name, we had all the reason in the world to think had committed no less than two murders since the loss of our ship; one on a person found strangled on board, another on the body of a man whom we discovered among some bushes upon Mount Misery, stabbed in several places, and shockingly mangled. This diminution of our numbers was suc-

ceeded by an unfortunate accident much more affecting in its consequences, the death of Mr. Cozens, midshipman, whom the Captain suspecting of a mutinous intention, shot dead. Then addressing himself to the people he told them, it was his resolution to maintain his command over them as usual, which he said still remained in as much force as ever.

Now we had saved the long-boat from the wreck, there was nothing that seemed so necessary towards the advancing our delivery from this desolate place, as the new modelling this vessel so as to have room for all those who were inclined to go off in her, and to put her in a condition to bear the stormy seas we must of course encounter. We therefore hauled her up, and, having placed her upon blocks, sawed her in two, in order to lengthen her about twelve feet by the keel. For this purpose, all those who could be spared from the more immediate task of procuring subsistence, were employed in fitting and shaping timber as the carpenter directed them; I say, in procuring subsistence, because the weather lately having been very tempestuous, and the wreck working much, had disgorged a great part of her contents, which were every-where dispersed about the shore.

We now sent frequent parties up the Lagoons, which sometimes succeeded in getting some sea-fowl for us. The Indians appearing again in the offing, we put off our yawl, in order to frustrate any design they might have of going up the Lagoon towards the deserters, who would have availed themselves of some of their canoes to have got upon the main. Having conducted them in, we found that their intention was to settle among us, for they had brought their wives and children with them, in all about fifty persons, who immediately set about building themselves wigwams, and seemed much reconciled to our company; and, could we have entertained them as we ought, they would have been of great assistance to us; but the men, now subject to little or no controul, endeavoured to seduce their wives, which gave the Indians such offence, that in a short time they found means to depart, taking every thing along with them; and we, being sensible of the cause, never expected to see them return again. The carpenter having made some progress in his work upon the long boat, in which he was enabled to proceed tolerably, by the tools and other articles of his business retrieved from the wreck, the men began to think of making their voyage home by the Straights

of Magellan. This plan was proposed to the Captain, who by no means approved of it, his design being to go northwards, with a view of seizing a ship of the enemy's, by which means he might join the Commodore: At present, therefore, here it rested. Our number, which was at first one hundred and forty-five, was now reduced to one hundred, and chiefly by famine, which put the rest upon all shifts and devices to support themselves. One day, when I was at home in my hut with my Indian dog, a party came to my door, and told me their necessities were such, that they must eat the creature or starve. Though their plea was urgent, I could not help using some arguments to endeavour to dissuade them from killing him, as his faithful services and fondness deserved it at my hands; but, without weighing my arguments, they took him away by force and killed him; upon which, thinking that I had at least as good a right to a share as the rest, I sat down with them, and partook of their repast. Three weeks after that I was glad to make a meal of his paws and skin, which, upon recollecting the spot where they had killed him, I found thrown aside and rotten. The pressing calls of hunger drove our men to their wits end, and put them upon a variety of devices to satisfy it. Among the ingenious this way, one Phips, a boatswain's mate, having got a water puncheon, scuttled it; then lashing two logs, one on each side, set out in quest of adventures in this extraordinary and original piece of embarkation. By this means he would frequently, when all the rest were starving, provide himself with wild-fowl; and it must have been very bad weather indeed which could deter him from putting out to sea when his occasions required. Sometimes he would venture far out in the offing, and be absent the whole day: At last, it was his misfortune, at a great distance from shore, to be overset by a heavy sea; but being near a rock, though no swimmer, he managed so as to scramble to it, and with great difficulty ascended it: There he remained two days with very little hopes of any relief, for he was too far off to be seen from shore; but fortunately a boat, having put off and gone in quest of wild-fowl that way, discovered him making such signals as he was able, and brought him back to the island. But this accident did not so discourage him but that soon after, having procured an ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, by the assistance of some hoops he formed something like a canoe, in which he made several successful voyages. When the weather

would permit us, we seldom failed of getting some wild-fowl, though never in any plenty, by putting off with our boats. Among the birds we generally shot, was the painted goose, whose plumage is variegated with the most lively colours; and a bird much larger than a goose, which we called the race-horse, from the velocity with which it moved upon the surface of the water, in a sort of half flying, half running motion. But we were not so successful in our endeavours by land; for, though we sometimes got pretty far into the woods, we met with very few birds in all our walks. We never saw but three woodcocks, two of which were killed by Mr. Hamilton, and one by myself. These, with some humming-birds, and a large kind of robin red-breast, were the only feathered inhabitants of this island, excepting a small bird with two very long feathers in his tail, which was generally seen amongst the rocks, and was so tame, that I have had them rest upon my shoulder whilst I have been gathering shell-fish. Indeed, we were visited by many birds of prey, some very large; but these only occasionally, and, as we imagined, allured by some dead whale in the neighbourhood, which was once seen. However, if we were so fortunate as to kill one of them, we thought ourselves very well off. The wood here is chiefly of the aromatic kind; the iron wood, a wood of a very deep red hue, and another, of an exceeding bright yellow. All the low spots are very swampy; but, what we thought strange, upon the summits of the highest hills were found beds of shells, a foot or two thick.

The long-boat being near finished, some of our company were selected to go out in the barge, in order to reconnoitre the coast to the southward. The first night, we put into a good harbour, where finding a large bitch big with puppies, we regaled upon them. In this expedition we had our usual bad weather, and breaking seas, which were grown to such a height the third day, that we were obliged, through distress, to push in at the first inlet we saw at hand. This we had no sooner entered, than we were presented with a view of a fine bay, in which having secured the barge, we went ashore; but the weather being very rainy, and finding nothing to subsist upon, we pitched a bell tent, which we had brought with us, in the wood opposite to where the barge lay. As this tent was not large enough to contain us all, I proposed to four of the people, to go to the end of the bay, about two miles distant from the bell tent, to occupy the skeleton of an old Indian wigwam,

wam, which I had discovered in a walk that way upon our first landing. This we covered to windward with sea-weed; and, lighting a fire, laid ourselves down, in hopes of finding a remedy for our hunger in sleep; but we had not long composed ourselves before one of our company was disturbed by the blowing of some animal at his face, and, upon opening his eyes, was not a little astonished to see, by the glimmering of the fire, a large beast standing over him. He had presence of mind enough to snatch a brand from the fire, which was now very low, and thrust it at the nose of the animal, who thereupon made off: This done, the man awoke us, and related, with horror in his countenance, the narrow escape he had of being devoured. But, though we were under no small apprehensions of another visit from this animal, yet our fatigue and heaviness was greater than our fears; and we once more composed ourselves to rest, and slept the remainder of the night without any further disturbance. In the morning, we were not a little anxious to know how our companions had fared; and this anxiety was increased upon tracing the footsteps of the beast in the sand, in a direction towards the bell tent. The impression was deep and plain, of a large round foot well furnished with claws. Upon our acquainting the people in the tent with the circumstances of our story, we found that they too had been visited by the same unwelcome guest, which they had driven away by much the same expedient. We now returned from this cruise, with a strong gale, to Wager's island; having found it impracticable to make farther discoveries in the barge, on so dangerous a coast, and in such heavy seas. Here we soon discovered, by the quarters of dogs hanging up, that the Indians had brought a fresh supply to our market. Upon inquiry, we found that there had been six canoes of them, who, among other methods of taking fish, had taught their dogs to drive the fish into a corner of some pond, or lake, from whence they were easily taken out, by the skill and address of these savages. The old cabal, during our absence, had been frequently revived; the debates of which generally ended in riot and drunkenness. Their determination was to go in the long-boat to the southward, by the Straights of Magellan; and the point they were labouring was to prevail upon the Captain to accompany them. The long boat was now launched and ready for sailing, and all the men embarked, except Capt. Pemberton, with a party of

marines, who drew them up upon the beach, with intent to conduct Capt. Cheap on board; but he was at length persuaded to desist from this resolution. The men too, finding they were streightened for room, and that their stock of provision would not admit of their taking supernumeraries aboard, were now no less strenuous for his enlargement, and being left to his option of staying behind. We therefore departed, leaving Capt. Cheap, Mr. Hamilton of the marines, and the Surgeon, upon the island. I had all along been in the dark, as to the turn this affair would take; and, not in the least suspecting but that it was determined Capt. Cheap should be taken with us, readily embarked under that persuasion; but, when I found that this design, which was so seriously carried on to the last, was suddenly dropped, I was determined, upon the first opportunity, to leave them. We were in all eighty-one, when we left the island, distributed into the long-boat, cutter, and barge; fifty-nine on board the first, twelve in the second; in the last, ten. It was our purpose to put into some harbour, if possible, every evening, as we were in no condition to keep those terrible seas long. Capt. Pemberton having brought on board his men, we weighed; but, by a sudden squall of wind having split our foresail, we with difficulty cleared the rocks, by means of our boats, bore away for a sandy bay, on the south side of the Lagoon, and anchored in ten fathom. The next morning we got under way; but, it blowing hard at W. by N. with a great swell, put into a small bay again, well sheltered by a ledge of rocks without us. At this time, it was thought necessary to send the barge away back to Cheap's Bay, for some spare canvas, which it was imagined would be soon wanted. I thought this a good opportunity of returning, and therefore made one with those who went upon this business in the barge. We were no sooner clear of the long-boat, than all those in the boat with me declared they had the same intention. When we arrived at the island, we were extremely welcome to Capt. Cheap. On the long-boat's departure, the share allotted to the Captain, Lieut. Hamilton, and the Surgeon, was no more than six pieces of beef, as many of pork, and ninety pounds of flour. For a day or two after our return, there was some little pittance dealt out to us, yet it was upon the foot of favour; and we were soon left to our usual industry for a farther supply. A weed called slaugh, fried in the tallow of some tandles we had saved, and wild celer-

lery,

lery, were our only fare; by which our strength was so much impaired, that we could scarcely crawl. As the Captain was now freed, by the departure of the long-boat, from the riotous applications, menaces, and disturbance of an unruly crew, and left at liberty to follow the plan he had resolved upon, of going northward, he began to think seriously of putting it in execution; in order to which, a message was sent to the deserters, who had seated themselves on the other side of the neighbouring Lagoon, to sound them, whether they were inclined to join the Captain in his undertaking; and, if they were, to bring them over to him. For this sett, the party gone off in the long-boat had left an half-allowance proportion of the common stock of provision. These men, upon the proposal, readily agreed to join their Commander; and, being conducted to him, increased our number to twenty. The boats which remained in our possession to carry off all these people were only the barge and yawl, two very crazy bottoms; the broadside of the last was intirely out, and the first had suffered much in variety of bad weather she had gone thro', and was much out of repair. And, now our carpenter was gone from us, we had no remedy for these misfortunes, but the little skill we had gained from him. However, we made tolerable shift to patch up the boats for our purpose. In the height of our distresses, when hunger, which seems to include and absorb all others, was most prevailing, we were cheered with the appearance, once more, of our friendly Indians, as we thought, from whom we hoped for some relief; but, as the consideration was wanting, for which alone they would part with their commodities, we were not at all benefited by their stay, which was very short. The little reserve too of flour, made by the Captain for our sea-stock when we should leave the island, was now diminished by theft: The thieves, who were three of our men,

were however soon discovered, and two of them apprehended; but the third made his escape to the woods. Considering the pressing state of our necessities, this theft was looked upon as a most heinous crime, and therefore required an extraordinary punishment: Accordingly, the Captain ordered these delinquents to be severely whipped, and then to be banished to an island at some distance from us; but, before this latter part of the sentence could be put in execution, one of them fled; but the other was put alone upon a barren island, which afforded not the least shelter; however, we, in compassion, and contrary to order, patched him up a bit of a hut, and kindled him a fire, and then left the poor wretch to shift for himself. In two or three days after, going to the island in our boat with some little refreshment, such as our miserable circumstances would admit of, and with an intent of bringing him back, we found him dead and stiff. I was now reduced to the lowest condition by illness, which was increased by the vile stuff I eat; when we were favoured by a fair day, a thing very extraordinary in this climate. We instantly took the advantage of it, and once more visited the last remains of the wreck, her bottom. Here our pains were repaid with the great good fortune of hooking up three casks of beef, which were brought safe to shore. This providential supply could not have happened at a more seasonable time than now, when we were afflicted with the greatest dearth we had ever experienced, and the little strength we had remaining was to be exerted in our endeavours to leave the island. Accordingly, we soon found a remedy for our sickness, which was nothing but the effect of famine; and were greatly restored by food. The provision was equally distributed among us all, and served us for the remainder of our stay here.

[To be continued.]

Some Account of the HORNS called MAMMON'S HORNS; and the strange Opinions the Tartars hold of the Kind of Animal to which they imagine they belonged.—From Mr. Bell's Travels.

IN the banks of the Oby, about this place, are found great quantities of that kind of ivory called, in this country, Mammon's horn. Some of it, also, is found on the banks of the Volga. Mammon's horn resembles, in shape and size, the teeth of a large elephant. The vulgar really imagine mammon to be a creature living in marshes and under ground; and

entertain many strange notions concerning it. The Tartars tell many fables of its having been seen alive; but, to me, it appears that this horn is the tooth of a large elephant. When, indeed, or how, these teeth came so far to the northward, where no elephants can, at present, subsist during the winter season, is what I am unable to determine. They are commonly found

found in the banks of rivers which have been washed by floods. The Commandant of this place had his entry ornamented with several very large ones, and made me a present of one of them.

I have been told by Tartars in the Baraba, that they have seen this creature, called Mammon, at the dawn of day, near lakes and rivers; but that, on discovering it, the Mammon immediately tumbles into the water, and never appears in the day-time; they say it is about the size of a large elephant, with a monstrous large head and horns, with which he makes his way in marshy places, and under ground, where he conceals himself till night. I only mention these things, as the reports of a superstitious and ignorant people.

I have observed, in most of the towns we passed, between Tobolsky and Yenefitsky, many of these Mammons horns, so

called by the natives; some of them very intire and fresh, like the best ivory, in every circumstance, excepting only the colour, which was of a yellowish hue; others of them mouldered away at the ends, and, when fawn asunder, prettily clouded. The people make snuff-boxes, combs, and divers sorts of turnery ware, of them.

They are found in the banks of all the great rivers in Siberia, westward of Iencousky, when the floods have washed down the banks, by the melting of the snow, in the spring. I have seen of them weighing above one hundred pounds English. (I brought a large tooth, or Mammon's horn, with me to England, and presented it to my worthy friend Sir Hans Sloane, who gave it a place in his celebrated Museum; and was of opinion, also that it was the tooth of an elephant. This tooth was found in the river Oby, at a place called Surgute.)

The Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament continued, from Page 239 of our last.

ON the 4th of February, 1768, six bills passed the House: The first, to enable Thomas Kilborn, and his issue male, to take and use the surname of Burrowes, pursuant to the will of John Burrowes, deceased: The second, for repairing and widening the road from the Way Post, in the parish of Hardington, in the county of Northampton, to Old Stratford in the said county: The third, for rebuilding and enlarging the common gaol of the city and county of the city of Coventry, and for appointing a place for the custody of prisoners in the mean time: The fourth, for dividing and inclosing the several open fields, lands, grounds, meadows, pastures, commons, and wastes, within the township of Bridlington, in the east riding of the county of York; and for extinguishing the right of common, or average, upon certain ancient inclosures, within the same township: The fifth, to enable Thomas Jenner, an infant, and his issue, to take and use the surname of Worge only, pursuant to the will of George Worge, deceased: And the sixth, for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common pastures, commons and wastes, within the township of Millington, in the county of York.

The same day, Mr. Cooper reported the following resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty. viz.

That a sum, not exceeding 59,322l. 16s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty, to

replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the tenth day of October, 1767, on the fund established for paying annuities, in respect of 3,500,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1763.

That a sum, not exceeding 53,480l. 17s. 8d. three farthings, be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the fifth day of July, 1767, of the fund established for paying annuities, in respect of five millions, borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st year of the reign of his late Majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1758.

That a sum not exceeding 13,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, under the direction of the Committee of Merchants trading to Africa.

That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home on account of the annual exercise, for the year 1768.

That a sum not exceeding 29,000l. be granted to his Majesty, on account, towards enabling the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children to maintain and educate such

such children as were received into the said hospital, on or before the 25th day of March, 1760, from the 31st day of December, 1767, exclusive, to the 31st day of December, 1761, inclusive; and that the sum be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever. And that a further sum, not exceeding 2000l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, to enable the Governors and Guardians of the said Hospital to put out apprentice such children as were received into the said hospital, on or before the 25th day of March, 1760, so as the said Governors and Guardians do not give, with any one child, more than the sum of 7l. and that the said sum be issued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever.

On the 5th, four bills passed the House: The first, for enlarging and continuing the term and powers granted by an act, passed in the 20th year of the reign of his late Majesty, for repairing the road from Sunderland, near the sea, to the city of Durham, in the county of Durham: The second, to amend and render more effectual an act, made in the second year of his present Majesty, for supplying the town of Hallifax with water; and for better paving, cleansing, and lighting, the streets and other places there; and for removing all nuisances, incroachments, and obstructions, within the said town, and preventing the like for the future: The third, for dividing and inclosing the common fields, meadow-grounds, sheep-downs, commons, and common heaths, in the parish of Winfrith Newburgh, in the county of Dorset: And the fourth, for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

The same day, the bill, for the further and more effectual preventing bribery and corruption, in the election of Members to serve in Parliament, was (according to order) read a second time; and a motion was made, and, the question being proposed, that the bill be committed, the House was moved, that an act, made in the second year of the reign of King George II, intituled, 'An act for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption, in the elections of Members to serve in Parliament,' might be read. And the same was read accordingly. Then the said bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House; and it was resolved, That the House would, upon Monday sevennight, the 15th day of this instant February, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.

The several orders of the day being next

read, for the attendance of Philip Ward, Esq; late Mayor of the city of Oxford; Mr. John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Mr. Thomas Wise, Mr. John Nicholes, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. Isaac Lawrence, Mr. Richard Tawny; all of the city of Oxford; Mr. Thomas Robinson and Mr. John Brown, Bailiffs of the said city in the year 1766; the House was informed, by a Member of the House, that he had received a letter, signed with the names of the said Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Phillips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawny, Thomas Robinson, John Brown, confessing their fault in having signed the letters to the Honourable Robert Lee, and Sir T. Stapleton, Baronet, dated May 12, 1766, and asking pardon for the same. And the said Member delivered the said letter in at the table. And the said letter was read. Then the said Philip Ward, John Treacher, Thomas Wise, Sir Thomas Munday, John Nicholes, John Phillips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawny, Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, were called in, and, at the bar, shewn the said letter, which was this day delivered in at the table by the said Member. And they severally acknowledged that the said letter was signed by them; and they delivered in a paper, acknowledging their having subscribed and sent to the Hon. Robert Lee, and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the letters dated 'Oxford, the 12th of May, 1766.' And then they were directed to withdraw. And, the said paper being read, it was resolved, nemine contradicente, that the subscribing and sending to the Hon. Robert Lee, and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the two Members for the city of Oxford, the letters dated from thence the 12th of May, 1766, is an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of this House, tending to subvert the freedom and independence of Parliament.

A motion was made, and the question being proposed, that Philip Ward, Esq; late Mayor of the city of Oxford, with the others abovementioned concerned with him, be, for their offence, in subscribing and sending the said letters, committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrants accordingly; it was ordered that they should; and it was at the same time resolved, that the House did highly approve of the very honourable conduct of the Hon. Robert Lee, and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. on their receipt of the said letters.

On the 8th, two bills passed the House;

the first, from the Lords, intituled, 'an act for exemplifying, or inrolling, an indenture of settlement, of Elisabeth Bridges, and the will and codicils of Brooke Bridges, Esq; and making the same evidence, as well in Ireland, as Great Britain : ' And the second, for dividing and inclosing the several commons, common heaths, and waste grounds, in the manor of Morden, in the county of Dorset.

The same day, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte reported from the Committee, to whom the petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle, of the eastern part of the county of Somerset, at a numerous meeting, held at Yeovill, in the said county, the 8th day of January, 1768 ; and also the petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle, in the county of Dorset, at a very numerous meeting held at Sturminster Newton castle, in the said county, the 13th day of January, 1768 ; and also the petition of the Justices of the Peace, assembled at their general quarter session for the county of Somerset, and of the Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, and of other Gentlemen, Clergy, and freeholders of the said county ; were severally referred ; that the Committee had examined the matter of the said petitions, and had directed him to report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the House ; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the same was read ; and the resolutions of the Committee are as followeth, viz.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the illegal practices of drovers, jobbers, and persons buying and selling again of live cattle, tend greatly to enhance the price of meat provisions. And

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present laws for restraining such practices are insufficient and ineffectual, for want of a more easy method of convicting offenders.—It was ordered, that the said report be taken into further consideration upon Thursday morning next.

It was afterwards further resolved, pursuant to the report of Mr. Cooper, from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty,

That the sum of 10,500*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his Majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this House.

That a sum, not exceeding 392,484*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* and three eight parts of a penny, be granted to his Majesty, to make good

the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1767.

That a sum, not exceeding 88,435*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum issued thereout to discharge, for one year and a quarter, ended the 25th day of December, 1767, the annuities after the rate of four pounds per centum, attending the remainder of the joint stock, established by an act, made in the 3d year of the reign of his present Majesty, in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, which hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and the charges of management during the said term of the annuities, payable by virtue of the said act, made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign.

That a sum, not exceeding 8,750*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum issued thereout, to discharge, from the 10th day of October 1767, to the 5th day of January following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock, established by an act made in the 3d year of his present Majesty, for granting several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of three millions, five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities, and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament.

That such part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act, made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'an act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry ; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000*l.* by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, be redeemed and paid off in manner following ; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January, 1769 ; after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock, which is then to be redeemed and paid off. And

That a sum, not exceeding 1,750,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to redeem, and pay off, such remaining

maining parts of the said capital stock of annuities. And it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that such part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act made in the 3d year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'an act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom; and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000 l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, will be redeemed, and paid off, in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January, 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock, which is then to be redeemed, and paid off, agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act.

That the sum of 10,500 l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his Majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this House.

That a sum, not exceeding 392,484 l. 4 s. 5 d. and three eighth parts of a penny, be granted to his Majesty, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1767.

That a sum, not exceeding 88,435 l. 19 s. 6 d. half-penny, be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum issued thereout, to discharge, for one year and a quarter, ended the 25th day of December, 1767, the annuities after the rate of four pounds per centum, attending the remainder of the joint stock, established by an act, made in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, which hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and the charges of management, during the said term of the annuities, payable by virtue of the said act, made in the third year of his present Majesty's reign.

That a sum, not exceeding 8750 l. be granted to his Majesty, to replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum issued thereout, to discharge, from the 10th day of October, 1767, to the 5th day of January following, the annuities attending such

part of the joint stock, established by an act made in the third year of his present Majesty, for granting several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions, five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities, and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament.

That such part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act, made in the third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'an act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000 l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, be redeemed and paid off in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January, 1769; after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock, which is then to be redeemed and paid off. And

That a sum, not exceeding 1,750,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to redeem, and pay off, such remaining parts of the said capital stock of annuities. And it was ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that such part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act made in the third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'an act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000 l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties,' as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, will be redeemed, and paid off, in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January, 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock, which is then to be redeemed, and paid off, agreeable to the clauses

clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act.

On the 9th, three bills passed the House; the first, for dividing and inclosing the several open common fields, meadow-grounds, heath and commonable lands, in the parish of Ketton, in the county of Rutland: The second, for dividing and inclosing the open fields, meadows, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the parish and liberties of Burton Joyce and Bulcoate, in the county of Nottingham: And the third, for dividing and inclosing the open common fields, marshes, waste grounds, commons, cars, pasture, and moor, within the manor of Hook, in the parish of Snaith, in the county of York, and for maintaining the banks within the said manor and township.

The same day, Mr. Bradshaw (according to order) reported the following resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, viz.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 1,300,000 l. be raised in manner following; that is to say, one million three hundred thousand pounds by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum, to commence from the 5th day of January last, and the sum of six hundred thousand pounds, by a lottery, to consist of sixty thousand tickets, the whole of such sum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like three pounds per cent. annuities, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1769; and that all the said annuities be transferrable at the Bank of England, paid half-

yearly, on the 5th day of July, and the 5th day of January, in every year, out of the Sinking Fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint stock of three pounds per cent. annuities, which were consolidated at the Bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late Majesty, and several subsequent acts, and subject to redemption by Parliament; that every contributor towards the said sum of one million, three hundred thousand pounds shall, in respect of every sixty-five pounds agreed by him to be contributed for raising such sum, be intitled to receive three tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of ten pounds for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on or before the 18th day of this instant, February, make a deposit with the cashiers of the Bank of England of 15 pounds per centum, in part of the monies so to be contributed towards the said sum of 1,300,000 l. and also a deposit of five pounds per cent. in part of the monies so to be contributed in respect of the said lottery, as a security for making the respective future payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say,

On the 1,300,000 l.

Ten pounds per cent. on or before the 19th day of April next; ten pounds per cent. on or before the 7th day of June next; fifteen pounds per cent. on or before the 19th day of July next; fifteen pounds per cent. on or before the 20th day of August next; fifteen pounds per cent. on or before the 21st day of October next; twenty pounds per cent. on or before the 25th day of November next.

[To be continued.]

Some curious PARTICULARS relative to the Growth of RHUBARB; how an Animal, called the MARMOT, contributes to its Propagation, and how the Root is dried. Taken from Mr. Bell's Travels.

THE best rhubarb grows in that part of the Eastern Tartary called Mongallia, a vast country, inhabited by the Mongall Tartars, and which now serves as a boundary between the two mighty empires of Russia and China. The Mongalls, though once a great and independent people, have notwithstanding, by degrees, been induced to put themselves under the protection of one or other of these their powerful neighbours. This measure seems rather to have proceeded from the love of ease, a desire of security, and a want of unanimity, than to have been the effect of fear, or the consequence of an absolute conquest. The Mongallians still retain

their own laws, customs, and Princes; and, though they submit to certain regulations, it does not appear that they pay any tribute. This submission has, however, divided their country and nation into what may be called Russian and Chinese; the two great, jealous neighbours, to prevent the continual disputes which would have happened about limits, or the desertion of their people, have left a vast chain of country, of about 300 miles in breadth, and of a prodigious length, waste and uninhabited, as a common barrier between them. This country, which is one of the finest in Asia, produces the best rhubarb in the world; and runs the whole length of

of Mongallia, dividing it into two parts. We shall now give our curious traveller's own words :

THE country retained much the same appearance, and the weather was very fine ; but not a single inhabitant was yet to be seen. In the evening, I walked from our tents, with some of our company, to the top of a neighbouring hill, where I found many plants of excellent rhubarb ; and, by the help of a stick, dug up as much of it as I wanted.

On these hills are a great number of animals called marmots, of a brownish colour, having feet like a badger, and nearly of the same size. They make deep burrows on the declivities of the hills ; and it is said that, in winter, they continue in these holes, for a certain time, even without food. At this season, however, they sit or lie near their burrows, keeping a strict watch ; and, at the approach of danger, rear themselves upon their hind-feet, giving a loud whistle, like a man, to call in the stragglers ; and then drop into their holes in a moment.

I should not have mentioned an animal so well known as the marmot, had it not been on account of the rhubarb. Wherever you see ten or twenty plants growing, you are sure of finding several burrows under the shades of their broad spreading leaves. Perhaps, they may sometimes eat the leaves and roots of this plant ; However, it is probable, the manure they leave about the roots contributes not a little to its increase ; and their casting up the earth makes it shoot out young buds, and multiply. This plant does not run, and spread itself, like docks, and others of the same species ; but grows in tufts at uncertain distances, as if the seeds had been dropped with design. It appears that the Mongalls never accounted it worth culti-

vating ; but that the world is obliged to the marmots for the quantities scattered, at random, in many parts of this country : For whatever part of the ripe seed happens to be blown among the thick grass, can very seldom reach the ground, but must there wither and die ; whereas, should it fall among the loose earth, thrown up by the marmots, it immediately takes root, and produces a new plant.

After digging and gathering the rhubarb, the Mongalls cut the large roots into small pieces, in order to make them dry more readily. In the middle of every piece they scoop a hole, through which a cord is drawn, in order to suspend them in any convenient place. They hang them for the most part about their tents, and sometimes on the horns of their sheep. This is a most pernicious custom, as it destroys some of the best part of the root ; for all about the hole is rotten and useless ; whereas, were people rightly informed how to dig and dry this plant, there would not be one pound of refuse in an hundred ; which would save a great deal of trouble and expence, that much diminish the profits on this commodity. At present, the dealers in this article think these improvements not worthy of their attention, as their gains are more considerable on this than on any other branch of trade. Perhaps the Government may hereafter think it proper to make some regulations with regard to this matter.

I have been more particular in describing the growth and management of the rhubarb ; because I never met with an author, or person, who could give a satisfactory account where, or how, it grows. I am persuaded, that in such a dry climate as this, it might easily be so cultivated as to produce any quantity that could be wanted.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 249 of our last.

While affairs were in this situation at home, the first step that was made beyond sea, was by the house of Hanover. It had been concerted with the late King before his sickness, and was set on foot the week he died. The design was well laid, and the execution managed with great secrecy. The old Duke of Zell, and his nephew the Elector of Brunswick, marched in person with an army that was rather inferior in strength to that of the Duke of Wolfenbüttele. They entered their country while their troops were dispersed in their quarters. They surprised some regiments of horse, and invested both Wolfenbüttele and

Brunswick at once, and cut off all communication between them. Having them at this disadvantage, they required them to concur in the common councils of the Empire ; to furnish their quota for its defence, and to keep up no more troops than were consistent with the safety of their neighbours. For it was well known, that the greatest part of their men were subsisted with French pay, and that they had engaged themselves to declare for France as soon as it should be required. Duke Rodolph, the elder brother, was a learned and pious Prince ; but, as he was never married, so he had transferred the government

ment to the care of his brother Duke Anthony, who was of a temper very different from his brother's. He could not bear the advancement of the House of Hanover, and therefore, in opposition to them, entered into the interests of France. But, being thus surprised, he went away in discontent, and his brother broke through all those measures in which he had involved himself. In conjunction with Duke Anthony, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha had entered into the same engagements with France, but was now forced to fall into the common interests of the Empire.

Thus all the North of Germany was united, and ready to declare against France: Only the war of Poland was so near them, that they were obliged to continue armed, and see the issue of that war. The King of Sweden was engaged in it, with such a determined opposition to King Augustus, that there was no hope of treating of a peace, though it was endeavoured both by England and the States-general. His Swedish Majesty seemed to have accustomed himself to fatigue and danger; so that he grew to love both; and though the Muscovites had fallen upon the frontiers of Sweden, where they had gained some advantages; yet even that could not divert him from carrying on the war in Poland. A dyet was summoned in that kingdom, but it broke up in confusion, without coming to any conclusion; only they sent Ambassadors to the King of Sweden to treat of a peace. The King of Prussia was very apprehensive of the consequences of this war, which was now in the neighbourhood of Prussia; and the King of Sweden threatened to invade Saxony with the troops that he had in Pomerania, which could not be done but through his territories. The King of Sweden delayed giving audience to the Ambassadors of Poland, and marched on to Warsaw; upon which the King of Poland retired to Cracow, and summoned those Palatines who adhered to him to attend him. When the King of Sweden came to Warsaw, he sent to the Cardinal Primate to summon a dyet for chusing a new King; which was going further than the resentments of the Poles yet carried them. But the progress of this affair will appear in its proper place.

All Germany was now united, except the two brothers of Bavaria. The Court of Vienna entered into several negotiations with the Elector of Bavaria, but without any effect; for that Elector seemed only to hearken to their propositions, that he might make the better terms with France.

The Elector of Cologne put Liege, and all the places he had on the Rhine, into the hands of the French, except Bonne; which, it was said, he kept with the view of being able to make peace with the Emperor, by putting that in his possession, though he was prevailed on afterwards to deliver that likewise to the French. In this conduct the Elector acted against all the advice of his Council; and, as the Dean of Liege was making some opposition to him, he was seized on, and carried away prisoner in a barbarous manner. The Elector, to excuse his admitting the French into his country, pretended, that he only desired the assistance of some of the troops of the circle of Burgundy, to secure his dominions; for, as France was not ashamed of the slightest pretences, so she taught her Allies to make excuses unbecoming the dignity of Princes.

Thus the Confederates seemed to begin war against France under many and great disadvantages: Besides, that the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne had declared for France, and the Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, on account of his war with Sweden, was hindered from sending his full proportion of troops, a Prince of the House of Bourbon was now on the throne of Spain (which had formerly acted in concert with England and Holland) a French army had over-run the state of Milan; and, to this army, the Duke of Savoy (engaged to France by the double marriage of his two daughters) had joined his forces. The Emperor had sent his veteran troops under the command of Prince Eugene, to keep the French at bay in Italy; and all the Spanish towns on the frontiers of Holland were garrisoned by French soldiers. But notwithstanding all these visible disadvantages, by the wise and steady Councils of England, the prudent management of the public treasury, the just measures concerted by the Earl of Marlborough with foreign Powers, the bravery and resolution of the Confederate troops, and the experience and good conduct of their Commanders, it was soon concluded by all, who were judges of such matters, that the Allies would, in the end, prove an over-match for France.

Negotiations were still carried on in several Courts. Mr. Methuen was sent to try the Court of Portugal; and he quickly returned with full assurances of a neutrality, and a freedom of trade in the ports of that kingdom; and, as insinuations were given of a disposition to go further, upon a better prospect and better terms, he was immediately sent back to urge that matter

matter as far as it would go. The Pope pretended he would keep the neutrality of a common father, but his partiality to the French appeared on many occasions; yet the Court of Vienna had that veneration for the Holy See, that they contented themselves with expostulating, without carrying their resentments farther. The Venetians and the Great Duke followed the example set them by the Pope, though the Venetians did not escape so well, for their country suffered on both hands.

The first step of the war was to be made in the name of the Elector Palatine, in the siege of Keyserfwaert, which had been put into the hands of the French King by the Elector of Cologne, and which, whilst in their hands, exposed both the circle of Westphalia and the dominions of the States; for their places on the Whall, being in no good condition, lay open to the excursions of that garrison. The trenches had been opened before this town on the 18th of April; and the care of the siege committed to the Prince of Nassau Saarburch (declared the Emperor's Marshal de Camp) under whom the Dutch served as auxiliaries to the Emperor, the States not having declared war against France. Another army of the Dutch was formed under the Earl of Athlone, and lay in the duchy of Cleve to cover the siege; and a third, commanded by General Cohorn, broke into Flanders, forced and demolished the lines between the two forts of St. Donat and Isabella, which the enemy had been many months raising with great labour and expence, and laid the greatest part of the Chatellany of Bruges under contribution. However, after these successes, upon the approach of the Marquis de Bedmar and the Count de la Motte, with the French troops under their command, which were superior in number to him, Cohorn was forced to retire under the walls of Sluys; but, to prevent the enemy's taking fort Donat, he first laid the country under water, and forced the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent.

Marshal de Boufflers having drawn his troops together, and laid up great magazines in Ruremond and Venlo, passed the Maese with his whole army, and, the Duke of Burgundy coming post from Paris to command it, the States were apprehensive that so great a Prince would, at his first appearance, undertake something worthy of himself, and, believing the design might be upon Maestricht, threw twelve thousand men into that place.

The sending away so large a detachment, the auxiliary troops from Germany

not coming so soon as expected, and contrary winds having stopped a great part of our army, were the occasions that the Earl of Athlone was not strong enough to enter into action with the Marshal de Boufflers. He incamped therefore at Clarenbeck, between Nimeguen and Cleve, to watch his motions; and, while Boufflers lay at Zansen near Cleve, the Earl, having detached Major-general Dampre with a thousand horse towards the enemy, he happened to meet a party of about six hundred French horse, whom he attacked and totally defeated, killing two hundred on the spot, and taking as many prisoners, with the loss only of about thirty troopers and dragoons.

The siege of Keyserfwaert went on but slowly. The trenches had been opened on the 18th of April with little loss; and on the 20th, the besiegers did great execution by the bombs which they threw into the town. But the enemy made a vigorous sally, with design to ruin the works of the besiegers. The Dutch repulsed them twice with great bravery; but, not being succoured in time, and being inferior to the enemy, they were forced to quit their post, and make a retreating fight, till at length the cavalry, designed for their relief, coming up, the enemy were, in their turn, constrained to retire with great precipitation. On the 21st and 22d the enemy made two sallies more, but with much the same success, and in the latter were pursued to the counterscarp, leaving a great number of dead and wounded men upon the spot; and at the same time the Brigadier who commanded them was taken prisoner. On the 23d, in the morning, twelve hundred Prussians attacked an island in the Rhine, about six hundred paces broad, a little below the town, in which two hundred French were posted, who had built several works and fortifications, and had two several batteries there. Upon the approach of our men, they fired very briskly; but the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, who commanded, managed the affair with that prudence and valour, that the French, after a whole day's resistance, being summoned to yield, or run the hazard of being put to the sword, mutinied against their Officers, and, throwing down their arms, surrendered at discretion. The Commander in chief was so enraged at this, that he laid violent hands upon himself; and the rest of the Officers, attempting to make their escape in a little boat, were all killed, except a Captain and a Lieutenant. The next day, April 24, the besiegers carried their trenches within two hundred paces of the

the town, and had four batteries continually firing, with which they had made considerable breaches in the rampart, so that they intended to make an attack upon the counterscarp; for which purpose a good number of fascines and wool-packs were prepared, it being thought, that by those proceedings the town would soon surrender. However, the Confederates were very much mistaken in their calculation; for, though they proposed at first to be masters of that place in three weeks, they found it held out near two months, and had liked to have proved a bad beginning of a new war. For Count Tallard, having posted himself with his flying camp, on the other side of the Rhine, fired from thence with so much success, that the besiegers, notwithstanding their intrenchments, were very much incommoded, and had, besides, the mortification to see the besieged succoured from that camp with troops, ammunition, and all necessary refreshment, which, with the excessive rains that swelled the Rhine, to the great prejudice of the assailants, occasioned the length of the siege. However, all this while the besiegers cannonaded the town, and battered the outward fortifications with forty-eight great guns, and thirty mortars; so that it was almost reduced to ashes, when they resolved to make a general attack on the counterscarp and ravelin. This they executed with unparalleled bravery, the 9th of June, New Style. The conflict was obstinate and bloody, for nothing was to be seen for two hours, but flame and smoke: But at length the besieged were constrained to give ground, and leave the besiegers masters both of the ravelin and the counterscarp, upon which they immediately lodged themselves. The Prince of Nassau Saarburch performed prodigies of valour, giving his orders with great contempt of the danger, and admirable presence of mind; and all the other Officers and soldiers behaved themselves in this action beyond expectation. This advantage, however, cost the Confederates very dear; for they had six hundred and eighty men killed, and one thousand nine hundred and two wounded in the action; but it likewise so much weakened the garrison, that they were forced to capitulate, and obtained honourable terms. The town surrendered Jan. 15. The fortifications were razed according to agreement.

Upon the taking of the counterscarp, Count Tallard, finding that he could be of no farther service to the besieged, joined the grand army under the command of the

Duke of Burgundy, which, by the calling in of all their other detachments, and particularly of the French King's household-troops, became greatly superior to that of the Confederates under the Earl of Athlone; and they were so sensible of it, that they resolved to put in execution, without delay, the following design, of which they had for some time before boasted.

On the 10th of June, N. S. the Marshal de Boufflers decamped from Zanten, and directed his march, without sound of trumpet or beat of drum, through the plains of Goch towards Mooker-Hyde, close by Nimeguen, with a view to get between the Confederate army and that city, and so to cut them off from their provisions, ammunition, and forage. Upon this the Earl of Athlone, having early information of the enemy's motion, and discovering their design, called a Council of General Officers, wherein it was unanimously resolved, that the Confederates should begin their march that evening. The baggage was accordingly sent to Nimeguen, and, after several marches and regulations, the Earl about break of day received particular intelligence of the strength of the enemy, and caused the cavalry to be drawn up in order of battle to cover the march of the infantry. About eleven in the morning, the French horse advanced in great numbers, with the household-troops at their head, and pressed upon the Earl, who behaved himself with great resolution. However, as the Confederate squadrons were wheeling, the French troops pushed them upon the foot, and put two or three battalions into confusion; but, by the conduct of the General Officers, the enemy was soon repulsed. On the other side there happened an encounter between some of the squadrons of the French King's household, some Danish squadrons, and some of the Earl of Athlone's carabineers, who so remarkably distinguished themselves upon this occasion, that the French were repulsed, though with considerable loss on both sides. By this time, the Confederates were got under the cannon of Nimeguen, which, soon after, began to play upon the enemy, and the burghers signalised themselves on this occasion in an extraordinary manner; for, though they had not a gunner in the town, they managed their artillery with great success. The English, who had the honour to close the retreat, maintained their post in excellent order, being assisted by the Prince of Wirtemberg, who put a stop to the household-troops, which were advanced very near them, and preparing to charge

charge them towards the end of their march. Twenty battalions of foot were posted in the outworks of Nimeguen, and the whole army was under arms all that night, as was the enemy likewise. The next morning a great body of French horse and foot advanced towards the Allies, as if they intended to attack them; but this they did only to cover the march of their own army, which filed off towards Cleve, venting their rage at the disappointment upon the defenceless country, which they rifled and laid waste, destroying the park of Cleve, and all the delicious walks and avenues of that charming place. Thus was Marshal Boufflers disappointed in his design upon Nimeguen, which, if taken, must have been followed with very fatal consequences, for the French would have penetrated into the very heart of the United Provinces: It was but indifferently provided for an attack, and the scheme was well laid against it, and wanted but little of being punctually executed, the enemy missing but half an hour of arriving in the outworks before the Confederates. The Earl of Athlone's conduct on this occasion raised his credit, as much as it sunk Marshal Boufflers, who, though he had a superior army, animated by the presence of so great a Prince as the Duke of Burgundy, was able to do nothing, but was unsuccessful in every thing that he designed; and his parties, that at any time were engaged with those of the Earl, were defeated in almost every action.

The unsuccessful attempt upon Nimeguen, and the reduction of Keyserfwaert, were not the only mortifications which the French suffered; for, their army in Germany being but weak, and drawing together but slowly under the command of Marshal de Catinat, the Germans had an opportunity of laying siege to Landau. This strong and important place was invested on the 16th of June, N. S. by Prince Lewis of Baden, who spent the rest of the month in raising batteries, and making his approaches; and, on the 27th of July, the King of the Romans arrived in the Confederate camp, in order to have the honour of taking the city: His train was so large, and his equipage so splendid, that the expence of it put all the Emperor's affairs in great disorder; the most necessary things being neglected, while a needless piece of pomp consumed so great a part of their treasure. The siege was stopped for some weeks for want of ammunition; but at last the citadel was taken by storm on the 9th of September, and, on the 12th, the city surrendered.

This was the state of the campaign before the Earl of Marlborough left England, from whence he set out on the 12th of May, and, upon his arrival at the Hague, having the character of Ambassador as well as Captain general, he had several conferences with the States, in which he gave them all possible assurances of the Queen's affection and resolution to support them in all emergencies. The Earl of Athlone was set on by the other Dutch Generals, to insist on his quality of Velt-marshal, and to have the command with the Earl of Marlborough by turns. But, though he was now in high reputation by his late conduct, the States obliged him to yield this point to the Earl of Marlborough, whom they declared Generalissimo of all their forces, and sent orders to all their Generals and other Officers to obey him. The Earl, on his part, made such modest and becoming use of the power put into his hands, as soon gained him the hearts of all the General Officers under him; and, to the Earl of Athlone in particular, he behaved in so obliging a manner, that the command seemed to be equal between them.

All things being now regulated with the Deputies of the States, the Earl left the Hague on the 30th of June, N. S. and went to Breda; from whence he sent what detachments could be spared from that place and other garrisons to the camp at Nimeguen. He followed thither himself on the 2d of July, where, the next day, the Earl of Athlone, Lieutenant-general Dopff, and the other General Officers, made him a visit; and, at an interview with them, he gave the necessary orders for drawing the army together. Nineteen battalions of the troops, which had been employed at the siege of Keyserfwaert; the troops of Hesse and Lunenburgh; the English forces from Breda under Major-general Lumley, and other troops, having joined the army, a camp was formed at Duckenberg and Budweick, consisting of seventy-six battalions of foot, and one hundred and twenty squadrons of horse and dragoons, amounting together to about sixty thousand men, with sixty-two cannon, eight mortars and howitz, and four and twenty pontoons. Thither the Earl went likewise, and, on the 8th, called a Council of war of all the General Officers, to concert the further operations of the campaign.

The Earl of Athlone was always inclined to cautious and sure, but withal feeble, counsels; but the Earl of Marlborough, when the army was thus brought

together, finding his force superior to the Duke of Burgundy, on the 16th passed the Maese, and encamped at Over-Aiselt near Grave, within two leagues and a half of the enemy, who had intrenched themselves between Goch and Gennep. On the 26th, the Confederate army repassed the Maese below the Grave; and, on the 28th, encamped at Geldorp, upon which motion the French passed the same river about Venlo. Two days after, the Allies removed from Geldorp to Gravenbroeck, where finding a French garrison in the castle, seated in a morass, and surrounded by a double ditch and good palisadoes, a detachment, under the command of the Lord Cutts, briskly attacked it, and, with the assistance of four cannon and two howitz, after a short resistance obliged the garrison, consisting of a Captain and an hundred men, to surrender at discretion. The same day, the British artillery arrived in the camp from Holland, under convoy of two English regiments of horse and two of foot, which had left England in the beginning of June. On the 2d of August, N. S. they advanced to Petit-Brugel, following the French, who retreated as they advanced, so close, that they were obliged to abandon the Spanish Guelderland, which was left to the discretion of the Confederates. The Earl of Marlborough was for venturing upon a decisive action, for which end, the whole army was ordered to their arms the next morning early. But the Dutch were afraid to put things to such an hazard, and would not consent to it. Pensionary Fagel, and those who had the administration of affairs at the Hague, proceeded with the more caution, because, upon the late King's death, those, who had always opposed him, began to form parties in several of their towns, and were designing a change of Government; so that any public misfortune, in their conduct, would have given great advantages to those who lay upon the watch for them. The Pensionary was more particularly aimed at; and that made him the more unwilling to run any risque. Those, who pretended to be judges, thought, that, if the Earl of Marlborough's advice had been followed, matters might have been brought to a happy decision; and the rather, as it afterwards appeared, that the French army was not above half got to their camp, greatly fatigued by an almost continual march of two days and two nights, and in the greatest consternation. But, as the Earl was prudent in his conduct of the army, so was he careful not to take too much upon himself.

The Duke of Burgundy, finding him-

self obliged to retreat as the Confederate army advanced, thought this was not suitable to his dignity; and therefore left Marshal Boufflers to command, ending his first campaign very ingloriously.

The Dutch, who were so lately in the deepest consternation upon the retreat of their army under the cannon of Nimeguen, before the Earl of Marlborough's arrival, had now the pleasure to see the French fly in their turn; and thus were the United Provinces preserved by the Earl's prudence and vigilance, whilst the Duke of Burgundy, who came to the army to be taught how to fight, learned nothing but how to avoid an engagement.

The Earl of Marlborough went on, taking several places, which made little or no resistance; and finding at length, that the French were not to be brought to an engagement on equal terms, and the Deputies of the States general, who followed the army, having represented to him, that it was much more for the advantage of Holland to dispossess the enemy of the places they held in the Spanish Guelderland, whereby the free navigation of the Maese was interrupted, and the important town of Maestricht in a manner blocked up, he therefore disposed all things for the siege of Venlo. In the mean time General Schultz was ordered to reduce the town and castle of Wertz, which capitulated after a short resistance.

On the 7th of September, the trenches were opened on both sides the Maese, and the town of Venlo surrendered on the 25th of the same month, after fort St. Michael had been stormed and taken by the English under the command of the Lord Cutts.

The Earl proceeded with the army under his command to sit down before Ruremond, the second city of Guelders, standing upon the Maese, at the confluence of that river and the Roer; which, after a very vigorous siege, beat a parley on the 6th of October, and the next day surrendered upon articles. The same time Stevenswaert, a fortified place, seated on the Maese, about five miles from Ruremond to the south, capitulated likewise. Upon the successes of the Confederates, Marshal Boufflers thought it high time to provide for the security of Liege, which he justly apprehended to be in no small danger. Being accompanied therefore with the Duke of Mayne, and taking with him some engineers, he went to view the fortifications of the citadel, and, after that, the most considerable posts between that city and Maestricht, as if he intended to incamp there; but, finding it impracticable by

by the approach of the Confederates, who were marching towards Liege, he retreated to Tongeren with great precipitation, and went towards Brabant, to defend such places, as at that time were not intended to be attacked.

When the Confederate army came before Liege, they found the suburbs of St. Walburgh set on fire by the French garrison, who were retired, part into the citadel, and part into the Chartreuse, after which the city was delivered up to the besiegers, by a treaty between the Earl of Marlborough, the Deputies of the States-general, and Commissioners from the chapter and magistracy. Six days after, the trenches were opened against the great citadel, which was taken by storm, notwithstanding de Violaine, the Governor,

five days before, upon a summons to surrender, sent the Earl of Marlborough word, 'That it would be time enough to think of that six weeks hence.' The assailants having exerted an amazing courage in this attack, and put most of the garrison to the sword, gained a considerable booty, besides honour; for, in cash of treasure alone, there were three hundred thousand florins in gold and silver, and notes for one million two hundred thousand florins upon substantial merchants at Liege, which were all accepted, and turned into ready money. This victory was soon after completed by the surrender of the Chartreuse, the garrison of which place, having capitulated, were conducted to Antwerp.

[To be continued.]

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CXIII.

On the ABUSES committed in our LAWS.

Mark what unvary'd Laws preserve each State,
Laws wise as Nature, and as fix'd as Fate.
In vain thy Reason finer Webs shall draw,
Intangle Justice in her Net of Law,
And Right too rigid harden into Wrong;
Still for the strong too weak, the weak too strong.

POPE'S ESSAY on MAN.

IN the state of nature, without question, mankind was subjected to many and great inconveniences; want of union, want of mutual assistance, want of a common arbitrator to resort to in their differences. These were evils which they could not but have felt pretty severely on many occasions. The original children of the earth lived with their brethren of the other kinds in much equality. Their diet must have been confined almost wholly to the vegetable kind; and the same tree, which in its flourishing state produced them berries, in its decay gave them an habitation. The mutual desires of the sexes uniting their bodies and affections, and the children, which were the result of these intercourses, introduced first the notion of society, and taught its conveniences. Thus far nature went, and succeeded; but man would go farther. The great error of our nature is, not to know where to stop; not to be satisfied with any reasonable acquirement; not to compound with our condition; but to lose all we have gained by an insatiable pursuit after more. Man found a considerable advantage by this union of many persons to form one family; he therefore judged that he would find his account proportionably

in an union of many families into one body politic. And, as nature has formed no bond of union to hold them together, he supplied this defect by laws.

It was not long before the interpreters of those laws insisted reason to fight against itself; so that, unhappily for us, in proportion as we have deviated from the plain rule of our nature, and turned our reason against itself, in that proportion have we increased the follies and miseries of mankind. The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. This has happened in almost every species of society, and in all times.

We found, or we thought we found, an inconvenience in having every man the judge of his own cause. Therefore judges were set up, at first with discretionary powers. But it was soon found a miserable slavery to have our lives and properties precarious, and hanging upon the arbitrary determination of any one man, or set of men. In flying to laws as a remedy for this evil, we persuaded ourselves we might know with some certainty upon what ground we stood. But lo! differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back

to our old incertitude. New laws were made to expound the old ; and new difficulties arose upon the new laws ; as words multiplied, opportunities of cavilling upon them multiplied also. The recourse was had to notes, comments, glosses, reports, ' *Responsa prudentum*, ' learned readings. Eagle stood against eagle : Authority was set up against authority. Some were allured by the modern, others revered the ancient. The new were more enlightened, the old were more venerable. Some adopted the comment, others stuck to the text. The confusion increased, the mist thickened, until it could be discovered no longer what was allowed or forbidden, what things were in property and what common. In this uncertainty (uncertain even to the professors, an *Ægyptian* darkness to the rest of mankind) the contending parties felt themselves more effectually ruined by the delay than they could have been by the injustice of any decision. Our inheritances are become a prize for dispute ; and disputes and litigations are become an inheritance.

The end therefore of the professors of law seems to be calculated for confounding the reason of man, and abridging his natural freedom by an inextricable maze of forms and institutions. The worst cause cannot be so prejudicial to the litigant, as his advocate's or attorney's ignorance or neglect of these forms. A law suit is like an ill-managed dispute, in which the first object is soon out of sight, and the parties end upon a matter wholly foreign to that on which they began. In a law-suit the question is, Who has a right to a certain house or farm ? And this question is daily determined, not upon the evidences of the right, but upon the observance or neglect of some forms of words in use with the Gentlemen of the robe, about which there is even amongst themselves such a disagreement, that the most experienced veterans in the profession can never be positively assured that they are not mistaken.

Let us expostulate with these learned sages, these priests of the sacred temple of justice. Are we judges of our own property ? By no means. You then, who are initiated into the mysteries of the blindfold goddess, inform me whether I have a right to eat the bread I have earned by the hazard of my life, or the sweat of my brow ? The grave doctor answers me in the affirmative : The reverend serjeant replies in the negative : The learned barrister reasons upon the one side and the other, and concludes nothing. What shall I do ? An antagonist starts up and presses

me hard. I enter the field, and retain these three persons to defend my cause. My cause, which two farmers from the plough could have decided in half an hour, takes the Court twenty years.

I am, however, at the end of my labour ; and have, in reward for all my toil and vexation, a judgment in my favour. But hold—a sagacious commander in the adversary's army has found a flaw in the proceeding. My triumph is turned into mourning. I have used *OR*, instead of *AND*, or some mistake, small in appearance, but dreadful in its consequences, and have the whole of my success quashed in a writ of error. I remove my suit, I shift from Court to Court ; I fly from equity to law, and from law to equity ; equal uncertainty attends me every-where : And a mistake in which I had no share decides at once upon my liberty and property, sending me from the Court to the prison, and adjudging my family to beggary and famine.

Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers, is but last undone.

DRYDEN.

I am innocent, Gentlemen, of the darkness and uncertainty of your science. I never darkened it with absurd and contradictory notions, nor confounded it with chicane and sophistry. You have excluded me from any share in the conduct of my own cause ; the science was too deep for me ; I acknowledged it ; but it was too deep even for yourselves. You have made the way so intricate, that you are yourselves lost in it : You err, and you punish me for your errors.

The delay of the law is a trite topic, and its abuses have been too severely felt not to be often complained of. A man's property is to serve for the purposes of his support, and therefore to delay a determination concerning that is the worst injustice, because it cuts off the very end and purpose for which I applied to the judicature for relief. Quite contrary in case of a man's life, there the determination can hardly be too much protracted. Mistakes in this case are as often fallen into as in any other ; and if the judgment is sudden, the mistakes are the most irretrievable of all others. Of this the Gentlemen of the robe are themselves sensible, and they have brought it into a maxim : ' *De morte hominis nulla est cunctatio longa*. ' But what could have induced them to reverse the rules, and to contradict that reason which dictated them, I am utterly unable to guess. A point concerning property,

perty, which ought, for the reasons I just mentioned, to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of successions of lawyers, for many generations.

Multa virum volvens durando sæcula vincit.

But the question concerning a man's life, that great question in which no delay ought to be accounted tedious, is commonly determined in twenty-four hours at the utmost. It is not to be wondered at that injustice and absurdity should be inseparable companions.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful. But surely no pretence can be so ridiculous; a man might as well tell me he has taken

off my load, because he has changed the burden. If the poor man is not able to support his suit, according to the vexatious and expensive manner established in our civilised country, has not the rich as great an advantage over him as the strong has over the weak in a state of nature? It is true, that in a state of nature, a man of superior force may beat or rob me; but then it is true, that I am at full liberty to defend myself, or make reprisal by surprise or by cunning, or by any other way in which I may be superior to him: But in political society, a rich man may rob me in another way. I cannot defend myself; for money is the only weapon with which we are allowed to fight. And if I attempt to avenge myself, the whole force of that society is ready to complete my ruin.

Laws bear the name, but money has the pow'r:
The cause is bad, whene'er the client's poor.
Those strict-liv'd men, who seem above our world,
Are oft too modest to resist our gold;
So judgment, like our other wares, is sold:
And the grave Knight, that nods upon the laws,
Wak'd by a fee, hems, and approves the cause.

DRYDEN.

When once you involve a thing in mystery, there's an end of it. For in human laws, where mystery begins, justice ends. And indeed the Doctors of Law have made great advances in the lucrative business of mystery. Having erected another reason besides natural reason, the result has been another justice besides natural justice. They have so bewildered the world and themselves in unmeaning forms and ceremonies, and so perplexed the plainest matters with their jargon, that it carries the highest danger to a man out of that profession to make the least step without their advice and assistance. Thus, by confining to themselves the knowledge of

the foundation of all men's lives and properties, they have reduced all mankind into the most abject and servile dependence. We are tenants at the will of these Gentlemen for every thing; and a quibble is to decide whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his deserts, or escape with impunity, or whether the best man in the society shall not be reduced to the lowest and most despicable condition it affords. In a word, the injustice, delay, puerility, false refinement, and affected mystery of the law are such, that many, who live under it, come to admire and envy the expedition, simplicity, and equality of arbitrary judgments.

Some Account of Mrs. THOMAS, the celebrated CORINNA.

MRS. Thomas, known to the world by the poetical name of Corinna, was the child of an ancient and infirm parent, who gave her life when he was dying himself, and to whose unhappy constitution she was sole heiress. From her very birth, which happened in 1675, she was afflicted with fevers and fluxions, and being over nursed, her constitution was so delicate and tender, that had she not been of a gay disposition, and possessed of a vigorous mind, she must have been more unhappy than she actually was.

Her father dying when she was scarce

two years old, and her mother not knowing his real circumstances, as he was supposed from the splendour of his manner of life to be very rich, some inconveniences were incurred, in bestowing upon him a pompous funeral, which in those times was fashionable. The mother of our poetess, in the bloom of eighteen, was condemned to the arms of this man, upwards of sixty, upon the supposition of his being wealthy, but in which she was miserably deceived. She disposed of two houses her husband kept, one in town, the other in the county of Essex, and retired into a pri-

a private, but decent country lodging. The house where she boarded was an eminent cloth-worker's in the county of Surry, but the people of the house proved very disagreeable. The Lady had no conversation to divert her; the landlord was an illiterate man, and the rest of the family brutish and unmannerly. At last, Mrs. Thomas attracted the notice of Dr. Glysson, who, observing her at church very splendidly dressed, solicited her acquaintance. He was a valuable piece of antiquity, being then in 1683, 100 years of age. His person was tall, his bones very large, and hair like snow, a venerable aspect, and a complexion which might shame the bloom of fifteen. He enjoyed a sound judgment, and a memory so tenacious and clear, that his company was very engaging. His visits greatly alleviated the solitude of this Lady. The last visit he made to Mrs. Thomas, he drew on, with much attention, a pair of rich Spanish leather gloves, embossed on the backs and tops with gold embroidery, and fringed round with gold. The Lady could not help expressing her curiosity, to know the history of those gloves, which he seemed to touch with so much respect. He answered, 'I do respect them, for the last time I had the honour of approaching my mistress, Queen Elizabeth, she pulled them from her own royal hands, saying, Here, Glysson, wear them for my sake. I have done so with veneration, and never drew them on, but when I had a mind to honour those whom I visit, as I now do you; and since you love the memory of my royal mistress, take them, and preserve them carefully when I am gone.' The doctor then went home, and died in a few days.

This Gentleman's death left her again without a companion, and an uneasiness hung upon her, visible to the people of the house; who, guessing the cause to proceed from solitude, recommended to her acquaintance another physician, of a different cast from the former. He was denominated by them a conjurer, and was said to be capable of raising the devil. This circumstance diverted Mrs. Thomas, who imagined that the man whom they called a conjurer, must have more sense than they understood. The doctor was invited to visit her, and appeared in a greasy black grogan, which he called his scholar's coat; a long beard; and other marks of a philosophical negligence. He brought all his little mathematical trinkets, and played over his tricks for the diversion of the Lady, whom, by a private whisper, he let into the secrets as he performed them, that

she might see there was nothing of magic in the case. The two most remarkable articles of his performance were, first, lighting a candle at a glass of cold water; performed by touching the brim before with phosphorus, a chymical fire which is preserved in water, and burns there; and next reading the smallest print by a candle of six in the pound, at 100 yards distance in the open air, and darkest night. This was performed by a large concave glass, with a deep pointed focus, quick-silvered on the back-side, and set in tin, with a socket for a candle, scone fashion, and hung up against a wall. While the flame of the candle was diametrically opposite to the center, the rays, equally diverging, gave so powerful a light as is scarce credible; but on the least variation from the focus the charm ceased.

The Lady, discerning in this man a genius which might be improved to better purposes than deceiving the country people, desired him not to hide his talents, but to push himself in the world by the abilities of which he seemed possessed. 'Madam, said he, I am now a fiddle to asses, but I am finishing a great work which will make those asses fiddle to me.' She then asked what the work might be? He replied, 'his life was at stake if it took air, but he found her a Lady of such uncommon candour, and good sense, that he should make no difficulty in committing his life and hope to her keeping.' All women are naturally fond of being trusted with secrets; this was Mrs. Thomas's failing; the doctor found it out, and made her pay dear for her curiosity. 'I have been, continued he, many years in search of the philosopher's stone, and long master of the smaragdine table of Hermes Trismegistus; the green and red dragons of Raymond Lully have also been obedient to me, and the illustrious sages themselves deign to visit me; yet it is but since I had the honour to be known to your Ladyship, that I have been so fortunate as to obtain the grand secret of projection. I transmuted some lead I pulled off my window last night into this bit of gold.' Pleased with the sight of this, and having a natural propension to the study, the Lady snatched it out of the philosopher's hand, and asked why he had not more? He replied, 'it was all the lead he could find.' She then commanded her daughter to bring a parcel of lead which lay in the closet, and giving it to the chymist, desired him to transmute it into gold on the morrow. He undertook it, and the next day brought her an ingot which weighed two ounces, which
with

with the utmost solemnity, he avowed was the very individual lead she gave him, transmuted to gold.

She began now to engage him in serious discourse; and finding by his replies, that he wanted money to make more powder, she inquired how much would make a stock that would maintain itself? He replied, fifty pounds, after nine months, would produce a million. She then begged the ingot of him, which he protested had been transmuted from lead, and flushed with the hopes of success, hurried to town to know whether the ingot was true gold, which proved fine beyond the standard. The Lady now fully convinced of the truth of the empyric's declaration, took fifty pounds out of the hands of a banker, and intrusted him with it. The only difficulty which remained, was, how to carry on the work without suspicion, it being strictly prohibited at that time. He was therefore resolved to take a little house in another country, at a few miles distance from London, where he was to build a public laboratory, as a profest chymist, and deal in such medicines as were most vendible, by the fail of which to the apothecaries, the expence of the house was to be defrayed during the operation. The widow was accounted the house-keeper, and the doctor and his man boarded with her; to which she added this precaution, that the laboratory with the two lodging-rooms over it, in which the doctor and his man lay, was a different wing of the building from that where she and her little daughter, and maid-servant resided; and as she knew some time must elapse before any profit could be expected, she managed with the utmost frugality. The doctor mean time acted the part of a tutor to Miss in arithmetic, latin, and mathematics, to which she discovered the strongest propensity.

All things being properly disposed for the grand operation, the vitriol furnace was set to work, which requiring the most intense heat, for several days, unhappily set fire to the house; the stairs were consumed in an instant, and as it surprised them all in their first sleep, it was a happy circumstance that no life perished. This unlucky accident was 300 l. loss to Mrs. Thomas: Yet still the grand project was in a fair way of succeeding in the other wing of the building. But one misfortune is often followed by another; the next Sunday evening, while she was reading to, and instructing her little family, a sudden and violent report, like a discharge of a cannon, was heard; the house being tim-

ber, rocked like a cradle, and the family were all thrown from their chairs on the ground. They looked with the greatest amazement on each other, not guessing the cause, when the operator, pretending to revive, fell to stamping, tearing his hair, and raving like a madman, crying out, Undone, undone, lost and undone for ever. He ran directly to the athanor, when unlocking the door, he found the machine split quite in two; the eggs broke, and the precious almagamum which they contained was scattered like sand among the ashes. Mrs. Thomas's eyes were now sufficiently opened to discern the imposture, and with a very serene countenance she told the empyric, that accidents would happen, but means might be fallen upon to repair this fatal disappointment. The doctor observing her so serene, imagined she would grant him more money to complete his scheme; but she soon disappointed his expectations, by ordering him to be gone, and made him a present of five guineas, lest his desperate circumstances should induce him to take some violent means of providing for himself.

Whether deluded by a real hope of finding out the philosopher's stone, or from an innate principle of villany, cannot be determined, but he did not cease his pursuit, and still indulged the golden delusion. He now found means to work upon the credulity of an old miser, who, upon the strength of his pretensions, gave him his daughter in marriage, and embarked all his hoarded treasure, which was very considerable, in the same chimerical adventure. In a word, the miser's stock was also lost, the empyric himself, and the daughter reduced to beggary. This unhappy affair broke the miser's heart, who did not many weeks survive the loss of his cash. The doctor also put a miserable end to his life, by drinking poison, and left his wife, with two young children, in a state of beggary. But to return to Mrs. Thomas. The poor Lady suffered on this occasion a great deal of inward anguish; she was ashamed of having reduced her fortune, and impoverished her child, by listening to the insinuations of a madman. Time and patience at last overcame it; and when her health, which by this accident had been impaired, was restored to her, she began to stir amongst her husband's great clients. She took a house in Bloomsbury, and by means of good oeconomy, and an elegant appearance, was supposed to be better in the world than she really was. Her husband's clients received her like one risen from the dead: They came to visit her, and

and promised to serve her. At last the Duke of Montagu advised her to let lodgings, which way of life she declined, as her talents were not suited for dealing with ordinary lodgers; but, added she, 'if I knew any family who desired such a convenience, I would readily accommodate them.' I take you at your word replied the Duke, 'I will become your sole tenant: Nay, don't smile, for I am in earnest. I love a little more freedom than I can enjoy at home, and I may come sometimes and eat a bit of mutton, with four or five honest fellows, whose company I delight in.' The bargain was bound, and proved matter of fact, though on a deeper scheme than drinking a bottle; and his Grace was to pass in the house for Mr. Freeman of Hertfordshire. In a few days he ordered a dinner for his beloved friends, Jack and Tom, Will and Ned, good honest country fellows, as his Grace called them. They came at the time appointed; but how surprised was the widow, when she saw the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Buckingham and Dorset, and a certain Viscount, with Sir William Dutton Colt, under these feigned names. After several times meeting at this Lady's house, the noble Persons, who had a high opinion of her integrity, intrusted her with the grand secret, which was nothing less than the project for the revolution.

Though these meetings were held as private as possible, yet suspicions arose, and Mrs. Thomas's house was narrowly watched; but the messengers, who were no enemies to the cause, betrayed their trust, and suffered the Noblemen to meet unmolested, or at least without any dread of apprehension.

The revolution being effected, and the state become more settled, that place of rendezvous was quitted; the Noblemen took leave of the Lady, with promises of obtaining a pension, or some place in the household for her, as her zeal in that cause highly merited; besides she had a very good claim to some appointment, having been ruined by the shutting up the Exchequer. But alas! Court promises proved an aerial foundation, and the Noble Peers never thought of her more. The Duke of Montagu indeed made offers of service, and being Captain of the Band of Pensioners, she asked him to admit Mr. Gwynnet, a Gentleman who had made love to her daughter, into such a post. This he promised, but upon these terms, that her daughter should ask him for it. The widow thanked him, and not suspecting that any design was covered under

this offer, concluded herself sure of success: But how amazed was she to find her daughter, whom she had bred up in the most passive subjection, and who had never discovered the least instance of disobedience, absolutely refuse to ask any such favour of his Grace! She could not be prevailed upon neither by flattery, nor threatening; and, continuing still obstinate in her resolution, her mother obliged her to explain herself upon the point of her refusal. She told her then, that the Duke of Montagu had already made an attack upon her; that his designs were dishonourable; and that if she submitted to ask his Grace one favour, he would reckon himself secure of another in return, which he would endeavour to accomplish by the basest means.

This explanation was too satisfactory: Who does not see the meanness of such an ungenerous conduct? He had made use of the mother as a tool for carrying on political designs; he found her distressed; and, as a recompence for her services, and under the pretence of mending her fortune, attempted the virtue of her daughter, and would provide for her on no other terms, but at the price of her child's innocence. In the mean time, the young Corinna, a poetical name given her by Mr. Dryden, continued to improve her mind by reading the politest authors.

We have already seen that she was addressed, upon honourable terms, by Mr. Gwynnet, of the Middle-Temple, son of a Gentleman in Gloucestershire. Upon his first discovering his passion to Corinna, she had honour enough to remonstrate to him the inequality of their fortune, as her affairs were then in a very perplexed situation. This objection was soon surmounted by a lover, especially as his father had given him possession of the greatest part of his estate, and leave to please himself.

Mr. Gwynnet no sooner obtained this, than he came to London, and claimed Corinna's promise of marriage: But her mother being then in a very weak condition, she could not abandon her in that distress, to die among strangers. She therefore told Mr. Gwynnet, that as she had not thought sixteen years long in waiting for him, he could not think six months long in expectation of her. He replied, with a deep sigh, 'Six months at this time, my Corinna, is more than sixteen years have been; you put it off now, and God will put it off for ever.' It proved as he had foretold; he next day went into the country, made his will, sickened, and died April 16, 1711, leaving his Corinna the bequest of 600*l*. and, adds she, 'sorrow has

The Formica Leo, or Lion Ant.



has been my food ever since.' Had she providentially married him, she had been secure from the insults of poverty; but her duty to her parent was more prevalent than considerations of convenience.

After the death of her lover, she was barbarously used: His brother stifled the will, which compelled her to have recourse to law; he smothered the old Gentleman's conveyance deed, by which he was enabled to make a bequest, and offered a large sum of money to any person who would undertake to blacken Corinna's character; but wicked as the world is, he found none so completely abandoned, as to perjure themselves for the sake of this bribe. At last, to shew her respect to the memory of her deceased lover, she consented to an accommodation with his brother, to receive 200 l. down, and 200 l. at the year's end. The first payment was made, and distributed instantly amongst her mother's creditors; but when the other became due, he bid her defiance, stood suit on his own bond, and held out four terms. He carried it from one Court to another, till at last it was brought to the bar of the House of Lords; and, that being a tribunal where the chicanery of lawyers can have no weight, he thought proper to pay the money without a hearing: The Gentlemen of the long robe had made her sign an instrument, that they should receive the money and pay themselves; after they had laid their cruel hands upon it, of the 200 l. the poor distressed Lady received but thirteen pounds sixteen shillings, which reduced her to the necessity of absconding from her creditors, and starving in an obscure corner, till she was betrayed by a false friend, and hurried to jail. Besides all the other calamities of Corinna, she had ever a bad state of health, occasioned by a surprising accident, swallowing the

middle bone of the wing of a large fowl, being above three inches long. Her uncommon case was given into the College of Physicians.

Under all these calamities did poor Corinna labour; and it is difficult to produce a life crowded with greater evils. The small fortune which her father left her, by the imprudence of her mother, was soon squandered: She no sooner began to taste of life, than an attempt was made upon her innocence. When she was about being happy in the arms of her amiable lover, Mr. Gwynnet, he was snatched from her by an immature fate. Amongst her other misfortunes, she laboured under the displeasure of Mr. Pope, whom she had offended, and who took care to place her in his *Dunciad*. Mr. Pope once paid her a visit, in company with Henry Cromwell, Esq; whose letters, by some accident, fell into her hands, with some of Pope's answers. As soon as that Gentleman died, Mr. Curl found means to wheedle them from her, and immediately committed them to the press. This so enraged Mr. Pope, that he never forgave her.

Not many months after our poetess had been released from her gloomy habitation, she took a small lodging in Fleet-street, where she died on the 3d of February, 1730, in the 56th year of her age, and was two days after decently interred in the church of St. Bride's.

Corinna, considered as an authoress, is of the second rate; she had not so much wit as Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Manley, nor had so happy a power of intellectual painting; but her poetry is soft and delicate, her letters sprightly and entertaining. Her poems were published after her death, by Curl; and two volumes of letters which passed between her and Mr. Gwynnet.

History of the FORMICA-LEO, or LION-ANT, with a curious Engraving of all its different Transformations.—From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at P A R I S.

NOTE. In the Supplement to the XXIVth Volume of our Magazine, we have given the History of the Lion-worm, which is there said to bear some Affinity to the Lion-ant; yet this, though discovered and well known before the former, upon Account of the Entertainment it will afford the curious Inquirer in'o Nature, deserves not less a Description, and it is therefore we have been induced here to insert it.

EXPLANATION of the annexed P L A T E.

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| <p>1. This figure represents the Formica-leo three times greater than nature, to shew how it is tufted or bristled. Nothing can be more natural than this drawing.</p> <p>2. The under part of the Formica-leo.</p> | <p>3. The head and neck of the Formica-leo separated from the chest, and drawn much greater than nature, that the smallest parts might be seen distinctly.</p> <p>4. The hole, like a mill-hopper, which the</p> |
|---|--|

Formica leo has made for catching insects. It lies concealed at the bottom, where nothing of it but its horns appear, and it keeps them spread out in readiness to seize its prey.

5. The lodge, in which the Formica-leo has shut itself up in order to change its form.
6. The worm, or maggot, that appears after the Formica-leo has quitted its skin, wherein the fly (10) is inclosed.
7. This figure represents the maggot much greater than nature, in order to have a distinct view of its eyes, feet, wings, which are so many sheaths wherein the same parts of the fly are inclosed.
8. This odd figure which has been drawn greater than nature, is the maggot represented at figures 6 and 7, in the situation it is in within its lodge. Its back is incurvated, for accommodating itself to the figure of its lodge, and for occupying less space.
9. The lodge of the Formica-leo, with the maggot marked 6, which is partly in and partly out, and out of which the fly has passed through a crevice made in the back of the maggot.

THE formica-leo is an insect nearly resembling (fig. 1. and 2.) the spider, by its inclinations, by its manner of spinning, by the figure, and by the softness of its body. It likewise resembles in some respect the wood-louse, and at first sight might be taken for it. It is of a dirty grey, and marked with black spots, which are as so many small sparks making it appear quite armed with bristles or prickles like a hedge-hog, when viewed with a magnifying glass. Its body is surrounded by several rings, which render it quite wrinkled. It has six feet, four at its chest, and two advanced much farther at a part that may be taken for its neck. Its head is small and flat; its two horns are hard, hollow, two lines long, somewhat thicker than a hair, and hooked at the end as the claws of a cat. When viewed by the microscope, they appear nearly as the horns of a great beetle, called chafer. There is, at each of their bases, a small black eye which sees very clear; for the animal flies away at the least object it perceives.

This insect has been called formica-leo, as living commonly on the ants that give into its ambuscade: But this should not deserve for it the appellation of lion, for it has only the cunning of a fox, and may therefore be better called formica-vulpes.

Sobriety is of great help to this little

10. This figure represents the fly that has gone out of the maggot 6, 7, or 8. This drawing seems, as it were, to fly, and is an aerial body, so light it appears.

11. The eggs which the flies lay, almost as soon as they pass out of their small lodges.

12. An aquatic animal, from which comes a large species of fly, different from that which proceeds from the Formica-leo. This little animal is a real fish.

13. The under part of the aquatic animal represented at figure 12.

14. A sort of mask that covers the head of the aquatic animal marked 12, which are its gills viewed on the outside.

15. Mask that covers the forepart of the head of the aquatic animal marked 12, which are its gills seen on the inside.

16. Another aquatic animal, a little different from the foregoing, whence proceeds a large species of fly diversified with beautiful colours. One might say that these three little animals are alive.

animal, as it lives only on some ants, or other insects that casually fall into its snares: But scarce any suit its taste better than the ant, because all the little winged animals avoid its surprises; and most others are too large, or their skin too hard to be pierced by its horns.

Its way of catching insects is this: It gets generally to the foot of an old wall to be sheltered from rain; and this place must have a small and dry sand, that it might dig a hole of the form of an inverted concave cone.

When it has a mind to dig only a small hole, it bends downwards its hinder part made pointed, which it uses as a sort of plough-share, and with it works the earth by going backward. When it has arrived to a small depth, it throws up the sand very high with its head at different turns promptly reiterated, and its hole is made.

But, when it has a mind to make a deep hole, it first traces out a large circle, which is the basis of the cone or hole it intends to dig. Afterwards it dives under the sand which it throws up very high with its head at every step it takes constantly backwards. And, descending, it describes a spiral line, which terminates inwardly at the point of the concave cone which it has formed.

Its head (fig. 3. and 4.) is very well adapted for throwing the sand, being flat, and

and its neck very long when it does not draw it in: It can therefore throw the earth out abundantly and at a good distance, as I have seen some do, which sometimes had thrown half a foot from their holes the little animals they had sucked. When the hole is completely finished, the formica-leo keeps itself near the bottom, and lets only its two horns appear, which it keeps wide-extended towards the top of the hole.

Whilst it is thus in ambuscade, if an ant, or other like insect, should chance to pass on the edge of its hole, and should make any sand to tumble into the bottom, this is a sufficient warning to the formica-leo that there is some game for him. He then throws sand with his head on the ant, to make it fall into the bottom of the hole between his two horns; for he never runs after it. But, as this does not always happen at the first attempt, and as the ant perceives the snares laid for her, she climbs to get out of the hole, and sometimes falls again on account of the moveable condition of the sand: In the midst of this embarrassment still climbing to get out again, the formica-leo, always upon the watch, throws sand a second time upon the ant; and, if she falls between his horns, he squeezes her, and strikes them in pretty deep into her body; for he can even make them run across one upon the other. Sometimes he drags the ant under the sand, and sucks as long as he finds any moisture in her; but, when nothing more remains than her skin, he throws it out of his hole, and, if the hole be demolished, he repairs it for a second adventure.

This animal would sooner die of hunger than seek its food as other insects do; but it is not through indolence, as it might be thought, that it thus wages war like a fox; for it cannot do otherwise, because it never walks but backwards and by small efforts: It is day and night on the catch, hidden under the sand in the bottom of its hole; because, not being able to go out in quest of its prey, chance must bring it, which seldom happens; so it is obliged to do with time, patience, and industry, what nature does not permit it to do by running abroad.

But it should seem, by these reasons, that all this craft avails little for the animal's subsistence, which might be said to catch insects only by inclination and diversion as the hunter does, who goes to hunt merely for his pleasure.

First, He never otherwise lays hold of the insects but by the extremity of his horns, which seem not to be pierced at the

extremity; so it is difficult to think that he sucks out the juice of those animals by that part.

Secondly, When viewed by a glass, one does not perceive that he protrudes a sting for sucking the animals he catches, as several insects do; and a considerable distance is always seen between his head, and the animal he holds with the point of his horns.

Thirdly, Several formica-leo's have been put into a box, which has been closely shut up for half a year together, to prevent insects falling into their holes; yet they lived equally as those to whom flies had been given, and they made their holes, and passed through the changes we shall hereafter speak of; which might make it be thought, that the formica-leo can live without taking nourishment.

But, when it is considered that its horns grow after being cut off; that it becomes of smaller dimensions, when it takes no food; that, after having caught only an insect, it appears much larger than it was; one may be persuaded, that, tho' it can live without its being perceptible by what part it takes in food, yet it does so in fact.

It may therefore be believed, that the horns of the formica-leo should be considered as two syringes with which it pumps out the juice of animals. And, indeed, this appears by the microscope, a transparent and membranous body having been discovered, which runs all along the concavity of the horn, and might properly be said to be the sucker of the syringe.

When the formica-leo has arrived at a certain age, and has a mind to renew himself, in order to appear under another form, he then makes no more holes, but works about the sand, on which are only seen some irregular traces and routes.

After thus labouring for a long time, he at last stops under the sand, where he makes a hollow shell, in which he shuts himself up for changing his form. This shell (fig. 5.) is made of silk, gluten, and sand, the whole mixed together. He spins the silk by his hinder part, much after the manner of the spider: The gluten oozes from all the parts of his body, and he takes the sand in the place where he forms his retreat.

To make this shell, he turns gradually round as on a center; bearing his hind part to the right and left, with which he touches the sand to make the silk fasten to it; and the grains of sand are so well fastened to the silk by the glutinous matter, that it is difficult to separate them, even by shaking it hard while the work is still quite soft,

or by rubbing it between the fingers.

This silk is incomparably finer than the common silk, being scarce perceptible but by the help of the microscope. To take a proper view of it, the work of those little animals must be taken up from under the earth, before it is intirely finished. It will be found soft as cotton, as not being yet stiffened by the gluten which oozes but very slowly from the animal's body. Holding up the silk to the light by the point of a needle, a space will be seen between the grains of sand suspended by it, and yet the silk cannot be perceived without the help of a glass: So true it is, that this silk is exceeding fine.

It is impossible, without some artifice, to see how those little animals spin their silk, and build their lodges, because they are constantly at work under the sand. For this purpose, their fabrics must be several times taken from them, before they are finished. They will begin them again; and, at last, these little animals will be so weak as to have no more strength to keep themselves under the sand as usual, and they will be seen to spin but slowly on the surface of the sand with their hinder part, as above observed.

When the formica leo has laboured for a long time, he finds himself inclosed by a large soft shell, which as yet consists only of silk and sand mixed together. This shell grows gradually harder by being humected with the viscosity that issues from the animal's body, which penetrates the lodge on all sides.

What principally assured the author that a glutinous moisture transuded from the body of those little animals was, that several grains of sand fastened upon the gluten of one of his formica-leo's; which formed a pretty hard small rock. While incumbered by this mass, no hole was made, as hindering the motion of the head. He broke this little rock with pincers, and immediately the formica-leo made its hole, and some time after laboured at forming its lodge.

When the formica leo is shut up in his little house, he lines the inside with the silk he spins. This silk, no longer mixing with the sand, forms a very strong web, resembling a pearl-coloured sattin, in which the animal remains at rest, his head between his legs. This sattin might at first be thought to be a dry gluten, detached from the animal's body; but, if so, it would easily break in folding it, which does not happen, and it would not be so flexible as it is. It adheres besides so strongly to the lodge, that it cannot be se-

parated without destroying the shell. The author laid this sattin in water for some days, and it did not melt as glue should have done, but it lost its beautiful colour, which shews that the small quantity of glue mixed with the silk, and which, perhaps, gave it that beautiful colour, had melted away, and the stuff remained alone. This sattin somewhat resembles that which is fabricated by certain spiders on the leaves of trees, which serves them as a nest for laying their eggs; but it is much thicker than that of those spiders.

If the formica-leo's little house is opened before it grows hard, it will be found, that he does not line it till after it is finished.

The author's formica-leo's remained in their lodges for six weeks, or two months, before they were changed into maggots; but the time of their remaining there is not fixed. They kept their heads between their legs, in order to round themselves as much as possible, for occupying less space, and accommodating themselves to the concave figure of their little shells.

When the time came for changing figure, they began to strip themselves of their first skin, with which their horns, eyes, and hair came off. This skin then resembled a little shrivelled-up ball, whitish within, and having an opening quite along the belly, thro' which the insect had passed out.

When the formica-leo has quitted his skin, he appears under the form of a maggot (fig. 6, 7, and 8.) of about three lines in length, with four membranous wings, six feet, two large horns, or soft and hollow feelers, two black eyes, and two pincers in the form of a saw which serve him for teeth. This maggot remains still for some time in its retreat, before it appears under a new form; but the time of its stay cannot be known, because the formica-leo, it proceeds from, is hidden within its lodge, when it transforms itself into a worm.

When the maggot has a mind to quit its house, in order to be metamorphosed, it makes in it a small round hole with its teeth, that are pretty much like those of grass-hoppers. The hole, however, it makes, does not appear round, because the piece remains commonly fastened to it by one side, which makes the passage so narrow, that one half of the maggot remains in the lodge, and the other half out of it. In this state, the maggot is no longer alive, being only a membranous and transparent sheath (fig. 9.) with horns or feelers, eyes, teeth, wings, feet, &c. which are the cases of like parts of a beautiful fly, called demoiselle, that has passed out

out of this sheath by a crevice made on its back near its head. This fly is 15 or 16 lines in length; but its wings, at first, are only two lines long, because, having been shut up in cases that were also only two lines long, they had assumed their figure and size. They are moist, and doubled into several folds that expand in two minutes of time, and become longer than its body. When the demoiselle has passed out of its sheath, it remains for some time on its feet (fig. 10.) without motion to dry its wings, in order to take flight, and enjoy a more happy life than it led under the skin of the poor formica-leo.

Whilst the demoiselle is shut up in its maggot, it cannot be above three lines long, as having itself but that bigness; but, as soon as it has passed out, it acquires upwards of fifteen lines in length, being before like a sponge squeezed between the fingers, which resumes its bigness, when no longer pressed.

One of the years the author observed the formica-leo's, none of them were transformed into demoiselles till the year following, which induced him to think, that those little animals do not change the first year, and that a certain age is necessary, before they are transformed,

When the demoiselle has passed out, if the little house is opened, the formica-leo was shut up in. it will be seen, as mentioned, lined with a polished pearl-coloured satin. The skin of the formica-leo will be found in it, which is that shrivelled-up ball, flatted and tufted with hairs, which has been spoken of. The membranous sheath may be also observed, which immediately wrapped up the demoiselles. But what is singular is, that sometimes an egg is found laid by the fly before passing out. This egg is two lines long, one thick, and nearly resembles an oblong small gland. Its shell is hard, and quite like that of the eggs of hens. The substance it contains is not fluid, and the author remarked that the egg changed colour at different times. He exposed one of those eggs for some days to the greatest heat of the sun, and the contained matter became hard and black as ink. (Fig. 11.) It seems that those little demoiselles lay but one egg; for one only has been found in the body of some that had been opened; one only likewise had been found which another had laid in its lodge before leaving it; and a demoiselle, having gone to the top of the box in which it had been shut up, some hours afterwards laid also an egg. It is not,

however, probable that each of those demoiselles lay but one egg, because some are constantly found not fruitful, and others produce males, whence it is easy to conclude that by little and little the species might have intirely failed.

It might be seen by the precipitation wherewith those demoiselles lay their eggs, that they do not always wait the approaches of the males for that purpose. It is perhaps on account of the infrequency of these copulations that the formica-leo's and the little demoiselles that proceed from them are so scarce.

The shells in which the formica-leo's shut themselves up are absolutely necessary for the birth of the demoiselles; for the author broke some to lay the formica-leo's naked on the sand, at the time they were ready for being metamorphosed. They did not fail to strip themselves of their skin; but the demoiselles could not get out of the maggots they were shut up in, though they lived for a long time after, and made several motions to get out. One of the principal uses of this shell is, that, by its means, the demoiselle strips itself of the maggot in which it is shut up, by passing with difficulty through the little hole which the same maggot makes therein with its teeth.

It will not be amiss to observe, that the different demoiselles which are seen flying about in the summer time along the banks of rivulets and about bushes, do not all come from this little animal. Those that proceed from it have two feelers, which are slender near the head, and run larger to the extremity. They have two large eyes on the side of the head, and have none at top as the other species of demoiselles. Their belly is not channelled all along as in others, and the end of their tail is rough with hairs. Their wings are of a whitish ash colour, marked with some black spots, and not diversified by any lively colours. Whence it is very probable that the beautiful flies, which the variety of colours has given the name of demoiselles to, as well as all their different species, have another origin.

There are two other beautiful species of large demoiselles, whose origin is very different from those here spoken of. They come from two aquatic animals that do not resemble the formica-leo; and those animals are real fishes; for their gills are very observable, as appears by fig. 14. and 15, and the intire animals are represented by the fig. 12, 13, 16.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The inclosed Letter, on the Death of a Child, was written to a Friend, by a Person whose Works, some Years ago, frequently appeared in your Magazine; and, as it contains many consolatory Sentiments, amidst the various Agitations of the Mind, on so melancholy an Occasion, and may be useful to some of your Readers, in the same afflicting Circumstances, the Publication of it in your next will oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant, O. S.

Dear SIR,

THERE is a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life, and, while we admire the spreading leaves and unfolding blossom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of earthly pleasures. This my frequent theme will continue, I believe, till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose on a bed of dust.—The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now, to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and only child; the little companion of all my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in agonies of pain, while I poured over him my tears and prayers to Heaven in vain. I have seen him dying,—dead,—coffined.—I have kissed him in his shroud,—I have taken the last farewell,—I have heard the bell call him to the silent vault,—and am now no more a father.—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain.

——Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.
VIRG.

With what tender care was the boy nursed!—How often has he been the pleasing burden of my arms!—What hours of anxiety for his welfare have I felt!—What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind.—All who saw loved him,—all who knew him admired a genius which outran his years. The sun no sooner arose than it was eclipsed. No sooner was the flower opened, than it was cut down. My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy.—All the parental affections rush like a torrent and overwhelm me.—Wherever I go I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him.

What does this world present, but a long walk of misery and desolation?—In tears man is born,—in agonies he dies.—What fills up the interval?—Momentary

joys and lasting pains.—Within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, riot, rapine, bloodshed, murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain dropt, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me, a church-yard is a pleasing walk.—My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest.—I praise, with Solomon, the dead who are already dead, more than the living who are yet alive.

I will call reason and religion to my aid.—Prayers and tears cannot restore my child—and to God who made us we must submit.—Perhaps, he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe.—In life he might have been miserable,—in death he must be happy.—I will not think him dead,—I will not consider him confined in the vault, or mouldering in the dust,—but risen,—clad with true glory and immortality; gone to regions of eternal day, where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child;—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice, or pain. That little hand, which was so busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp.—That voice, which was music to my ears, warbles sweet symphonies to our Universal Father, Lord, and King.—Those feet, which ran to welcome me from toil, and my arms received, while I held him up, and for the blessing used to thank my God, now traverse the starry pavement of the heavens.—The society of weak, impure, unhappy mortals is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits;—and his fair brow is incircled with a never-fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies? Wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss.—It is not for thee, but for myself, I weep.—I speak as if he was present.—And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me?—‘Are there not ministring spirits?’—And our great Milton says,

Millions

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we sleep, and when we wake.—

Perhaps, even now, he hovers over me with rosy wings,—dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support.—Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality;—but, convinced there is a God, we must hope and believe, that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe to the supreme Disposer of all events! I

am but as a pilgrim here, have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups.—As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more!—May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many ‘hair-breadth escapes,’ in peace! May I meet my angel-boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the palace of eternity! These are the fervent prayers of

Your afflicted Friend,

T. J.

An Account of BEE S, extracted from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and inserted in Mr. Wildman's Treatise of the Management of Bees, &c.

OF all the insects known by naturalists, the bees are certainly the most admirable. The instinct they have for feeding themselves on flowers, and for gathering from thence the honey and wax; the regularity that reigns in their different functions, their government, their industry, the wonderful artifice of their works; in a word, all the properties that are observed in these animals, have drawn the attention of philosophers both ancient and modern.

The number of bees in one hive is very different, according to the different size of the hives. In the little hives we have counted eight or ten thousand bees, and have found even eighteen thousand in the larger.

In each hive, whether little or great, we have remarked three different sorts of flies. The first is what is properly called bees; this species composes almost the whole swarm. These are the bees that go and collect wax on the flowers, that knead it and form from it the combs and cells; these likewise gather the honey and fill with it the combs in summer, that it may serve them for nourishment in the winter; these take care to supply the young with food adapted to their age, and to excite a proper heat to bring them to maturity. Lastly, these have the charge of keeping the hive clean, and of removing every thing that may be noxious. All these bees have a sting, and there are some amongst this species that are somewhat larger than others.

The second sort is what are called drones. They are easily distinguished from the rest by their colour, which is a little darker, and by their size; the drones being one third part longer and somewhat bigger than the bees. There are hives where

one finds but a small number of drones, there are others where you will find a much greater quantity; and there are seasons of the year when we could find none. We have likewise sometimes found drones that were not bigger than the common bees. All the drones are destitute of a sting.

Lastly, we have remarked a third sort of bees in the same hive, which are longer still than the drones, but less big in proportion to their length, and of a more lively, reddish colour.

We have never found more than three of these bees in an hive, and oftentimes we have found but one. This third sort hath a grave and sedate walk, is armed with a sting, and is the mother of all the others. Perhaps it is this sort that hath been called the king; but is really a female, and the mother of all the bees.

One of the first occupations of the bees, after the new swarm is lodged in an hive, is to form cells. They apply themselves to this work with so much diligence, that we have seen them make, in one day, a comb which was a foot long and six inches wide, that, according to the usual size of cells, might contain near 4000.

They begin their work by fastening it to what they find most solid in the upper part of the hive, and they continue it from above downwards, and from one side to the other. In order to attach it more firmly, they employ sometimes a wax which is a sort of glue.

It is not easy to know, in particular, the manner in which they employ themselves at this work, on account of the number of bees that are in motion, where there appears to the sight scarce any thing but confusion. We have been able, however, to observe the following particulars. You see

see bees bearing each in their talons a little piece of wax, and running to the places where they are at work upon the combs. When they are arrived thither, they fasten their wax to the work by means of the same talons, which they apply sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left. Each bee is employed on this work but for a short time, after which she goes away; but there is so great a number that succeed one another, and with such expedition, that the comb continues increasing very perceptibly. In proportion as some bees work in the construction of the cells, there are others that pass and repass several times, beating with their wings and with the hinder part of their body upon the work itself, which seems to serve no other purpose than to make it more solid and firm.

The bee that is named the king is in reality the mother of all the others. She is so prolific, that, as far as one can judge, she may produce in one year eight or ten thousand young ones; for she is commonly a part of the year singly in a hive, and at the end of summer the hive is as full of bees as in the beginning of the spring, yet there goes out every year a swarm, and sometimes two or three of ten or twelve thousand each; it follows therefore that this royal bee must produce a part of those different swarms: I say, a part, because it is possible that the new king, who goes out with the fresh swarm, may produce likewise a part of them before the migration.

The royal bee is most commonly concealed in the most secret part of her palace, and is never visible but when she would lay her young in the combs that are exposed to light.

It was on those rare occasions that we perceived her; indeed she is not even then always visible, for most commonly there is at those times a great number of bees, that, fastening themselves one to another, hang down in the form of a veil from the top to the bottom of the hive, which hinders your sight, and they do not retire till the bee hath laid her young.

Whenever she hath appeared to us unveiled, she was always attended by ten or twelve of the stoutest bees amongst the common sort, that make a kind of retinue, and follow her wherever she goes with a sedate and grave tread.

Before she lays her young, she puts, for a moment, her head into the cell where she designs to lay them; if she finds this cell empty, and there is not in it either honey, wax, or any embryo, she turns

herself immediately to introduce the posterior part of her body into the same cell, and sinks into it till she touches the bottom. At the same time the bees, her attendants, who are disposed in a circle round her, having all their heads turned towards her's, pay a sort of homage with their proboscis and feet, caress her, and give her all kinds of entertainment, which lasts however but a very little while; after that the bee leaves the cell, you may discern a little white egg, very small, about half a line long, or three quarters of a line at most, yet four or five times longer than it is big, a little more pointed at one extremity than at the other, and planted by its least extremity on the basis in the solid angle of the cell. This egg is formed of a membrane, thin, white, smooth, and full of a whitish liquor.

Immediately after the pregnant bee hath laid an egg in one cell, she goes with all the same circumstances, and escorted by the same number of bees, to lay another egg in a neighbouring cell; and we have seen her lay in this manner eight or ten in different cells successively one after another. After having finished her delivery she withdraws, attended by the same bees, into the secret apartments of the hive, where she is lost out of sight.

The egg which remains on the basis of the cell continues four days in that state without changing figure or situation; but after four days you see it changed in the manner of the caterpillar, divided into several rings, laid and applied on the same basis, and twisted round, so that the two extremities touch each other. It is then surrounded by a little liquor, which the bees take care at the end of the four days to put in the solid angle of the basis. We could never discover the nature of this liquor on account of its small quantity; which hath left us in doubt, whether it might be honey that the bees carry thither for the nourishment of the embryo, or rather some matter proper to fecundate the sperm; for it appeared to us more whitish, less liquid, and less transparent than honey.

Of whatever nature this first liquor may be with which the little worm is surrounded, it is certain that afterwards the bees bring it honey for nourishment. In proportion as it grows they supply it with a greater quantity of food, quite to the eighth day from its birth, when it is increased in such a manner that it occupies the whole breadth of the cell and a part of its length. After that, the care of the bees for the young ones ceases, for they stop

stop up with wax all the cells, where these worms continue still shut up for twelve days. During that time, there happen to the embryos inclosed divers changes; which we have discovered by opening these cells on different days from the time they had been stopped. At first the worms change their situation, and from being twisted round, as they were before on the basis of the cell, they extend themselves along its whole length, and place themselves with the head turned towards the mouth of the cell; the head of the worm begins to shew itself a little, and you see a small extension, which is, in my opinion, the beginning of the proboscis. You see likewise upon the origin of the head a black point, and at a little distance from this point a black streak upon the back, which doth not reach quite to the extremity of the worm; the first lineaments of the feet likewise appear, but very small.

After the head is formed, and the proboscis lengthened, all the other parts display themselves successively; so that the whole worm is changed into an aurelia or nymph, which is the fly almost perfect, except that it is yet white and soft, and that it hath not that kind of crust with which it is covered afterwards.

By this transformation the worm strips himself of a white and very fine pellicle, which is so perfectly attached to the internal sides of the cells, that it takes even the turns and bendings of the angles as well of the basis as of the sides, and appears to form but one body with them.

The bee being stripped of this pellicle, and all the parts unfolded by degrees, and changed through successive colours from a yellow to a black, arrives at perfection by the twentieth day from the birth. From thence she endeavours to issue from the cell, and makes the opening herself by cutting round with her jaws or talons the cover that stopped up the mouth of the cell, which the bees had made to inclose her. The new bee, when she first quits the cell, appears a little drowsy, but she soon assumes the natural agility, for we have seen her the same day issue from the cell and return from the fields loaded with wax like the rest. You may distinguish these young bees by the colour, which is a little more blackish, and by the hairs, which are somewhat whiter.

As soon as the young bee hath sallied from the cell, there come immediately two of the old bees, one draws out the cover, kneads, and employs the wax elsewhere of which it was composed; the other labours to repair the breach; for, the cell having

been disordered by the new-flown bee, an old one restores its symmetry, gives it its former hexagonal figure, fortifies it with the usual border, and cleanses it by taking away the little pellicles of the young bee which have remained there. These pellicles of bees which are attached to the cells occasion them to change colour, and it is on this account that you find in a hive combs of different colours, those in which there hath been nothing but honey being of a bright yellow, whilst those, from whence bees have issued, are of a dusky yellow. We have taken away, sometimes from a cell, which had been the cradle of several bees, eight of these pellicles placed one upon another.

The cells being restored to their former perfection, the bees sometimes lay new eggs in them on the same day: Sometimes they put honey in them first; we have seen bees lay their young in the same cells five different times in little more than three months.

The bees gather two very different sorts of wax. The first, which is brown and gluish, serves them for stopping up all the vent-holes of the hive, and sometimes as a support for fastening the combs to the hive. The second sort is the common wax, which they employ in the construction of the cells.

The bees gather the common wax upon the leaves of a great number of trees and plants, and on the greatest part of flowers that have stamina.

They commonly gather up the particles of wax with their talons and the two forefeet, from these they convey the particles to the middle feet, which afterwards transmit them to the middle joint of the two hinder feet, where you find the little mass collected of the bigness and shape of two small lentils.

The bees gather honey on the flowers whose calyx or cup is not much deeper than the length of their proboscis; but there is so little honey in each flower, that they go over a great number, before they can collect a sufficient quantity to fill their little bladder, which is the reservoir where it is gathered together. The very instant a bee settles on a flower, she extends her proboscis quite to the bottom of the cup, from whence she sucks the honey. When their bladders are full, the bees return to the hive, and carry the honey into a cell, disgorging it by that part of the head which is between the two jaws or talons, that they lengthen out more than usual, and which they seldom keep open. They deposit the honey with stirring the head

sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other; and, when there happens to be a drop not well ranged, they extend their proboscis to gather it up again, and place it in the same order as the rest. As the honey that a single bee can carry at once is but a small part of that which a cell can contain, it requires the honey of a great number of bees to fill each cell.

When the cells are full of honey, if the bees would hoard it up for winter, they stop up the cells by making a thin cover of wax; but those cells, where the honey is designed to serve for daily food, remain open, and at the disposal of the whole swarm. The honey which they reserve the last for their food is always put into the most inaccessible place, that is to say, in the upper part of the hive, if it hath no external cover that can be taken off; but, if it hath one, they leave in the upper part empty combs, and place the honey towards the middle of the hive.

Besides what we have mentioned hitherto, with regard to bees, Nature hath furnished them with other talents, which we have thought it our duty to remark. They love cleanliness, and do every thing in their power to preserve it.

The glue that they gather serves them for covering with a kind of mastic the glass-windows round the hive, and the hive itself round the pedestal; insomuch that, by this means, they hinder the entrance of the least insects.

There are some bees that remain centinels at the mouth of the hive, in order to oppose the insects that would pass by the entrance; and, when one bee is not sufficiently strong to guard it, several others come to her succour.

We should be tedious, if we were to relate all that we have seen done remarkable on such occasions. It will be sufficient to mention, that a snail, which had entered into the hive, notwithstanding the resistance of several bees, after having been killed by their stings, was embalmed all over with that mastic we have mentioned, as if with design to prevent either the stink that the putrefied flesh would occasion in the hive, or to avoid the worms which that corruption might produce.

Nature hath endued the bees with an exquisite smell, for they scent at a great distance the honey and wax.

They have divers manners of giving each other pleasure, of which they appear extremely sensible. They are likewise subject to fight and kill each other, not only in single combat, but general battles; yet this never happens in common, unless, in

autumn, the harvest of honey is not sufficient for the support of the whole swarm, during the winter. It seems as if the bees had some foresight of fine and bad weather, for not only they do not go out when there is an appearance of wet weather; but, when a storm seems to threaten at the time they are in the fields, they escape it by quitting their labour, and arriving at the hive almost all at once, and with great precipitation.

Nothing agrees better with bees than heat; the greater it is, the more animated they are, the more lively for labour: Cold, on the contrary, is so injurious to them, that, however animated they were within the hive, when they go out of it, in the winter, they are benumbed and struck almost immediately motionless. If you bring them near the fire, the warmth they receive from thence reanimates their former vigour.

In order to defend themselves from cold, during winter, they crowd about the middle of the hive, as near to each other as they can be in the space that is between two combs. There they stir themselves from time to time, without changing place; and this motion excites a warmth that protects them from the external cold: The heat is so great by this agitation, that it is communicated to the glass-windows of the hive, where it is very sensible to the hand that is applied.

It is probable that they succeed one another by turns in labouring, because they work night and day in the hive, and there is a part of the bees that repose themselves even in the day-time.

Their repose, however, doth not cease to contribute to the public good; for their presence in the hive causes a warmth, which serves to breed the young that are inclosed in the cells.

We have discovered that they have divers manners, and different motions, by which they understand one another; as, for example, when a bee that is at work on the combs demands honey of one that is just arrived, she that wants the honey extends her proboscis, and puts it between the talons of her that is to give the honey; in proportion as the latter disgorges it, the other receives it with the proboscis, without spilling a drop.

They understand one another, likewise, when, by a motion of their wings, they ask, as it were, to be unloaded of the wax which they have gathered in the country; likewise when, in the morning, they rouse each other to go out to work.

Lastly, When several bees would quit a place,

place, if one makes a motion with her wings, which causes a little buzz, all the others, following the example, make the same motion and retire. I imagine, that it is in this manner they give notice in the hive, when they are preparing to sally forth for making a new swarm.

As the Queen hath her title only because she is the mother of all the people, the bees are attached to her only as she is a mother, and not as she is a Queen. They pay her a kind of filial duty, that is proportionate to her fertility and usefulness; if another Queen comes into the same hive, they will respect her as much as the former, and easily suffer the royalty to be divided; they receive with pleasure the assurance of a more numerous posterity.

One would think that, where multiplication is so honourable, the mysteries of love should not be very secret; yet, how diligent soever the Naturalists have been in peeping behind the curtain, they have never discovered the consummation of nuptial rites: Even M. de Reaumur himself could see no more than to raise a jealousy, and to give strong suspicions. Having stood the fiery trial of so many prying eyes in every age, the bees had gained the character of an inviolable chastity; but M. de Reaumur hath, with learned barbarity, intirely blasted their reputation; he makes the Queen no better than a Messalina, or, to

compare her to one of her own dignity, another Cleopatra. He put a drone and a female bee in private together; the drone appeared to be very cold and indifferent, and, contrary to what one would expect, it was the female that made all the advances, a thousand tender careffes. The experiment was repeated and varied several times; but always the like coldness in the males, and the same ardor in the females. The adventure hath often a tragical end; with respect to the males; they die, and one cannot assign any reason for it, unless it be for shame.

The fertility of the mother-bees, even such as are the most teeming, is suspended during winter; and, moreover, an hive always loses a great number of its inhabitants, either by cold or by hunger. At the return of the spring, the mother resumes her employment of laying eggs, by virtue of an impregnation that she must have received six months before. The eggs of the bees therefore are not, as in the greater animals, destined by nature to be emitted all at a certain determinate and nearly equal time after their fecundation. They acquire the maturity that is necessary to them in very unequal times; probably, they cease to acquire any, during the whole winter.

The remarkable good EFFECTS of large Doses of common S A L T, in an extraordinary Case of W O R M S.

Read at the COLLEGE, June 23, 1767.

DANIEL Neal, of the parish of Doddlestone, in Cheshire, in or about February, 1757, was attacked with uncommon pains in his stomach, attended with nausea, vomiting, constipation of the bowels, and an almost total loss of sleep and appetite. Under these circumstances he soon became greatly emaciated, and could neither stand nor walk uprightly; his belly grew small and hard, and so closely contracted, that the sternum covered the navel in such a manner, that it could with difficulty be discovered or felt with the finger; his urine was always milky, and soon deposited a thick white sediment; his excrements were very hard and lumpy, resembling those of sheep, only of a brown colour, nor had he ever a stool of that kind without some medicine or other to procure it. In this terrible condition he sought every-where for relief, tried numberless remedies, but all to no purpose. About Midsummer, 1761, he was admitted into a neighbouring infirmary, which was

well attended by Gentlemen of great skill and knowledge in their profession, where the utmost care was taken of him, and every method practised that was likely to relieve him; but growing no better, and wearied with taking medicines, he was, at the end of seven weeks, discharged at his own request, and returned home, wishing death would put a speedy period to those torments he had so long endured, and for which he believed there was no other remedy. In this melancholy situation he lingered on till the Christmas following, when he was advised by a neighbour to drink salt and water, as he once knew a person cured by it, who had been many years afflicted with the same kind of pains in the belly and stomach. Encouraged by this account, he became impatient to try the experiment, as his disorder was now become almost insupportable. Accordingly, he had, the very next morning, two pounds of common salt dissolved in two quarts of spring water, all which he drank in less time than an hour. Soon after-

wards, he found himself greatly oppressed at his stomach, grew extremely sick, and vomited violently; on the fourth straining, he brought up about half a pint of small worms, part ascarides, and the rest resembling those worms which are called the botts, and frequently met with in the stomach of horses, only much smaller, and about the size of a grain of wheat: After this, the salt soon procured itself a passage through the intestines, which, for the fourteen preceding days, had been quite locked up, and never done their office. He had now five or six very copious fetid stools tinged with blood, and discharged in them near an equal quantity of the same kind of worms which he had vomited. Being greatly fatigued with the violence of the operations, he got to bed, and soon fell into a quiet calm sleep that lasted near two hours, during which he sweated most profusely, and awoke much refreshed: Instead of his usual pains, he now only complained of a rawness and soreness in his gullet, stomach, and bowels, with an almost unquenchable thirst, to allay which, he drank large quantities of cold water, whey, butter-milk, or whatever he could get. The urine he now passed was small in quantity, and rendered with great difficulty, being highly saturated with the salt, from whence arose a most troublesome dysuria and strangury. However, these

symptoms gradually abated by a free use of the cold liquors before mentioned, and, on the third morning, he was so well recovered, that he took two pounds more of salt, dissolved in the like quantity of water as before, the effects of which were nearly similar to the former, only that most of the worms were now burst, and came away with a considerable quantity of slime and mucus. The drought, strangury, &c. returned with their former violence, but soon yielded very easily to the old treatment. He sweated very copiously for three days, slept easily, and by that time could extend his body freely: On the fifth day he left his bed, and, though very weak, could walk uprightly; his strength and appetite soon returned, and he is now perfectly robust and well. For two or three mornings before the full and change of the moon, he continues to take half a pound of salt dissolved in a pint of water, by way of precaution, though he feels no return of his old disorder.

NOTE.

As common salt requires more than three times its weight of water to dissolve it, there must have been a greater proportion of water than is here mentioned, unless the salt was very damp, or mixed with sal catharticus.

JOHN WILKES, Esq; *having long been reputed the Favourite of most Well-wishers to the Cause of Liberty, we have here, at the Solicitation of several of them, our Readers and Correspondents, given his HEAD, finely engraved; and accompanied it with a Recapitulation of all the interesting Occurrences relating to him, which we have occasionally before given a large Account of in several Parts of our Magazine, from his first Appearance as a patriotic Writer to the present Time.*

JOHN WILKES, Esq; was chosen Member to serve in the last Parliament for Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire. He soon distinguished himself in it as a strenuous assertor of the rights and liberties of the subject, and, having reason to disapprove the conduct of the then Ministry, he wrote against their measures a political tract, weekly published, which he titled the North Briton. Being severely treated by this paper, they might well be supposed to be greatly irritated; but their resentment could not shew itself in a legal manner, till the publication of the North Briton, Number XLV, on Saturday, April 23, 1763, when Mr. Wilkes, the reputed author of it, was taken into custody on the 30th of that month, and all his papers seized, by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Earl of Halifax, one of the Se-

cretaries of State, directed to four of his Majesty's messengers. A motion being hereupon made in the Court of Common Pleas, then sitting in Westminster-hall, an Habeas Corpus was granted, but could not be sued out till four in the afternoon of May 1st; and, though it was known such a writ was granted, Mr. Wilkes was sent to the Tower, and reduced to the disagreeable circumstance of not being permitted to see and consult with his friends, who contended hard, but in vain, to attend upon him there. On the morning of May 3, upon a second Habeas Corpus, the return of the first being insufficient, Mr. Wilkes was brought up to the Court of Common Pleas, where, in a spirited and sensible speech, he expatiated on the hard treatment he had met with. The case being then learnedly argued by eminent Ser-

jeants

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



JOHN WILKES, Esq.^r

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's Arms in Paternoster Row.

jeants at law, both on the side of the crown and the prisoner, the Court took till May 6, to deliberate upon the matter and give their opinion, remanding Mr. Wilkes, in the mean time, to the Tower. Accordingly, he was again, on the 6th, brought up to the Court, which addressing in a second speech, he observed, that 'the liberty of all Peers and Gentlemen, and what affected him more sensibly, that of the middling and inferior class of people, who stood most in need of protection, was intimately connected with his case, a matter of such consequence and importance, that on its decision depended a sort of final determination, whether English liberty was a reality or a shadow.' The Lord Chief-justice, Sir Charles Pratt (the present Lord Chancellor) having laid open the state of the question, declared the commitment to be good as to a common person; but as Mr. Wilkes's privilege, in quality of Member of Parliament, was not thereby invalidated; and as he was not charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace; the Court therefore ordered him to be discharged, in virtue of his privilege. Mr. Wilkes, again addressing the Court, returned thanks for their upright decision, and was attended to his house in Great George-street, amidst the acclamations of a prodigious multitude of people. That very night he wrote to the Secretaries of State, demanding his 'Stolen Goods,' which, he said, he was informed were in their Lordship's possession; and next morning applied for a warrant to search their houses, which was refused him. Receiving an unsatisfactory answer from the Secretaries of State, he made a bold and stinging reply. Whilst in the Tower, he was dismissed, May 4, from his post of Colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia; and, before the end of the term, an information was filed in the Court of King's-bench against him, as author of the North Briton, Number XLV. At the meeting of the Parliament, this North Briton was resolved to be a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, &c. and it was ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman: Notwithstanding which, Mr. Wilkes complained to the House, of a breach of the privilege of that House, by the imprisonment of his person, the plundering of his house, the seizing of his papers, and the serving him with a subpoena, upon an information in the Court of King's-bench: But the House came to a resolution, 'That privilege of Parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to be

allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws, in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence.' Soon after, on November 16, Mr. Wilkes, having engaged in a duel with Mr. Martin, was dangerously wounded; and his physicians hereupon attending the House, and certifying his then languishing state, the order for his attending the House was deferred to December 16; and, upon further representation of his inability to attend, to the 19th of January, 1764, before which time he withdrew into France, but on the same appointed day was expelled the House; and a new writ was ordered to be issued, for electing a Member for Aylesbury, in his room. On February 19, 1764, he was found guilty, at the Court of King's-bench, for the re-publication of the North Briton, Number XLV, with notes, and for printing and publishing the 'Essay on Woman.' Previous to this, he obtained, on December 6, 1763, a verdict against Mr. Wood, late Under-secretary of State, with 1000*l.* damages, for seizing his papers, &c. and, at the same time, the Lord Chief-justice gave his opinion that 'General Warrants' were illegal. Mr. Wilkes likewise had brought actions against Lord H——, the surviving Secretary of State, but being outlawed, about the close of the year 1764, that noble Lord availed himself of the plea of his being an outlaw, to stop the proceedings. In this condition, Mr. Wilkes has resided an exile in France, and other countries, supported, it is said, by the contributions of his friends in England. His time was divided between study and pleasures, which, the remembrance of his many perils from M—— revenge, the attempts of a Forbes, the lunacy of a Dun, and the wounds received from a ——, had not the power to destroy his relish for. He is said, two or three times, upon delusive hopes of pardon, to have visited London. At length, upon the dissolution of the late Parliament, though a reputed outlaw, he put up as a candidate at the general election, for the city of London, the fate of which is well known; and for the county of Middlesex, for which he was elected by a great majority. Afterwards, upon the voluntary promise he made to the public, of submitting himself in every thing to the laws of his country, he appeared before the Court of King's-bench, April 20, 1768, and there, in a speech, endeavoured to extenuate the crimes he was supposed to be guilty of, and to invalidate the two verdicts found against him, alledging, that neither of them could have taken place, if
the

the records had not been materially altered by the Lord Chief-justice, at his own house, the evening before the two trials, against the consent of his Solicitor, and without his knowledge. This alteration consisted, only, in substituting the word 'tenor' instead of 'purport.' The Court was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes was not then legally in Court, as not having been brought thither by a *Capias Utlegatum*, whereby any motion, for or against him, might be made with propriety: 'And, as to the altering of the record, the Lord Chief-justice declared, that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the Judges to grant such amendments, and that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. This being therefore adjudged a *gratis* appearance of Mr. Wilkes, he was served with a *Capias Utlegatum*, and committed to the custody of the marshal of the King's-bench prison, bail not being admitted for him by the Attorney-general, though his writs of error were, and so ordered by the Court.

The reason for his not being admitted to bail was, that there was no precedent of a person, under a criminal prosecution, being admitted to bail after conviction, and that if such indulgence was shewn a man who flies from the justice of his country, and is thereupon outlawed, he would be in a better situation than one who submits to it; as, in the latter case, after conviction, he must remain in custody till sentence is passed; whereas, in the former case, he would be at large. Mr. Wilkes's views of gaining full liberty being thus frustrated, he had, notwithstanding, great expectations from a hearing respecting the errors of his outlawry, which came on to be argued on May 7, before all the Judges of the Court of King's-bench. Hereupon, it was observed by the Court, that as many very learned arguments were made use of on both sides, and many precedents and cases quoted, which had at various times altered their opinions, they were desirous of maturely considering them, and therefore thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of the next term. When, on June 8. Mr. Wilkes, at the opening of the Court, made a short speech, 'that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument; that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was persuaded, from the justice of the Court, that his outlawry must be reversed. The Attorney-general then, in support of the outlawry, entered upon a very long argument, to which no

one of Mr. Wilkes's Council replied. The Judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and must be reversed. Their Lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reversal, and the irregularity of the proceedings. The error, assigned by Lord M——, was, that the proceedings stated 'at the county court for the county of Middlesex,' whereas the form ought to have been 'at the county court of Middlesex for the county of Middlesex.' And hence it seemed to some, that it was merely the default of form in the law, and not the intention of the law, that helped to the reversal of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The Attorney-general then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes desired to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgment. He said, 'that when he had the honour of appearing before that Court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house; that his Lordship had replied; but that however his Lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one Judge, however distinguished for great ability, was not the judgment of the Court, which he desired and submitted to, and begged that his Council might argue that, and some other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the Attorney-general, and by Mr. Wilkes's Council. At last the Court fixed June 14, to debate whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper Officer, but by the Solicitor-general. Accordingly, on that day, the arguments on the arrest of judgment were discussed, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in behalf of Mr. Wilkes, entered farther than he had before done, on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor-general; but the Court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney-general, in case of there being a vacancy in that office, must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-general, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of, was, the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the Court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record, at the Judges chambers, was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After this, the informations against Mr.

Wilkes

Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the Court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney-general and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told, that, the Court having heard the opinion of Council on both sides, and some material observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured, that though no day could then be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that among other proceedings agitated this day, in regard to Mr. Wilkes, notice was taken by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, that as a writ of error was intended to be brought before a higher Court of Justice, the House of Lords, he desired that the case of the alteration of the records, under such peculiar circumstances, might be stated on the back of the record, to be transmitted to the Lords, otherwise that important point could not come before the House. This was absolutely refused by the Court. Nothing further now remaining to be transacted in the Court of King's-bench concerning Mr. Wilkes, but his sentence; this was accordingly expedited on Saturday morning, the 18th, about nine o'clock. Mr. Justice Yeates, after enlarging on the malignant nature, and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the Court: 'That, for the re-publication of the North Briton, No. XLV, in volumes (of which 2000 copies had been printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of 500 l. and be imprisoned ten calendar months: And for publishing the Essay on Woman (of which only twelve copies were printed, for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay another fine of 500 l. and be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment; and that he should afterwards find security for his good behaviour, for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each.—A writ of error, returnable before the House of Lords, was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the Court recommended it to the Attorney-general on the first application to grant his fiat thereto.

Mr. WILKES's ADDRESS to his Constituents, June 18, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of opposition from the tools of Ministerial power, and every hour of delay, which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, even under this day's severe sentence, that, by the unanimous determination of all the Judges of the Court of King's-bench, I am restored to my birth-right, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman. The Outlawry, which is now reversed, has appeared clearly to be an act of equal injustice and cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of Ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The General Warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. The Seizure of my Papers, was condemned judicially. The Outlawry, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law, and on the ground first taken by my learned Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause that the justice of this nation should have place against the first and great criminal, the late Secretary of State, Lord Halifax, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for the example of terror to any present or future Minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country. I pledge myself to you, that my strongest efforts shall be exerted to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancour or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocations, shall make me harbour against any man.

After this tedious and harsh confinement I hope, Gentlemen, to pass the rest of my life a freeman among you, my free born countrymen; and give me leave to declare, that on every emergency, whenever the rights of the people are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forward and to risk all for what is nearest to my heart, the freedom of England. In this glorious cause we are all equally engaged. We have only one common interest, that of our country, its laws, and liberties, and, in consequence, the preservation of our Sovereign and of the Brunswick Line. These objects we will steadily

steadily pursue, and freedom shall never perish among us, neither by the treachery and corruption of Ministers, nor by the fate of arms, while we remain men and Englishmen.

I observe, Gentlemen, in the speech of the Lords Commissioners, at the opening of this Parliament, that 'no matters of general business' are to come on this session. Before the winter I beg to be honoured with your commands for the next session, on any points of importance which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great Council of the nation, either respecting the kingdom in general, or our county in particular. In all our common concerns I intreat for myself your candour and indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great need. My views however will be approved by you, for they shall be public-spirited, and in no instance selfish or partial. I would not for a moment lie under the suspicion of a mean, private, interested plan

of conduct, or personal ambition. I am determined to remain intirely independent uncorrupted, even unbiassed in an improper manner, and never to accept from the Crown either place, pension, gratuity, or emolument of any kind. I will live and die in your service, a private Gentleman, perfectly free, under no controll but the laws, under no influence but yours, and I hope, by your favour and kindness, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. On these terms only I expect through life the continuance of your support, as well as the favourable opinion of you, and all other good men, the friends of liberty and of my country.

I am,

With Gratitude and Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant,

King's-Bench
Prison.

JOHN WILKES.

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The FORCE of PREJUDICE.

ONCE on a time, or story lies,
A deity forsook the skies;
And rambling, curious, up and down
Enter'd, at length, an Afric town!
Where liv'd a tribe of mortals black,
With each a hump upon his back;
A burthen common to the nation
Thro' each successive generation.
The comely god, well-shap'd and fair,
March'd forward with a graceful air;
While, gathering round, the gaping throng
Wonder'd, and hooted him along.
This give a kick, and that a thump;
All crying, Where's the fellow's hump?
The females too, among the rest,
Their detestation loud express'd;
While luscious jokes were cut and crack'd,
To see a man so slender back'd;
Eager each flirt to have a fling,
At such a pale-fac'd ugly thing.
Nay, heav'n knows where their taunts had ended,
If fate the god had not befriended.
But so, it chanc'd, a sober sage
Advanc'd, rever'd for sense and age;
Made wise by time and observation,
His knowledge glean'd from ev'ry nation:
He whites had seen, as well as blacks,
No mountain-bearing on their backs;
And knew, from reasons consequential,
Colour and form were not essential,
Yet still too wise to call in doubt
The wisdom of the rabble rout:
He thus, the stranger to protect,
Address'd the mob with due respect:
"O give, my friends, your insults o'er
Nor vex this hapless creature more;
What tho' before our eyes we see
A lump of fair deformity;

"Not e'en a mole-hill on his shoulder,
"To captivate one black beholder;
"But like an unshap'd log he stands,
"Unfinish'd left by nature's hands;
"Yet mock him not, in cruel pride,
"For wanting what the gods deny'd:
"'Tis affectation makes the fool:
"No object this of ridicule.
"It might have been your fate or mine
"To want the human hump divine;
"And each of us, an ugly sight,
"Might have flat-shoulder'd been, and white:
"If therefore heav'n, to us so kind,
"Gives the protuberance behind,
"Thanks to the gods with fervour pay,
"But send this wretch unhurt away."

The mob, on ev'ry word intent,
With some few murmurings gave consent;
When now the sage the god address'd,
And thus dismiss'd the injur'd guest:

"On earth a welcome wouldst thou find,
"Go hence, and learn to know mankind.
"In other lands thy form and face
"May challenge comeliness and grace;
"But here to beauty are we blind,
"If wanting of a hump behind.
"Thus ev'ry nation, ev'ry tribe,
"Peculiar sentiments imbibe;
"And beauty, virtue, sense, lay claim
"To little more than empty name;
"Varied in every clime and nation,
"As suits the general situation.
"Hence, judging each by different rules,
"They think each other knaves or fools;
"While no defect or vice is known,
"Unless it differ from their own.
"To turn the shafts of scorn aside,
"Then take this maxim for your guide:

" Go where you will, be sure to wear
 " The gen'ral hump the people bear :

" He's ne'er accounted fool or rogue,
 " Whose vice or folly is in vogue."

LOVE IN DISGUISE: A New Song.

At Tot--ter-down--hill there dwelt an old pair, and it may

be they dwell there still : Much riches in--deed did'nt fall to

their share, they kept a small farm and a mill : But, ful-ly con--tent with

what they did get, they knew not of guile or of arts ; one daughter they had, & her

name it was Bet, and she was the pride of their hearts, and

she was the pride of their hearts.

2.

Nut-brown were her locks, her shape it was
 straight,

Her eyes were as black as a sloe :

Her teeth were milk-white, full smart was her
 gait,

And sleek was her skin as a doe.

All thick were the clouds, and the rain it did pour ;

No bit of true blue could be spy'd :

A child, wet and cold, came and knock'd at the
 door,

Its mam it had lost, and it cried.

3.

Young Bet was as mild as the mornings of May,
 The babe she hugg'd close to her breast :

She chaf'd him all o'er, and he smil'd as he lay ;

She kiss'd him, and lull'd him to rest.

But who do you think she had got for her prize?
 Why Love, the fly master of arts;
 No sooner he wak'd, but he dropp'd his disguise,
 And shew'd her his wings and his darts.

4.

Quoth he, I am Love; but oh! be not afraid,
 Tho' all I make shake at my will:
 So good and so kind have you been, my fair maid,
 No harm shall you feel from my skill;
 My mother ne'er dealt with such fondness by me;
 A friend you shall find in me still;
 Take my quiver, and shoot—be greater than she;
 The VENUS of TOTTERDOWN-HILL.

The NIGHTINGALE Caught,
A FABLE.

HOW few, with patience, can endure
 The evils they themselves procure!
 A nightingale, with snares beset,
 At last was taken in a net:
 When first she found her wings confin'd,
 She beat and flutter'd in the wind;
 Still thinking she cou'd fly away;
 Still hoping to regain the spray:
 But, finding there was no retreat,
 Her little heart with anger beat.
 Nor did it aught abate her rage,
 To be transmitted to a cage;
 The wire apartment, tho' commodious,
 To her appear'd excessive odious;
 And, tho' it furnish'd drink and meat,
 She car'd not, for she cou'd not eat.
 'Twas not supplying her with food;
 She lik'd to gather it from the wood.
 And water, clear, her thirst to slake;
 She chose to sip it from the lake:
 And, when she sung herself to rest,
 'Twas in what hedge she lik'd the best.
 And thus, because she was not free,
 Hating the chain of slavery,
 She rather added link to link:
 Just so men reach misfortune's brink.
 At length, revolving on her state,
 She cries, I might have met worse fate,
 Been seiz'd by kites, or prowling cat;
 Or stifi'd in a school-boy's hat;
 Or been the first unlucky mark
 Sure hit by some fantastic spark.
 Then conscience told her want of care
 Had made her fall into the snare;
 That men were free their nets to throw;
 And birds were free to come or go:
 And all the evils she lamented,
 By caution might have been prevented.
 So, on her perch, more pleas'd, she stood,
 And peck'd the kindly offer'd food;
 Resolv'd, with patience, to endure
 Ills she had brought, but cou'd not cure.

A FABLE:—On W—ks.

A Tree, 'tis said, at Aylsb'ry grew,
 As tall as oak, as tough as yew:
 The woodmen saw, with envious eye,
 His tufted glories rising high.
 This tree, cry they, the rest will top,
 And though, we may not fell, we'll lop.

A thousand bills are strait prepar'd;
 But soon they find the work too hard:
 Unhurt it stood each sounding stroke;
 Their arms it tired, their tools it broke:
 At length one shook his wiser head,
 And thus, his bill thrown by, he said,
 "Ye fools, your labour vain forbear,
 "This tree deserves the woodmens care;
 "See how its friendly branches spread,
 "In sultry suns to be a shade;
 "And, when from driving rains you fly,
 "This shelter will be always nigh;
 "Its growth with pleasure rather view,
 "It grows not for itself but you."

The LOVER and the FRIEND.

1.

ENDU'D with all that could adorn,
 Or bless, the first and fairest born!
 A soul! that looks superior down,
 Let giddy fortune smile or frown;
 With age's wisdom not her years,
 Stella, all excellence appears;
 Then who can blame me, if I blend
 The name of lover with the friend?

2.

Like Noah's dove, my busy breast
 Has rov'd to find a place of rest!
 Some faithful bosom, to repose,
 And hush, the family of woes.
 Then, do I dream? Or, have I found
 The fair and hospitable ground?
 Ah! quit your sex's rules, and lend
 A lover's wishes to the friend.

3.

Absence I try'd,—but try'd in vain!
 It heals not, but upbraids my pain;
 For thee! I'd hear the reaper's toil;
 For thee! consume the midnight oil;
 Then, to your judgment, wou'd I owe
 All that I read, and write, and know;
 Can those who wish, like me, pretend
 To part the lover and the friend?

4.

Come, then! and let us dare to prove
 Disinterested sweets of love;
 For gen'rous love no dwelling finds
 In poor and mercenary minds:
 Laugh at life's idle flutt'ring things;
 Look down with pity upon Kings;
 Careless! who like, or discommend,
 Blest in the lover and the friend!

5.

Oh! come, and we'll together haste,
 O'er life's uncomfortable waste:
 Bear the sharp thorn, to find the rose,
 And smile at transitory woes;
 Keep the bright goal of hope in view,
 Nor look behind, as others do;
 'Till death, and only death, shall end
 At once the lover and the friend.

On the Immortality of the Soul.

TO all inferior animals 'tis given
 To enjoy the state allotted them by Heaven;
 No vain researches e'er disturb their rest,
 No fears of dark futurity molest.

Man, only man solicitous to know
The springs whence nature's operations flow,
Plods through a dreary waste with toil and pain,
And reasons, hopes, and thinks, and lives in vain;
For fable death still hov'ring o'er his head,
Cuts short his progress, with his vital thread.
Wherefore, since nature errs not, do we find
These seeds of science in the human mind,
If no congenial fruits are predestin'd?
For what avails to man this pow'r to roam
Through ages past, and ages yet to come,
T' explore new worlds o'er all the ætherial way,
Chain'd to a spot, and living but a day?
Since all must perish in one common grave,
Nor can these long laborious searches save.

Come on then, let us feast: Let Chloe sing,
And soft Næara touch the trembling string;
Enjoy the present hour, nor seek to know
What good or ill to-morrow may bestow.
But these delights soon pall upon the taste;
Let's try then if more serious cannot last:
Wealth let us heap on wealth, or fame pursue,
Let pow'r and glory be our points in view;
In courts, in camps, in senates let us live,
Our levees crowded like the buzzing hive:
Each weak attempt the same sad lesson brings,
Alas, what vanity in human things!

What means then shall we try? where hope to find
A friendly harbour for the restless mind?
Who still, you see, impatient to obtain
Knowledge immense, (so nature's laws ordain)
Ev'n now, tho' fetter'd in corporeal clay,
Climbs step by step the prospect to survey,
And seeks, unwearied, truth's eternal ray.
No fleeting joys she asks, which must depend
On the frail senses, and with them must end;
But such as suit her own immortal fame,
Free from all change, eternally the same.

Take courage then, these joys we shall attain;
Almighty wisdom never acts in vain;
Nor shall the soul, on which it has bestow'd
Such pow'rs, e'er perish, like an earthly clod;
But purg'd at length from foul corruption's stain,
Freed from her prison and unbound her chain,
She shall her native strength, and native skies
regain:
To heav'n an old inhabitant return,
And draw nectareous streams from truth's per-
petual urn.

Whence is this pow'r, this foundress of all arts,
Serving, adorning life, thro' all its parts,
Which names impos'd, by letters mark'd those
names,
Adjusted properly by legal claims,
From woods, and wilds collected rude mankind,
And cities, laws, and government design'd?
What can this be, but some bright ray from Hea-
ven,
Some emanation from Omniscience given?

When now the rapid stream of eloquence
Bears all before it, passion, reason, sense,

Can its dread thunder, or its lightning's force
Derive their essence from a mortal source?
What think you of the bard's enchanting art,
Which, whether he attempts to warm the heart
With fabled scenes, or charm the ear with rhyme,
Breathes all pathetic, lovely, and sublime?

Could the soul act, unless some power unknown,
From matter quite distinct, and all her own,
Supported, and impell'd her? She approves
Self-conscious, and condemns; she hates, and loves,
Mourns, and rejoices, hopes, and is afraid,
Without the body's unrequested aid:
Her own internal strength her reason guides,
By this she now compares things, now divides;
Truth's scatter'd fragments piece by piece collects,
Rejoins, and thence her edifice erects;
Piles arts on arts, effects to causes ties,
And rears th' aspiring fabric to the skies:
From whence, as on a distant plain below,
She sees from causes consequences flow,
And the whole chain distinctly comprehends,
Which from th' Almighty's throne to earth de-
scends:

And lastly, turning inwardly her eyes,
Perceives how all her own ideas rise,
Contemplates what she is, and whence she came,
And almost comprehends her own amazing frame.
Can mere machines be with such pow'rs endued,
Or conscious of those pow'rs, suppose they could?
For body is but a machine alone
Mov'd by external force, and impulse not its own.

Rate not th' extension of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few,
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view;
Or Britain well-deserving equal praise,
Parent of heroes too in better days.
Why should I try her num'rous sons to name
By verse, law, eloquence consign'd to fame?
Or who have forc'd fair science into sight
Long lost in darkness, and afraid of light.

Illustrious souls! if any tender cares
Affect angelic breasts for man's affairs,
If in your present happy heav'nly state,
You're not regardless quite of Britain's fate,
Let this degen'rate land again be blest
With that true vigour, which she once possess;
Compel us to unfold our slumb'ring eyes
And to our ancient dignity to rise.
'That there's a self which after death shall live,
All are concern'd about, and all believe;
That something's ours, when we from life depart
This all conceive, all feel it at the heart;
The wise of learn'd antiquity proclaim
This truth, the public voice declares the same;
No land so rude but looks beyond the tomb
For future prospects in a world to come.
Hence, without hopes to be in life repaid,
We plant slow oaks posterity to shade;
And hence vast pyramids aspiring high
Lift their proud heads aloft, and time defy.
Hence is our love of fame, a love so strong,
We think no dangers great, or labours long,
By which we hope our beings to extend,
And to remotest times in glory to descend.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1768.

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

P Repare, prepare your songs of praise!
The genial month returns again,
Her annual rites when Britain pays
To her own Monarch of the main.
Not on Phenicia's bending shore,
Whence Commerce first her wings essay'd,
And dar'd th' unfathom'd deep explore,
Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid
To that imaginary deity,
Who bade him boldly seize the empire of the sea.
What tho' no victim bull be led,
His front with snow-white fillets bound;
Nor fable chaunt the neighing steed,
That issued when he smote the ground;
Our fields a living incense breathe:
Nor Libanus, nor Carmel's brow,
To dress the bower, or form the wreath,
More liberal fragrance could bestow.

We too have herds, and flocks, beside the rills
That feed, and rove, protected, o'er a thousand hills.

Secure, whilst GEORGE the scepter sways,
(Whom will, whom int'rest, and whom duty
draws

To venerate, and patronise the laws)
Secure her open front does Freedom raise.

Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,
His wealth his own: Secure the swains
Amidst their rural treasures sleep,
Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains.

Then to His day be honour given!
May every choicest boon of Heaven
His bright, distinguish'd reign adorn!
'Till, white as Britain's fleece, old time shall
shed.

His snows upon His reverend head,
Commanding filial awe from Senates yet unborn.

CAUTIONS in collecting PRINTS.—From an Essay [just published] on
Prints, and Remarks on Picturesque Beauty.

THE collector of prints may be first cautioned against indulging a desire of becoming possessed of all the works of any master. There are no masters whose works in the gross deserve notice. No man is equal to himself in all his compositions. I have known a collector of Rembrandt ready to give any price for two or three prints which he wanted to complete his collection; though it had been to Rembrandt's credit, if those prints had been suppressed. There is no doubt, but if one third of the works of this master should be tried by the rules of just criticism, they would appear of little value. The great Prince Eugene, it is said, was a collector of this kind, and piqued himself upon having in his possession 'all the works of all the masters.' His collection was bulky, and cost fourscore thousand pounds; but when sifted, could not, at that time of day, be worth so many hundreds.

The collector of prints may, secondly, be cautioned against a superstitious veneration for names. A true judge leaves the master out of the question, and examines only the work. But, with a little genius, nothing sways like a name. It carries a wonderful force; covers glaring faults, and creates imaginary beauties. That species of criticism is certainly just, which examines the different manners of different masters, with a view to discover in how many ways a good effect may be produced, and which produces the best. But to be curious in finding out a master, in order there to rest the judgment, is a kind of criticism very paulty, and illibe-

ral. It is judging of the work by the master, instead of judging of the master by the work. Hence it is, that such vile prints as the 'Woman in the caldron,' and 'Mount Parnassus,' obtain credit among connoisseurs. If you ask, wherein their beauty consists? You are informed, they are engraved by Mark Antonio: And if that does not satisfy you, you are further assured, they are after Raphael. This absurd taste raised an honest indignation in that ingenious artist Picart; who having shewn the world, by his excellent imitations, how ridiculous it is to pay a blind veneration to names, tells us, that he had compared some of the engravings of the ancient masters with the original pictures, and found them very bad copies. He speaks of the stiffness, which in general runs through them—of the hair of children, which resembles pot-hooks—and of the ignorance of those engravers in anatomy, drawing, and the distribution of light.

Nearly allied to this folly is that of making the public taste our standard. It is a most uncertain criterion. Fashion prevails in every thing. While it is confined to dress, or the idle ceremonies of a visit, the affair is trivial; but, when fashion becomes a dictator in arts, the matter is more serious. Yet so it is; we seldom permit ourselves to judge of beauty by the rules of art; but follow the catch-word of fashion; and applaud, and censure from the voice of others. Hence it happens, that sometimes the works of one master, and sometimes of another, have the prevailing run. Rembrandt has long been

been the fashionable master. Little distinction is made: If the prints are Rembrandt's, they must be good. In two or three years more, perhaps, the date of Rembrandt will be over: You may buy his works at easy rates; and the public will have acquired some other favourite. For the truth of these observations, I might appeal to the dealers in old prints; all of whom know the uncertain value of the commodity they vend. Hence it is, that such noble productions as the works of P. Testa are in such little esteem, that the whole collection of this master, though it consists of near twenty capital prints, besides many small ones, may be bought for less than is sometimes given for a single print by Rembrandt. I speak not of his capital print, the price of which is immoderate.—The true connoisseur leaves the voice of fashion intirely out of the question: He has a better standard of beauty—the merit of each master, which he will find frequently at variance with common opinion.

A fourth caution, which may be of use in collecting prints, is not to rate their value by their scarceness. Scarceness will make a valuable print more valuable: But to make scarceness the standard of a print's value is to mistake an accident for merit. This folly is founded in vanity; and arises from a desire of possessing what nobody else can possess. The want of real merit is made up by imaginary; and the object is intended to be kept, not looked at. Yet, absurd as this false taste is, nothing is more common; and a trifling genius may be found, who will give ten guineas for Hollar's shells, which, valued according to their real merit, the scarcity of them being added to the account, are not worth more than as many shillings.—Instances in abundance might be collected of the prevalence of this folly. Le Clerc, in his print of Alexander's triumph, had given a profile of that Prince. The print was shewn to the Duke of Orleans, who was pleased with it on the whole, but, justly enough, objected to the side-face. The obsequious artist erased it, and engraved a full one. A few impressions had been taken from the plate in its first state, which sell among the curious for ten times the price of the impressions taken after the face was altered.—Callot, once pleased with a plate of his his own etching, made a hole in it, through which he drew a ribbon, and wore it at his button. The impressions after the hole was made are very scarce, and amazingly valuable.—In a print of the holy family,

from Vandyke, St. John was represented laying his hand upon the virgin's shoulder. Before the print was published, the artist shewed it among his critical friends, some of whom thought the action of St. John too familiar. The painter was convinced, and removed the hand. But he was mistaken, when he thought he added value to his print by the alteration. The impression, which got abroad, with the hand upon the shoulder, would buy up all the rest, three times over, in any auction in London.—Many of Rembrandt's prints receive infinite value from little accidental alterations of this kind. A few impressions were taken from one plate, before a dog was introduced; from another, before a white horse-tail was turned into a black one; from a third, before a sign-post was inserted at an ale-house door: and all the scarce prints from these plates, though altered for the better, are the prints of value: the rest are common and cheap.—I shall conclude these instances with a story of a late celebrated collector of pictures. He was shewing his collection with great satisfaction; and after expatiating upon many noble works by Guido, Marratti, and other masters, he turned suddenly to the Gentleman, whom he attended, and, “now, Sir, said he, I will shew you a real curiosity: there is a Woverman without a horse in it.”—The circumstance, it is true, was uncommon; but was unluckily that very circumstance, which made the picture of little value.

Let the collector of prints be cautioned, fifthly, to beware of buying copies for originals. Most of the works of the capital masters have been copied; and many of them so well, that, if a person be not versed in prints, he may easily be deceived. Were the copies really as good as the originals, the name would signify nothing: but, like translations, they necessarily fall short of the spirit of the original; and contract a stiffness from the fear of erring. When seen apart, they look well; but when compared with the originals, the difference easily appears. Thus Callot's beggars have been so well copied, that the difference between the originals and the copies would not immediately strike you; but when you compare them, it is obvious. There is a plain want of freedom; the characters are less strongly marked; and the extremities are less accurately touched.—It is a difficult matter to give rules to assist in distinguishing the copy from the original. In most cases the engraver's name, or his mark (which should be well known) will be a sufficient direction. These

These the copyist is seldom hardy enough to forge. But in anonymous prints it is matter of more difficulty. All that can be done, is, to attend carefully to the freedom of the manner, in the extremities especially, in which the copyist is more liable to fail. When you are pretty well acquainted with the manner of a master, you cannot well be deceived. When you are not, your best way is to be directed by those who are.

The last caution I shall give to the collector of prints, is, to take care he purchase no bad impressions.—There are three things which make an impression bad.—The first is its being ill-taken off. Some prints seem to have received the force of the roller at intervals. The impression is double; and gives that glimmering appearance, which illudes the eye.—A second thing, which makes an impression bad, is a worn plate. There is as much difference between the first and the last impression of the same plate, as between two different prints. The effect is wholly lost in a faint impression; and you have nothing left but a vapid design without spirit, and without force. In mezzotinto, especially, a strong impression is desirable. For the spirit of a mezzotinto quickly evaporates; without which it is the most insipid of all prints. In engraving and etching there will be always, here and there, a dark touch, which long preserves an appearance of spirit: but mezzotinto is a flat surface; and when it begins to wear, it wears all over. Too many of the works of all the great masters, which are commonly hawked about at auctions, or sold in shops, are in this wretched state.

It is difficult to meet with a good impression. The Salvators, Rembrandts, and Waterlos, which we meet with now, except here and there in some choice collection, are seldom better than mere reverses. You see the form of the print; but the elegant and masterly touches are gone; backgrounds and fore-grounds are jumbled together by the confusion of all distance; and you have rather the shadow of a print left, than the print itself. The last thing which makes a bad impression, is the retouching of a worn plate. Sometimes this is performed by the master himself; and then the spirit of the impression may be still preserved. But most commonly the retouching part is done by some bungler, into whose hands the plate has fallen; and then it is most execrable. In a worn plate, at least, what you have is good: you have the remains of something excellent; and, if you are versed in the works of the master, your imagination may be agreeably exercised in making out what is lost. But when the plate has gone through the hands of a bungler, who has worked it over with his infamous scratches, the idea of the master is lost; and you have nothing left, but strong, harsh, and unmeaning lines upon a faint ground; which is the most disagreeable compound with which the eye can be presented. Such prints, and many such there are, though offered us in the name of Rembrandt, or Waterloo, are of little value. Those masters would not have owned such works.—Yet, as we are often obliged to take up with such impressions as we can get, let us rather chuse the faint impression, than the retouched one.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Read in the public Papers a few days ago, "that the 19th ult. was the day fixed for the first division of the French troops sailing from Toulon to take possession of the island of Corsica;" but neither seeing nor hearing since, that any representation has been made to the Ministry by the Merchants of this great commerical nation, against a measure in its nature so very alarming, nor that any preparation hath been made in order to oppose its being carried into execution, I was in hopes that the report was without foundation. It could not enter into my head, that so great a body of men as the English Merchants, sensible enough to their own interests, would have remained silent upon an

occasion, in which their interests are immediately concerned; or that a body, so respectable for their wealth and importance to the community, would have had no influence on our Councils. But, to my infinite amazement, I am informed this morning, that there is so much truth in the report abovementioned, as to make it believed the first embarkation of French troops are arrived and landed in Corsica before this time.

I cannot forbear repeating the exclamation, What are our great men about! Are they afraid of a war with France, if they had interposed and prevented this undertaking? Raw and shallow politicians! A war with France, if this event takes place,

I will

I will venture to foretell, without the spirit of prophecy, must be the consequence; and so in trying to avoid the falling down of a house, they will pull it upon their heads. But when I say a war must be the consequence, I desire not to be misunderstood; I say this, careless and insufficient as they are, on the supposition that they are not quite so abandoned to luxury, corruption, and profligacy, as quietly to surrender up all our trade in the Mediterranean, the Newfoundland fishery, and the island of Minorca. A possession of Corsica, I must tell them, since they seem to be ignorant of it, will not only give the French a dominion over these several important objects, whenever they please to exercise it, but it will enable them also to contend with us for the dominion of the sea, and that with a much greater certainty of success than ever they have had since they were a nation. They will be furnished in Corsica with as much timber as can be wanted to build a formidable navy, with pines for masting the ships, and with at least ten or twelve thousand able seamen to man them upon any occasion. In short, the advantages that will arise to France from a possession of that island, are too many to be enumerated in a letter; and some of them, perhaps, are distinguishable by nothing so much, as by their becoming insupportable to this nation.

If they have any skill in Geography, Commerce, or Navigation, I would advise my young masters to cast an eye on the map of the Mediterranean; and, from seeing the commanding situation of the island of Corsica, they would probably learn the possibility and the practicability of deriving all the advantages from it that I have mentioned, and many more. Indeed it is

impossible for the French to be in possession of this island, and not to possess those advantages. It is unnecessary to descend to the particular benefits of trading with those people; the Merchants will inform the Administration of those particulars, if they have an inclination to be informed. This outline, for it is no more, is sufficient to awaken and call forth their attention, if they have not already doomed us to inevitable perdition.

There is a farther circumstance to be added, which doth not a little enhance our danger, and which ought to have been foreseen. At the same time that the French are thus increasing their possessions and their naval strength, the Emperor of Morocco is instigated to quarrel with us; which may possibly prove of more importance than our Ministers apprehend. France and Spain, it is well known, are both at peace with that barbarian Prince: and we ought to consider that Gibraltar is but seven or eight leagues distant from his territories; for if the Spaniards should be pleased to attack that fortress (to which we know they make pretensions) at the same time that our communication with the states of Barbary is cut off, who is so blind as not to see the danger to which Gibraltar will be exposed? Should that place be lost, and should the other invaluable objects which I have mentioned be given up, what but an expensive and bloody war will regain them, if ever they should be regained?

June 17. AN ENGLISHMAN.

See, in our Magazine for April last, an account of the situation, extent, air, soil, and productions of Corsica, with a description of its several excellent harbours.

The CIRCUITS appointed for the SUMMER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord MANSFIELD, Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Baron SMYTHE.

Hertfordshire, Monday, July 18, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday 20, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday, 25, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Monday, August 1, at Horsham.

Surry, Wednesday 3, at Guildford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice WILMOT. Mr.
Justice BATHURST.

Bucks, Monday, July 11, at Buckingham.

Bedfordshire, Thursday, 14, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Saturday, 16, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Monday, 18, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thursday, 21, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk, Monday, 25, at the castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, and county of the same city, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron PARKER. Mr. Justice

Northamptonshire, Tuesday, July 19, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire, Friday, 22, at Okeham.

Lincolnshire, Monday, 25, at the castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the said city.

Nottinghamshire, Thursday, 28, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday, 29, at the said town.

Derbyshire, Saturday, 30, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Wednesday, August 3, at the castle.

Borough of Leicester, Thursday, 4, at the Borough.

City of Coventry, Saturday, 6, at the said city.

Warwickshire, the same day, at Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron ADAMS. Mr. Justice ASTON.

Berks, Monday, July 11, at Abingdon.

Oxfordshire, Wednesday, 13, at Oxford.

Gloucestershire, Saturday, 16, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, same day, at the said city.

Monmouthshire, Thursday, 21, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire, Saturday, 23, at Hereford.

Shropshire, Friday, 29, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire, Tuesday, August 2, at Stafford.

Worcestershire, Friday, 5, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, same day, at the said city.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice GOULD. Mr. Justice YATES.

Town of Kingston-upon Hull, Wednesday, July 13, at Kingston-upon-Hull.

City of York, Saturday, 16, at the city of York.

Yorkshire, the same day, at the castle of York.

Durham, Tuesday, 26, at the castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Monday, August 1, at the Guildhall of the said town.

Northumberland, the same day, at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday, 6, at the city of Carlisle.

Westmoreland, Thursday, 11, at Appleby.

Lancashire, Saturday, 13, at the castle of Lancaster.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron PERROTT. Mr. Justice WILLES.

Southampton, Saturday, July 16, at the castle of Winton.

Wilts, Thursday 21, at New-Sarum.

Dorset, Tuesday, 26, at Dorchester.

Devon, Saturday 30, at the castle of Exeter.

City and county of Exon, same day, at the Guildhall.

Cornwall, Saturday, August, 6, at Bodmin.

Somerset, Saturday, 13, at Bridgewater.

City and county of Bristol, Friday, 19, at the Guildhall.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

May 31.

New-York, April 14.

MOST of the merchants and importers of goods, have already subscribed a voluntary engagement to each other, that they will not sell, on their own accounts, or on commissions, nor buy or sell for any person whatsoever, any goods, save a few enumerated articles, which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of October next, until the act of Parliament imposing duties on paper, glass, &c. be repealed: Provided Boston and Philadelphia adopt similar measures by the first of June next. The Gentlemen of the Committee of merchants, appointed at their last meeting, have found the inhabitants so very numerous, that it is thought there is hardly an importer in the city but what has subscribed or will subscribe.

Boston, April 11. The Connecticut papers acquaint us, that their great towns have come into similar measures with Boston. The Mansfield agreement concludes thus: 'And if any of the inhabitants of this town does not conform to the said regulations, or violates the said agreement, without offering superior arguments to vindicate

their conduct, they shall be looked upon as having their reasoning faculty beclouded, and treated with that tenderness that such a melancholy circumstance requires.

We are credibly informed, that all the towns on the Cape have unanimously adopted the regulations this town lately came into.

June 1.

They write from Gibraltar, that a shock of an earthquake was lately felt there, which had at the same time been sensibly perceived on board the men of war in the Bay, attended with an uncommon motion.

We hear that on Monday evening last there were upwards of three thousand mackarel flung into the Thames, near Millbank, Westminster, rather than sell them to the poor under the market price, as the dealers term it, which was fourpence each.

June 2.

Tuesday came on to be heard, before the Right Hon. the Lords of the Privy-council, two appeals from Quebec, wherein Lieut. Col. Christie was appellant, and Francis-Noble Knipe and John Le-Quefne, of Quebec, were respondents, in suits which

which had been brought by the respondents against the appellant, for impressing labourers and artificers into his Majesty's service during the late war with France and the Indians; when the judgments that had been given to Quebec against the appellant were reversed, and both actions dismissed.

Yesterday was paid into the hands of William Blunt, Esq; Treasurer of the city of London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women in Aldersgate-street, two thousand pounds, being a legacy of the late Mr. William Robinson, of Friday-street.

June 3.

On Monday came on before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, London, a cause wherein a young Lady was plaintiff, and the proprietors of the Worcester stage coach, defendants, for the recovery of a trunk, containing goods to the value of 25 l. lost two years ago out of the said coach; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with whole damages and costs of suit.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were further adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, 21st instant.

A correspondent has sent us the following observations, and proposals, viz. No more bounties ever to be paid for exporting any sort of grain.—That large farms be again divided, and no one to exceed 200 l. per ann.—That oxen be used for ploughing, instead of horses; on which a duty of 10 l. should be laid on every one exported.—That the penalties on forestallers, monopolizers, &c. be laid down immediately, on convocation, before a Justice of Peace, and not stay till quarter sessions, by which delay many escape punishment.—That the French pay a bounty for every stone (14 lb.) of wool smuggled into France, whereby they deprive our manufacturers of earning 50 l. for manufacturing every pack of wool, which, at 20000 annually smuggled into France, (though it is five times more,) amounts to 100000 l. sterling, per ann. loss to this kingdom, which our poor would earn. And, in order to prevent smuggling the wool, our correspondent proposes, that ship and cargo shall become the sole property of the importer; and all concerned in the ship, or in any otherwise, to forfeit all their estates, goods, and chattels: He says this also ought to extend to sheep and lambs.—Let this be attended to, and keeping open the ports perpetually for all sorts of provisions, we should then soon find that we can provide our provisions cheaper than any one else, so that it would not be worth while for foreigners to send them; nay it would produce such a plenty, that we may furnish others occasionally, and supply the whole world with our manufactures; which would be of much more consequence to this nation, both as to numbers and riches, than adhering to the old notion and foolish fears of hurting the landed interest, which it would increase (in meal or in malt, as the saying is) ten fold.

June 6.

Extract of Letter from Dominica, dated April 19, 1768.

"I am sorry to inform you of a very disagree-

able event which lately happened here. Walter Pringle, Esq; who was the President of the island, Mr. Robinson, the Secretary, the collector of the island, Colonel Perry, Capt. Stuart, and Captain-Lieut. Pigot, of the 82d regiment, and some more English Gentlemen, having been to dine, on Saturday April 9th in the country, with a French family, in company with Capt. Hollwell, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, went on board the Phoenix very late in the afternoon, in the Captain's barge, and were to return in the Custom-house boat. Having staid but a short time on board, they were returning in the boat; one of the Gentlemen observing she made much water, enquired of one of the sailors whether there was any danger, and were answered, the boat would carry them very safe ashore. The water, however, came into the boat so very fast, that they were obliged to throw it out with their hats; but as the water came in such abundance, they found they could not empty the boat, this therefore induced most of the Gentlemen who could swim, to quit the boat, and endeavour to get on shore, though they were a considerable distance off. Colonel Perry, as he could not swim, determined to continue in the boat, when the water was almost up to his arm-pits. Capt. Hollwell sent out his little boat after them, which got up to them at the very instant they were perishing, and afforded a kind relief to them all, except to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Robinson, and a white sailor, who were drowned. Had the night not been so dark, all of them would probably have been saved. Capt. Stuart, we believe, was in the water for three quarters of an hour, and having all his cloaths on, was almost spent when he was taken up. We are very happy with our narrow escape, but lament the loss of friends on this occasion."

Letters from Constantinople advise, that provisions, and particularly corn and rice, were never before known so dear in that city in the memory of man; and that the Government, in order to prevent sedition, which is there more commonly the consequence of scarcity, had taken the precaution to double all the guards.

Letters from Dublin inform, that on the 28th ult. the Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 14th of this month, was, by the Lord Lieutenant, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, declared to be dissolved, and the Members of both Houses charged from their attendance on the 14th of June.

In the address of the House of Commons of Ireland, presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 26th ult. they, after returning him their most sincere thanks for his mild, just, and prudent administration, express themselves as follows:

"Happy in having devoted our own existence to the liberties of our country, we find ourselves under an indispensable obligation, at our approaching dissolution, to express the warmest acknowledgments to a Chief Governor, in whose administration, and with whose assistance, we have been gratified with the noble opportunity of distinguishing ourselves from our predecessors, by leaving to posterity a monument of our disinterested

rested love for the people we have the honour to represent, and an example that the happiness of our constituents, has, in our own breasts, taken place of every consideration.

“ The many good laws obtained during this session of Parliament, particularly those for the encouragement of tillage, and the support of our manufactures, and the fund which has so happily been established, for the reduction of our national debt, by the tax on absentees, will ever remain the most lasting, and honourable memorials of your Excellency's administration, and in as eminent a degree, distinguish your public as the most amiable manners adorn your Excellency's private character.”

By the advertisements in the papers, offering a premium for the mackarel boats arriving with mackarel, &c. the poor has already felt the effect; for on Sunday morning fine mackarel were sold at 16 s. per hundred, and in the evening at 12 s. to the great honour of those Gentlemen who set the subscription on foot.

June 7

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 9.

“ We seem to be very near a rupture with the Emperor of Morocco, whose Ambassador is now here waiting for a categorical answer to the demands he makes for the corn shipped by the inhabitants of Gibraltar at Terrara, on the coast of Barbary, a place which acknowledges no subjection to the Emperor; and he allowed 48 hours only for our Governor to determine in, threatening, on refusal, to lay double duties on all provisions destined for this place, and to our cruisers, and seize British property to the amount of his demand, or to detain the English ships in his country. This day he is to have their final answer, and to have audience of leave. Several people here think a good drubbing will be the best means to bring them to reason. Last night a vessel was dispatched for Tetuan, in order to bring over our Consul Mr. Popham, and all the British subjects there; and we are in expectation of our communication being soon shut up.

On Saturday the North Briton Extra. No. IV. was read in Westminster-Hall, introduced by the Attorney-General, with an affidavit annexed, that it was bought publicly, when, among other things, it was pronounced to be the standard of rebellion, &c. &c.

June 8.

The merchants and principal traders of London met yesterday morning at the King's arms tavern, Cornhill, and received the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament for a more enlarged importation of provisions; and the said petition being approved, will be presented at the first meeting of the House of Commons, in November.

The worshipful Company of Stationers have paid in ten pounds to Messrs. Welch and Rogers, bankers in Cornhill, towards the laudable design of keeping down the price of mackarel within the reach of the poor.

We hear by letters from Sunderland, that the keelmen and sailors, near 2000 in number, have risen on account of the sisters not paying their

wages as usual, and made them pay their demands for 20 years back, by which they have collected upwards of 500l. they made the masters, who did not directly comply, ride the poll, &c. a party of soldiers were sent from Newcastle, but they were soon drove back.

Tuesday morning another great fray happened in Stepney-fields, between the coal-heavers and sailors, wherein several of the latter lost their lives. The coal-heavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a sailors head. The ships below bridge are obliged to keep constant watch, day and night, crying “ all is well.”

June 10.

Yesterday the Court of King's-bench ordered the rules to be made absolute against the original publisher of the North Briton Extraordinary, No. IV. and against another bookseller for having sold that paper. The rule against the original publisher of the North Briton, No. L. was likewise ordered to be made absolute; and a new rule was made for his shewing cause why an attachment should not issue out against him for the publication of No. LI. of the said paper, which made its appearance on Wednesday.

In consequence of the above rules being made absolute, we are informed the parties are to find bail for their appearance at an appointed time before the clerk of the Crown, to answer such interrogatories as shall be put to them.

Wednesday the transfer books of the 4 per cent. ann. 1768, were shut at the Bank, and will open again July 13, for paying off one third part of the remaining principal, together with three months interest thereon, which becomes due the 5th of next month.

The public are doubtless much obliged to our present worthy Chamberlain, for the pains he always takes to render service to the poor, as well as his fellow citizens; of which his scheme for bringing mackarel to market in greater quantities than has been known for many years past, is a recent instance.

Last week were imported at Liverpool, from Ireland, 325 quarters of wheat, 515 ditto of oats, 32 ditto of beans, 5 ditto of pease, 218 ditto of oatmeal, 158 tierces and 20 barrels of beef, 34 barrels and 3 casks of pork, and a 100 sides of bacon; also 409 casks and 2 barrels of rice from Carolina.

On Tuesday a Guineyman in the river had the iron spindles at the three top gallant mast heads melted by lightning, without the wood-work receiving the least damage.

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, June 8.

“ Yesterday evening about six, a storm of thunder and lightening appeared about ten miles from us to the southward, which continued several hours without intermission: About eight, a centinel on duty, on the platform on the walls, saw a ball of fire descend, immediately after which we perceived a great fire, which continued burning for several hours. We imagine it about eight miles distance, and to the right of Sittingbourne. About nine, the storm reached us here; the flashes of lightening, which lasted some hours, and almost

almost without intermission, alarmed the whole garrison, and we began to be in the utmost anxiety for the powder magazines; the engines were hauled out, and the Officers of the yard had a great number of hands in readiness, with wet sails, &c. and every precaution was used to prevent the impending danger we appeared threatened with; but, God be thanked, no danger ensued."

On the 30th of April an earthquake was felt at Naples, followed by a loud subterraneous noise from the side of Vesuvius, which continued for two days, and made the inhabitants greatly apprehensive of a fresh eruption.

June 11.

Hague, June 7. The Prince and Princess of Orange went on Saturday last from Amsterdam to Utrecht by water, and from thence to Soefdyck, where their Highnesses were in good health by the last accounts, and from thence they are to go to Loo, where the King of Prussia is to be on Monday next.

The States-general have sent a deputation, which set out this morning, to compliment his Prussian Majesty at Wesel.

Yesterday, Mr. Williams and Mr. Pridden, bookfellers in Fleet-street, were admitted to bail, for selling the North Briton Extraordinary, No. IV.

On Tuesday last, an electrical machine at Greenwich, was found to emit double the quantity of elementary fire, with only half the usual friction, which some Gentlemen experienced during the thunder storm.

The drying-pan, which weighed near 1600 lb. weight, belonging to Ewell powder mills, was, by an explosion, a few days since, carried upwards of 100 yards from the mills; the boughs and branches of large trees, a mile distant from the mills, were torn off, so that some trees were left a mere trunk: The damage sustained is computed at upwards of 8000 l.

June 15.

Saturday was tried before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, the master of a late Lock-up-house in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a conspiracy with a Middlesex Justice (since deceased) to inveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom several persons. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that great cruelties had been committed on a man, unjustly confined there, by beating him with the thick end of a horse-whip, &c. and afterwards carrying him away, with many others, in the dead of the night, under a strong guard, on board a ship lying below Gravesend, and on the clearest evidence was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding was first brought to light by the accident of one of those poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to escape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, just as Mr. Gines was passing by, who, with great public spirit, has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a scandal to humanity in a Christian country.

The premiums for bringing mackarel to Billingsgate are extended as follows; first vessel 25l, second vessel 20l, and the third vessel 15l,

June 17.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Sanger, at Beanacre near Melksham, Wilts, June 8.

"The following is a true account of a dreadful storm which happened here yesterday afternoon.—In the morning, about four o'clock, it began thundering at a distance, and so continued almost the whole day, the weather being excessive hot; about noon the thunder increased, and some large drops of rain fell, which soon came to a heavy storm. Between the hours of one and two, the scene changed to a prodigious storm of hail, or rather ice, which lasted for about ten minutes, with the utmost fury; it was preceded by a frightful loud humming in the air: During this time darkness was so great that I could not see to read. The repeated flashes of bright lightning, and almost constant roar of thunder, together with a continual noise on the tiles of the houses (many of which it broke) and its falling on the ground, like that of shooting a cart load of stones suddenly on the road, rendered it really the most shocking and terrifying storm ever observed here. As soon as I could venture out, I picked up many of the largest pieces of ice, several of which measured from three to upwards of four inches round; they were of various, and mostly irregular figures, some oblong, some oval, like pigeons eggs a little flattened; many were round as musket balls, but much larger; in most of their centers was a round ball, white as snow, of the size of a pistol shot, covered over with transparent ice; others rough, like a number of the coriander sugar-plumbs cemented together; I found none to exceed an ounce in weight, and it required a very smart stroke of a hammer to break them. They were not all dissolved till after six o'clock this morning.

"At its beginning I ran to secure my cucumber glasses, but immediately received a rough salute on my head, &c. when staggering, I was glad to retreat for shelter; it destroyed all my glasses, as well as my neighbours, broke down or stripped the beans of their pods and blossoms, and tore and rent the kidney-beans, pease, &c. The cabbages look as if fired at with grape or musket shot: Apples, pears, gooseberries, &c. with their branches and leaves, almost cover the ground. Abundance of windows are broke, and more would, had not the wind been moderate. The clouds, as soon as we could look out, were very low, and seemed most surprisingly agitated, driving backward and forward like waves of the sea. It came nearly from the north-east; but its greatest central fury no more than two. Considerable damage is done in the fields; several geese and ducks were knocked down, and some killed, as were likewise small birds.—Such a sudden, destructive, and most terrible storm, is not remembered by the oldest persons in this county."

June 18.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, April 16, 1768.

"I am under the disagreeable necessity of informing you, that on the 11th inst. this city suffered extremely by another general fire: It began about 11 o'clock at night, in a stable belonging to one Jeason; wind W. N. W. It burnt two

T 1 2

houses

houses to windward, in the street were it began, but did not reach the corner house on the parade, the wind driving it upon the provosts or military prisons; from thence across Notre-dame-street, to the Sisters of the Congregation, and so to the leeward to the lower town, or St. Paul's-street, inclining towards the citadel upwards, and to the Chateau de Vaudreuil downwards, which was not burnt (being slated) nor the main guard almost opposite the last house burnt, being Secretary Bruyere's; and then there is a great space between that and the guard-house. It also stopped to the south-westward in the lower town, at Mr. Richard Dobies, which was saved, though several times on fire, by the great activity of himself and his friends in Notre-dame-street. It stopped to the north-eastward at the Jesuits garden, and on the other side at the garden wall of the Chateau, which faces the Jesuits college. Sombruns on one side, and the next house to Croflier's on the other, were the boundries. To the westward, or the next parish church, all the cross streets and houses within the range described above, were destroyed (except the line of houses situated in the front street, or St. Paul's, which were guarded by Mr. Dobies.)

"I am told that there is upwards of a hundred houses destroyed. The principal building is the convent of the Sisters of the Congregation (a society for the instruction of youth throughout the island) and two chapels belonging to it. There were a few houses scattered here and there, but in general they were small, being the property of tradesmen who dwelt therein, and who will be ruined by it, as it was their all. The real value of the buildings and merchandize lost and destroyed in this last fire, bears no comparison with that in the year 1765; the sum total being much less, especially as to merchandise, for the first fell upon merchants who had large stocks of dry goods, whereas the last has fallen chiefly upon the Canadians, who had little else to lose besides their houses, and very scanty, ordinary furniture; however, they are as much, and probably more distressed than the others were. Four or five merchants have lost liquors and other gross articles; among the principal of them is Philip Jacobs the Jew, and among the Canadians, Loriner.

"I have been the more particular in describing the bearings and course of the fire, that those who know the town, and are anxious for their friends, may know whether they are involved in this misfortune.

"We sought no assistance from the public, having strength enough of our own, the consequence of which is, that there is no pillage; loss, or waste made in my goods; so that we have, happily for us, only lost our labour, and given some small monies to the soldiers, who helped us on and off with the bales, and that kept guard in the back parts, with axes in their hands; for we never opened the back doors, or trusted them in the stores. We have all been much fatigued, and kept in continual alarms for three days and nights, and shall be in disorder for some time to come."

June 21.

It is said, that on a moderate computation, the expence of keeping the royal forests and chaces entirely useless, amounts to at least 100,000 l. per ann.—A noble proof of œconomy!

Last Saturday was tried, at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, an action brought by Mr. Thomas Williams, an eminent cabinet maker at the Hermitage-bridge, against Dirk Groot, master of the Petronella Johanna, trading to Amsterdam, to recover satisfaction for a quantity of mahogany plank shipped on board the defendant's ship by mistake; when it appeared on evidence, that the defendant, after various applications to him made, and tender of satisfaction, wilfully refused to deliver back the said goods, but insisted upon carrying them to Amsterdam: Whereupon the jury, without giving his Lordship the trouble to sum up the evidence, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

The butchers of the city of Paris attempted a short time since to raise the price of meat, which occasioned a disturbance in some of the markets; but the Lieutenant of the Police being informed of it, enquired into the original cause, which he found arose from some abuses among the wholesale dealers; and accordingly, after taking proper measures to remedy the evil, he ordered that meat should continue to be sold at the usual prices.

June 23.

Tuesday the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty prorogued both Houses of Parliament till Thursday the 11th of August.

Yesterday being the last day of Trinity term, the publishers and vendors of some late North Britons gave in fresh recognizances in the Court of King's bench, Westminster; but we hear, judgment is postponed till Michaelmas term, which begins on Monday the 7th of Nov. next.

Tuesday James Murphy, James Dignam, John Costollo, and Thomas Murray, coalheavers, who were concerned in the late riot, and who were taken at Coventry, were examined before Sir John Fielding and other magistrates, on suspicion of being concerned in the wilful murder of John Beattie, a waterman's apprentice at Wapping; when they were all committed to Newgate.

Yesterday James Hammond, another coalheaver, was charged on oath before the said magistrate with being concerned in the said murder, and was also committed to Newgate.

The same day Murphy, Murray, Dignam, and Costollo, were re-examined touching the said murder; when Costollo and Dignam, were ordered to New Prison; and Murphy, against whom a detainer was laid, was remanded to Newgate.

At the same time a detainer was laid against Murray, on a charge against him, on oath, for feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously shooting at John Green, in his dwelling-house, with intent to kill him, and was also remanded to Newgate.

June 24.

This day, at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Shakespeare, and Mr. Alderman Halifax, were chosen Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

At

At the said election for Sheriffs, at Guildhall, George Wagner, Esq; who had been drank to by the Lord Mayor, was rejected, and with some popular marks of displeasure. Mr. Deputy Rofeter was likewise proposed, and more favourably treated, though not accepted.

They write from Algiers, that the Dey had demanded a large supply of gun-powder and naval stores, by way of present from the British Consul; in consequence of which, that Gentleman had transmitted dispatches to his Court.

The corporation of Aylesbury have erected a flag upon the Town-hall, with an inscription of Wilkes and Liberty in gold letters.

Newcastle, June 4. On Wednesday morning a remarkable halo round the sun, was observed here, which drew the eyes of many spectators. The halo is a meteor which naturalists conceive to arise from a refraction of the rays of light in their passing through the fire, rare vesiculæ of a thin vapour, near the top of the atmosphere. Sir Isaac Newton observes, the light which comes through drops of rain, by two refractions, without reflection, ought to appear strongest at the distance of about 26 degrees from the sun, and to decay gradually both ways, as the distance from the sun increases and decreases. He farther says, the same might be observed of light, transmitted through spherical hailstones; but in the present instance it must rather have proceeded from a rare vapour, the morning not appearing to be overcast with any nubecula.

June 27.

On the 19th of last month the King of France gave his answer to the deputation from the Parliament, in relation to the remonstrances which have been made to his Majesty concerning his edict for a supposed change in the constitution of the Great Council. In the remonstrance of the Parliament is the following passage.

“Your Parliament, Sire, is not afraid on this head to remind your Majesty of the ever memorable words which the First President Harley addressed to Henry III. in 1586. Sir, said the magistrate, we have two sorts of laws: One sort are the ordinances of our Kings, and these may be altered according to difference of times and circumstances: The other sort are the ordinances of the kingdom, which are inviolable, and by which you ascended to the throne and the Crown, which your predecessors preserved. Among these public laws, that is one of the most sacred, and has been most religiously kept by your predecessors, which orders, that no law or ordinance shall be published, but what is verified in this Company: They thought a violation of this law was a violation of that by which they were made Kings, and that it gave opportunity to the people to mistrust their goodness.”

The King said in answer, “He had not changed the constitution of the Council, that it was such as it was established by Charles VIII. and that the Parliament was inexcusable to raise doubts about a Court which had been acknowledged by Parliaments.”

A proclamation is published, for a new Parliament to be held at Dublin, on Monday, the 1st of August next.

Stockholm, June 3. The King of Sweden was in danger of being killed by a fall last Tuesday. His Majesty, driving the Queen, and the Princess Sophia Albertina, in a four wheeled chaise, a sudden jolt threw him out of the box, and not been able to disengage himself entirely, he was dragged about twenty yards before the servant behind could get forward to stop the horses: His Majesty received some bruises, but being blooded immediately, there is reason to hope this accident will have no ill consequences.

June 28.

Affidavit of the Service of Notice of Motion for the first Day of next Hillary Term.

In the Common- John Wilkes, Esq; against
Pleas. the Earl of Halifax.

Thomas Trundle, clerk to John Reynolds, of Lime-street, London, Gentleman, attorney for John Wilkes, Esq; the plaintiff in this cause, maketh oath, that he did, on the 20th of June instant, personally serve Mr. Barnes, attorney or agent for the defendant above-named, with a notice in writing, purporting, that on the first day of next Hillary Term, or so soon after as Council can be heard, the plaintiff intends to move his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be at liberty to withdraw his demurrer, and reply to the defendant's plea.

Thomas Trundle.

Sworn at my Chambers in
Serjeant's Inn, the 23d
Day of June 1768, before
H. Gould.

B I R T H S.

A SON and heir to the Lady of the Hon. Charles York, Esq.

A son to the Lady of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. at Hedingham castle, Essex.

A son and heir to her Grace the Duchess of Portland, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

M A R R I A G E S.

G E O R G E Bentley, Esq; of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Susannah Bradley, of Argyle-buildings.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, rector of Foxley, Wiltshire, to Mrs. Francis Brooke.

Rev. Mr. Altham, to Miss Mompeston, daughter of Col. Mompeston.

Rev. Mr. Robert Wilmot, chaplain to the Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, to Miss Martha Dawson.

John Burchell, Esq; of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss Catharine Pettit, of Poland-street.

Samuel Cotes, Esq; of Marybone, to Miss Creswick, of Boswell-court.

Hon. Mr. Trevor Hampden, eldest son of Lord Trevor, to Miss Græme, of Golden-square.

William Bowles, Esq; of Vauxhall, to Miss Nightingall, of Ham-common.

Samuel Gibbs, Esq; of Horsley-park, Essex, to Mrs. Martin, daughter to the late Sir William Rowley.

Thomas Jefferson, Esq; of Old Bond-street, to Miss Lucy Horn, of Piccadilly.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Horne, President of Maudlin-college, Oxford, to Miss Burton, of Hatton-garden.

William White, Esq; of Manchester, to Miss Hopkins, of Cholseley, Berks.

John Line, Esq; of Lindridge, Devonshire, to Miss Shubrick.

DEATHS.

JAMES-William Aldrich, Esq; at Barnes, Surry.

Christopher Hallett, Esq; in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

Richard Ashby, Esq; in Oxford-road.

Henry Marshall, Esq; near Dulwich.

William Janssen, Esq; brother to the present Chamberlain of the city of London.

Andrew Millar, Esq; in the Strand.

Right Hon. Lady Bathurst, in St. James's-square.

Thomas Carter, Esq; at Islington.

Lady Drury, relict of the late Sir Thomas Drury, Bart.

Edward Allen, Esq; many years Consul at Naples.

Ezekiel Laroche, Esq; at Newington butts.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Dorset, at Whitehall.

Lady Amelia Waldegrave, daughter of the Earl of Waldegrave, being the second of his daughters that have died within a fortnight past.

Hon. John Cornwallis, uncle to the present Earl Cornwallis.

Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, third son of Lord Grosvenor.

Hon. Thomas Arundel, uncle to Lord Arundel.

Rev. Mr. Henry Hammond, at Staines, Middlesex.

William Cawthorne, Esq; at Hackney.

Mr. Henry Neve, a student of St. John's-college, Cambridge.—His death was occasioned by a most unfortunate accident he met with as he was bathing in the river a few days since; by running a sharp stake into his foot.

Lady of Stephen Cottrell, Esq; assistant-master of the ceremonies.

Jacob Percival, Esq; at Brook-green, Hammer-smith.

Joseph Nelthorpe, Esq; in Stanhope-street, May-fair.

Thomas Holmes, Esq; at Kentish-town.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Keylett, to the vicarage of Workfall, York.

Rev. Mr. James, to be Sunday morning lecturer of St. Michael, Cornhill.

Rev. Mr. Dawes, to be master of Bancroft's school, at Mile-end.

Rev. Mr. Berkley, to a canonry of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Simmonds, to the vicarage of St. Mary in the borough of Leicester.

Rev. Mr. William Cole, to the rectory of Eynesbury, in the county of Huntingdon.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Warburton, to the Arch-deaconry of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Deane, to the Deanry of the

Cathedral church of St. Flanan Killaloe, Ireland.

Rev. Mr. James Dickson, to the Deanry of the Cathedral church of Down, in the said kingdom.

Rev. Mr. Robert Bligh, to the Deanry of the Cathedral church of Elphin, in the said kingdom.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; the Office of Receiver and Paymaster-general of all his Majesty's forces.

John Hatell, Esq; the Office of Under-clerk of the Parliament, to attend upon the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

James Nugent, Esq; of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Edward Loftus, Esq; of Mount Loftus, in the county of Kilkenny, to the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom.

John Freke, Esq; of Castle Freke, in the county of Cork, to the dignity of a Baronet of the said kingdom.

Mr. Alderman Shakespear, and Mr. Alderman Halifax, to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, June 7.

TENTH reg. foot, Capt. Philip Skene, of the 27th reg. foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Conran, who exchanges.

15th reg. foot, Capt. Normand Lamont, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Francis Mukins, who exchanges.

10th reg. foot, Major-gen. David Græme to be Colonel, in the room of Lieut-general Lord George Beauclerk, deceased.

31st reg. foot, Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, of the 66th reg. foot, to be Major, vice Edward Bromley; by purchase.

60th reg. foot, Major Thomas Bruce, from half-pay, to be Major, vice the Hon. Lucius-Ferdinand Cary, who exchanges.

69th reg. foot, Quarter-master John Mackie, from half-pay, to be Quarter-master.

Lieutenant-gen. Robert Armiger to be governor of Landguard-fort, in the room of Lieutenant-general George Beauclerk, deceased.

Col. Robert Boyd to be Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Lieutenant-general Thomas Dunbar, deceased.

June 11.

Lieut. Col. Robert Watfon is appointed to be Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty.

1st troop horse-grenadier-guards, Major Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut. Col. Frecheville Ramsden; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieut. and Capt. James Adeane to be Major, vice Sir Frederick Evelyn; by purchase.

Ditto, Guidon and Capt. Jacob Sawbridge to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice James Adeane; by purchase.

Ditto, Sub-Lieut. Samuel Haynes to be Guidon and Captain, vice Jacob Sawbridge; by purchase.

7th reg. dragoons, Lieut. Alex. Hay to be Captain, vice Augustus Floyer; by purchase.

B—K—TS.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

JAMES Feddes, of Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, taylor.

John Lemon, of Poole, merchant.

William Manning, of Minchin Hampton, Gloucester, clothier.

Henry Bowker, of Hertford, vintner and innholder.

Joseph Price, of Wolverhampton, in Stafford, timber-merchant.

Thomas Blockley, jun. of Rotherhithe, Surry, locksmith and tire-smith.

John Gaunt, of Wood-street, innholder.

Moses Marden, of Hackney, Middlesex, grocer.

John Frederick Wever, of Mile-end, Middlesex, merchant.

Barnard Levy, of Vine-street, Minorities, merchant.

Thomas Tongue, of St. Mary-le-bonne, locksmith.

William Barber, of Coventry, grocer.

James Reid and Thomas Stevens, of Stroud, Gloucester, clothiers and partners.

William Martin, of Coleman-street, hosier.

James Lovell, of St. Mary-le-bonne, carver and mason.

Robert Bennett, of St. Catharine's, baker.

Lyon Levi, and Levy Bacharach, of London, merchants and co-partners.

Thomas Andrews, of St. Paul, Deptford, Kent, potter.

Isaac Twycrofs, of Lawrence Poultney-lane, merchant.

James Woolley, of Bromesgrove, Warwickshire, hop-merchant.

Richard Cooper, of Nottingham, butcher.

Cuthbert Brooksbank, of Burton in Lonsdale, tobacco-nist.

Cuthbert Harrison, of St. Martin's le Grand, haberdasher.

Benjamin Briggs, of Liverpool, Lancaster, linen draper and haberdasher.

John Twells, of Nag's-head court, Clement's-lane, hosier.

BOOKS published in JUNE.

AVIEW of the Customs, Manners, Drama, &c. of Italy, as they are described in the frustra Letteraria, by Mr. Baretti. Compared with the Letters written by Mr. Sharp; by Samuel Sharp, Esq. Nicol, 1s. 6d.

The Princess of Babylon: Translated from the French by M. Voltaire. Bladon, 3s. 6d. sewed.

Pietas Oxoniensis; or, a full and impartial Account of the Expulsion of Six Students from St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford. Keith, 1s.

A general Atlas of the whole Universe, in large Folio; by Kitchen. 2 l. 10s. half bound. Sayer.

Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies; by John Dickinson, Esq; of Philadelphia. Almon, 2s.

The private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and his Friends, in 1725. Beckett, 6d.

A Collection of Poems by several Hands, in Two Volumes. Pearch, 6s. in Boards.

An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution. Cadell, 4s. sewed.

The Manner of holding Parliaments in England; by Henry Elsynge. Payne, 3s. in Boards.

The Light of Nature pursued; by Edward Search, Esq; in five Volumes, 8vo. 1 l. 1s. Payne.

The Battle of the Bonnets, a political Poem. Bingley, 2s. 6d.

The Man of Forty Crowns; translated from the French of M. Voltaire. Beckett, 2s. sewed.

Animadversions on the Constitution of Physic in this Kingdom. Bladon, 2s. 6d.

The English deceived, a political Piece, 1s. Kearsley

An Abridgment of sacred and ecclesiastical History, from the Creation to the end of the 17th Century of Christianity; by the Rev. James Pelletreau, A. M. Johnston, 5s. sewed.

Sermons on Humanity and Beneficence. Cadell, 2s. 6d. sewed.

The Law of Costs; by Joseph Sayer. Cadell, 4s. bound.

The Liberty of the Subject, and Dignity of the Crown, maintained and secured. Kearsley, 1s. 6d.

Letters to the Author of a free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil; by the Rev. R. Shepherd. Flexney, 3s. sewed.

The Doctrine of Inflammations founded upon Reason and Experience; by Daniel Magenise, M. D. Owen, 3s. sewed.

The Elements of Optics, in four Books; by W. Emerson. Nourse, 7s. bound.

BILLS of Mortality, from May 31, to June 24, 1768.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	903	Males	668
Females	834	Females	578
Under 2 years old		Buried.	
Between 2 and 5		Within the walls	110
5 and 10		Without the walls	386
10 and 20		In Mid. and Surry	845
20 and 30		City & Sub. Weat.	396
30 and 40			
40 and 50			1737
50 and 60			
60 and 70		Weekly, May 31,	439
70 and 80		June 7,	398
80 and 90			14, 454
90 and 100			21, 446
100 and 102			
			1737

Peck Loaf 2s 9d.

About the Middle of next Month will be published,

The SUPPLEMENT to the Forty-second VOLUME of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index, &c. &c. &c.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



ARCH BISHOP WILLIAMS,
Lord Keeper.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the Kings Arms in Paternoster Row.

Our Readers have here an elegantly engraved HEAD, with an Account of the LIFE of JOHN WILLIAMS, a Welsh Divine of a very distinguished Character, being Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Archbishop of York. His History will throw great Light on that of the Times he lived in, in which he seems to have borne a great Part.

JOHNS WILLIAMS was born March 25, 1582, at Aberconway, in the county of Caernarvon in Wales, and was the son of Edward Williams, Esq; whose father, William Williams, Esq; of Coghwillane, derived his pedigree from the Princes of North-Wales, in the time of King Stephen, and continued his coat of arms without any alteration from Ednevet Vischan, Lord Steward of Wales in the 25th year of Henry II. Mr. Williams, being youngest of five sons, his education fell to the share of his grandmother, who was daughter of Sir William Griffyth, Knt. late of Penryn; and this Gentlewoman very gladly embraced the opportunity that offered of sending her grandson to Ruthyn in Denbighshire, to a grammar-school founded that year by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, who had likewise appointed her kinsman, Mr. Robert Griffyth, the first master. Mr. Williams could not be less than thirteen years of age when he came to this school; however, he retrieved that disadvantage by the quick progress he made through it. For though his spirit could not be confined to a constant regular attendance; and, indeed, no boy played truant so often as he; yet, when he returned to his book, he plied it so much to the purpose, and made such swift advances, that no boy was able to keep pace with him. He was head scholar when Dr. Richard Vaughan, then lately made Bishop of Bangor, happened to make a visit to this new foundation, and, finding his young kinsman ripe for the university, presently sent him to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1598, under the tuition of Mr. Owen Gwyn, another of his relations; and he became a scholar of the house the 5th of November, in the following year. It was observed, that he brought with him hither more Latin and Greek than good English; and the shame of his Welsh dialect proved a lucky check upon the sociableness of his temper; for, avoiding company on that account, he kept close to his studies, and, being happy in a constitution that required no more than three hours sleep in the twenty-four to keep him in perfect health, he read over the best authors in several sciences, together with the most considerable historians and poets,

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Greek and Latin, while he was yet undergraduate; and his genius was likewise soon observed to be above the ordinary level; but he was most of all distinguished by a ready and retentive memory. He proceeded bachelor of arts the latter end of the year 1602, and in less than a month, viz. on the 14th of April, 1603, was elected into a foundation fellowship for the diocese of Bangor, and nominated senior of his election by the favour of King James I. In 1604, his patron, Dr. Richard Vaughan, being promoted to the see of London, gave his kinsman an invitation to his palace there in vacation-times. This kindness proved of great service to our student, who thereby began to shake off the awkward address of the collegian, and to acquire a more courtly manner. Here he likewise became known to John, Lord Lumley, who received him as a relation, and never dismissed him without a present of ten pieces, and afterwards gave him several valuable books, both printed and manuscripts, out of his curious library. By this means, when Mr. Williams commenced Master of Arts in 1605, he indulged his natural humour, and treated his friends at the commencement in a splendid manner, above the common practice. As soon as he had completed this degree, he entered seriously upon the study of divinity, and, having employed two years in reading the Bible with the best commentators, he undertook the schoolmen, the ecclesiastical historians, and the fathers. In the study of which his manner was to allot one month to each, whereby he found variety almost as much refreshing as cessation from labour: In such a method he was likewise sure to return to none of these courses of learning as a stranger, making his spaces of absence from none of them any longer than those monthly revolutions: However, as he observed, "*viam sibi reperit usus*;" and he liked his own method so well, that he was constant to it for 13 years, until he was called off by his secular employments, and, when he was discharged of them, he fell again to run round with his former courses. But, though he made divinity his chief study, yet he did not neglect other acquisitions and accomplishments. He had been early instructed in mathematics by the celebrated

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brated Mr. Edward Briggs, then fellow of his college. He was particularly fond of metaphysics, and remarkably well versed in that science. Besides these, he acquired some skill in music, both vocal and instrumental, and a tolerable knowledge of the French language. These several attainments, accompanied with a more polite address than is usually seen in close academical students, and joined to the advantage of being known to some people of high station, to whom he had been occasionally introduced by the Bishop of London, brought him into considerable repute and esteem in his society; insomuch, that in 1607, being not above 25 years of age, he was pitched upon as the fittest person to carry a message upon some college affairs to the Earl of Salisbury, then Chancellor of that University.

In 1609, having lost three of his principal friends, Bishop Vaughan, Lord Lumley, and Dr. Thomas Playfere, he entered into holy orders, and to improve himself in the gift of preaching took a small living. In the mean time he had succeeded so well with his late message to Lord Salisbury, that he was frequently delegated by the college on the like occasions to other great personages, as to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and Archbishop Bancroft; and his prudent address in discharge of these trusts proved not more serviceable to the college than to himself. In 1610, he preached on Luke xvi. 22. before the University at St. Mary's church, with great applause, as he did eight months after at Royston before the King, when Prince Henry being present, was so much pleased with his sermon, that he promised to prefer him. Another time being deputed by the society for their Agent to the Court, to petition the King for a mortmain, his Majesty not only granted the suit, but was struck with something he observed very pleasing in the suitor, and some time after gave him the rectory of Grafton Regis, in Northamptonshire, to which he was instituted May 3, 1611. At Midsummer the same year, he was recommended to be chaplain to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, who likewise at his request excused his attendance at York-house for the first year, that he might not lose the benefit of the proctor's place in the University, which office regularly devolved upon him at Michaelmas following, as senior of his election in the college; an advantage that he owed to the King's letter sent to the society in his favour. Soon after Christmas, the Duke of Wirtemberg, making a visit to the University, was entertained by the King's orders with an

academical disputation, wherein our proctor, presiding as moderator, artfully took care to make his decisions in the words and upon the authority of the German authors in logic, which induced the Duke to take him in his coach to Newmarket, and there present him to the King, with a particular encomium of his courtly address in those disputations. The Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor of Cambridge, dying May 4, this year, the succeeding election furnished Mr. Williams with an opportunity of serving the University by the share he then had in the King's favour; which he likewise greatly improved by unriddling one of his Majesty's ænigmatical expressions. The Earl of Northampton having declined the offer of the Chancellorship, in respect, as he said, to Prince Charles; the University, in this message, applied to his Majesty to nominate a fit person for their choice; in return to which, he sent orders for them to proceed in a new election, declaring 'he would make the person elected to hold it.' Here being no explicit designation of any particular person, the University were still much perplexed how to proceed, till Mr. Williams luckily conjectured that the words 'he would make him hold it,' must needs be pointed to the Earl of Northampton, who had just before refused to hold it; this interpretation was approved; that Earl was accordingly re-elected; and his Majesty, as soon as he had notice of it, was greatly satisfied, and acknowledged that was his meaning in the words. Afterwards being, though junior proctor, elected father of the act, which was honoured with the presence of many Noblemen and Gentry, he gave so sumptuous an entertainment, that the Prevaricator, in the humour of these days, styled him 'Titus Largius Primus Dictator Romanorum;' and the act was scarce well over, when he was instituted to the rectory of Grafton Underwood, in Northamptonshire, at the presentation of Edward, Earl of Worcester. Soon after the commencement he went to London, to perform his duty at York house; but in seven months time was recalled by the particular request of the University to Lord Ellesmere, occasioned by a letter received from his Majesty, giving them notice to prepare for the reception of the Prince Palatine in a fortnight's time. Notwithstanding this short warning, Mr. Williams performed his exercise, and took his degree of B. D. before the arrival of that Prince, that he might appear more regularly as first opponent

ponent in the divinity disputations performed for the entertainment of his Electoral Highness; in which he executed his part so well, as to gain thereby the friendship and patronage of Dr. James Mountague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who happened to be present; and before the expiration of the year he was admitted into the archdeaconry of Caermarthen, February 11th.

He had not been long with the Lord Ellesmere before he became his principal favourite, to whom he made himself in a manner necessary, by an indefatigable industry, conducted with the most artful address in procuring the best and earliest intelligence for his service from the Court, both of the King and also of Prince Henry, whose death happening within four months after Mr. Williams entered upon this office, proved a loss, which in that view was more sensibly felt by him; yet his ready wit suggested other ways to supply these useful expedients, the fruits of which were seen in the following preferments. December 29, 1613, he was installed by proxy Precentor of the cathedral of Lincoln; and May 14, 1614, was instituted to the rectory of Waldgrave, in Northamptonshire, at the presentation of Dr. Richard Neile, Bishop of Lincoln. The same year, before the 3d of January, he resigned the archdeaconry of Caermarthen, and was collated to a prebend and residentiaryship in the church of Lincoln, and to a prebend in those of Peterborow, Hereford, and St. David's; and, besides all these, had a sine-cure in Wales, equal in point of profit to any of his other preferments, being the gift of the Lord Chancellor, by whose munificence in the space of five years he likewise raised himself an ample fortune in cash. Neither was he wanting to his friends while he lived in this station; we are assured by Bishop Hacket, that he procured from the Chancellor livings for several Clergymen of merit in the University of Cambridge, to whom he likewise opened his purse freely, if wanted. To these, as also to all others in general that applied to him, he was always ready to give his assistance in any difficulties of law; insomuch that many Bishops and Chapters of cathedral churches employed him to manage their law-suits, being very expert in bringing them to a final termination with the least expence. His situation gave him an opportunity of informing himself in the business of his master's office, and he improved it by reading books upon that subject; in which study he had the assis-

tance of John Walker, afterwards Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. In the midst of all these employments, he still kept on his rounds in the study of the fathers, and ecclesiastical history and antiquities; and, in this last branch especially, he had now the advantage of discoursing often with three of the most learned men that England ever bred, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. Selden. Toward the latter end of the year 1615, the Lord Chancellor being, through age and infirmities, wholly confined to his house, Mr. Williams was intrusted by him in carrying messages upon business to the King, who on these occasions took notice, that the chaplain was principled by his master to be a Statesman and a pillar of the kingdom; and his Lordship, a very little before the day of his death, called Mr. Williams to him, and told him, "If he wanted money, he would leave him such a legacy in his will, as would furnish him to live in the world like a Gentleman. Sir, said the chaplain, I kiss your hands; you have filled my cap full. I am far from want, unless it be of your Lordship's directions how to live in the world if I survive you. Well, says his Lordship, I know you are an expert workman: Take these tools to work with; they are the best I have:" So he gave him some books and papers written all with his own hand. Nor did the chaplain fall short of the presage of his noble Lord and patron in the use of them. However, when his successor to the Great Seal, Sir Francis Bacon, who knew Mr. Williams's merit, made him an offer to continue him in his former station at York-house, he declined it, but accepted the office of a Justice of Peace of the quorum in Northamptonshire, which was given him by the new Keeper. He was preparing for his journey, when his friend Dr. Montague, now Bishop of Winchester, presented him to his Majesty, who appointed him his chaplain in ordinary, with a command to attend upon him in his northern progress, to begin in April following; and the King told him pleasantly, "That he might expect the labourer's penny as soon as they who had served him longer." But the Bishop obtained of his Majesty that Mr. Williams might stay to take his Doctor's degree, and give entertainment to Marco Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, who was newly come to England, and designed to be at Cambridge commencement the next July, 1617; when Mr. Williams accordingly commenced D.D. and immediately after went to reside at the

rectory of Waldgrave, which, by building, gardening, and planting before he came, he had made a very pleasant situation. Here he lived in the greatest hospitality, without neglecting to discharge faithfully the duties of a good parish-priest. However, his chaplain's place requiring him to take the course of his attendance at Court, he preached a sermon before the King, at Theobald's, which was printed by order of his Majesty, who collated him to the deanery of Salisbury, void by the death of Dr. Gordon. This was the first step to which no hand helped him but the King's; for he had hitherto judged it imprudent to make his court to the Marquis of Buckingham, both on account of the unlikelihood there was that so great a favourite should hold his situation long without a fall, in which case he should think himself obliged in honour to follow his fortune; and likewise by reason of the fickleness of that favourite's temper in particular. But he had not been long possessed of this deanery, when being in waiting upon his Majesty, then at Royston, in the absence of the Marquis, the King abruptly, without any relation to the subject then in discourse, asked him, 'When he was with Buckingham? Sir, said the Doctor, I have had no business to resort to his Lordship. But, replied the King, wheresoever he is, you must presently go to him on my message.' On the delivery of this message the Doctor, being graciously received by the Marquis, determined to comply with the King's pleasure thus intimated to him; and soon engaged the Marquis's best regards by smoothing a rub, which the Marquis had met with, in soliciting his match with the Earl of Rutland's daughter. For by his engaging wit, and decent behaviour, he presently reconciled the Earl to the favourite, which was the easier effected as the Lady's affections were already secured; and he likewise removed another obstacle which stuck with his Majesty on account of her religion, having brought her Ladyship from the Church of Rome to that of England. After such service, can it be surprising to find Dr. Williams making a very quick progress to the height of all that could be in his utmost ambition? Accordingly the deanery of Westminster becoming void, he easily obtained it of his new patron, and, gladly quitting Salisbury, was installed into this, July 12, 1620. This place was very agreeable to his humour, and he greatly improved both the church, the college, and the school.

While he was thus employed, Chancellor Bacon being deprived of the Great

Seal, for corruption, in May 1621, the Marquis, a few days after, desired the Dean to draw up in writing a state of the just profits of that place; which being readily complied with, when the account was perused by his Majesty, he presently concluded the author of it to be the fittest person to execute that great trust; and accordingly the Dean was sworn, June 10 following, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and, before the end of that month, was nominated to the bishopric of Lincoln; to which he was consecrated, Novem. 11; and he afterwards prevailed, though not without some difficulty, to hold the deanery of Westminster in commendam, to which was also joined his rectory of Waldgrave, together with the residentiaryship of Lincoln, and the prebend of Asgarvey in that church. In accepting the Keeper's office, he requested and obtained of the King, that the Seal should not be taken from the Commissioners and put into his hands before ten months were over, that he might have time to study and weigh the trust of his office; to which purpose he kept Sir Henry Finch, a most profound lawyer, in his lodgings from May to October, to advise with him upon all occasions. By that means he had time to look out for honest and able servants to fill the chief places of trust under him. He requested his Majesty likewise, that he should be in the nature of a probationer for one year and a half; that in the Court of Chancery he might have a Master of the Rolls of great knowledge to sit with him; and, lastly, the constant attendance of two Judges. He did not appear in Court till the end of Michaelmas term, when he made a speech, wherein he laid down several rules which he resolved to observe in the discharge of that office. And, after some time that passed in obtaining experience, the Court of Chancery was never better ordered, his decrees were generally approved, and his dispatch was so extraordinary, that his enemies made it an objection to him. He had not been above two months in this post, when he redeemed an estate belonging to his family from William, Earl of Pembroke, at the price of 10,000*l*. The same year, at the instance of Buckingham, his present patron, whose suit for the purpose had been rejected, he petitioned and prevailed with his Majesty to promote Dr. Laud, then one of his prebendaries at Westminster, to the bishopric of St. David's. This year he likewise procured Mr. Selden's release from prison, and afterwards gave him the registry of Westminster-college. He secured the rights of the Bishops against the attempts

attempts of the Earl of Essex. He did not approve of Prince Charles's going to Spain for the Infanta; and during that negotiation ventured to give the Marquis a piece of advice which that favourite never forgave: This was, that he would not be haughty to the Spanish Court, nor behave disrespectfully to the Prince. From this time the Keeper was narrowly watched, notwithstanding which, all the power of that absolute minion was foiled in attempting to displace him, after his return from Spain; for the King was so well satisfied with his conduct in that affair, that, during the Christmas holidays in 1623-4, he entered him into the Council-book to succeed upon the next vacancy to the archbishopric of York. While the Prince was in Spain, the King told the Earl of Carlisle, that "If he had sent Williams into Spain with his son, he had kept heart's ease and honour, both which he lacked at that time." And the first time Williams came into the King's presence after the Prince's return into England, which was a little before Christmas, his Majesty, looking intently upon him, said to the Prince, "There's the man that makes us keep a merry Christmas." And his Highness looking as if he understood not his father, "Why it is he, said the King, that laboured more than all my servants besides to bring you safe home to keep Christmas with me; and I hope you are sensible of it." After the match had miscarried, the King, being cooler to the Spaniard, might, probably, recollect some of the Keeper's honest arts practised upon himself during the heat of that affair in favour of his subjects. Upon his Majesty's declaration to restrain the preachers, the Keeper once procured the delivery of one, who was imprisoned for that offence, by a merry tale thus: Such a man's wife, upon reading her husband's imprisonment, fell presently into labour; and the midwife is come to deliver her, but says, it will not be effected till she can see her husband again; for which the women that assist her revile you, that your Highness would stick out such a declaration. "Now weal away, says the King, send a warrant presently to release him, lest the woman perish." Another time, being ordered by his Majesty to draw up directions to preachers against the King's ecclesiastical Supremacy, he proposed it to the King, that in those directions none might be suffered to preach under 30 years of age, nor over 60, while men were in full possession of their reason and judgment, otherwise it would be impossible to prevent such offences. For

instance, proceeds he, Kitchen, an offender, is a beardless boy, from whom exactness of judgment could not be expected; and Dr. White, a decrepid old man, that is spent, having not a fee simple, but a lease only of reason, and it is expired. Upon this pleasant and good-natured representation, his Majesty was moved to release them both.

Not long afterwards, the Keeper by an artful stratagem luckily discovered the intrigues of the Spanish Ambassador against the Marquis. A paper of informations or complaints against the Parliament and Buckingham was put into the King's pocket unobserved; and in the postscript it was prayed, That Don Francisco Carondolet, Secretary to the Marquis Iniosa, might be brought to the King to satisfy such doubts as his Majesty might raise. The design was to persuade his Majesty to break thoroughly with the Parliament, and upon their dissolution to send the Marquis to the Tower. The Keeper, who spared no cost in procuring intelligence, had notice of the matter, and immediately disclosed it to the Marquis, and then to the Prince. Your Highness, said he to the Prince, hath often seen Don Francisco Carondolet; he loves me because he is a scholar, for he is Archdeacon of Cambray, and sometimes we are pleasant together, for he is a Walloon by birth, and not a Castilian. I have discovered him to be a wanton, and an humble servant to some of our English beauties, but, above all, to one of that gentle craft in Mark-Lane; a wit she is, and one that must be courted with news and occurrences at home and abroad, as well as with gifts. I have a friend that bribed her in my name to send me a faithful account of such tidings as her paramour brings to her. All that I intrusted the Marquis with came out of her chamber, and she hath well earned a piece of plate or two from me, and shall not go unrecompensed for these secrets about which your Highness does use me, if the drab can help me in it; truly, Sir, this is my dark lanthorn, and I am not ashamed to inquire of a Dalilah to resolve a riddle, for in my studies of divinity I have gleaned up this maxim, 'licet uti altero peccato.' Though the Devil make her a sinner, I may make a good use of her sin. Yea, says the Prince, merrily, do you deal in such ware? "In good faith, replied the Keeper, I never saw her face." He then left the Prince, and got Carondolet's Under-secretary seized as a Romish Priest. This brought Carondolet to him to beg his Secretary's discharge, which

which he shewing great reluctance against for fear of the Parliament: My Lord, said Francisco, let not the dread of this Parliament trouble you; I can tell you, if you have not heard it, that it is upon expiration'. He afterwards fished out of the Secretary the heads of all the articles in the paper slipt into the King's pocket. He did not stay for the copy of them which was brought to him four days after, but immediately drew the heads then discovered to him into such a form as it should appear to be copied from the original, and gave all to the Prince, of whom he desired secrecy, having put his life into the hands of his Highness; first, for searching into the King's councils, and then discovering them; and, for further security, he ordered Carondolet out of the kingdom immediately, that he might not be produced to confront him, if the matter should come to be questioned. Dr. Hacket observes, that this story accounts for the King's reconciliation to the Parliament, as well as why his Majesty never offered afterwards to retrieve the Spanish match, and furnishes a reason why King Charles the following year readily entered into a war with Spain.

In 1624, the Keeper prevented Buckingham from executing his design of selling the crown and church lands. In negotiating the match with France, he advised the French Ambassador not to insist upon an absolute and general dispensation with the penal laws against the Papists, and afterwards he drew up the marriage articles. In 1625, March 22, when the danger of the King's illness reached his ears, he hastened to Theobald's, and there finding the report confirmed by the physicians, he acquainted his Majesty with it, and constantly attended him till his death; after which he preached his funeral sermon, and printed it by the command of King Charles I. who likewise gave him orders to prepare another against his coronation. But that mark of his Majesty's favour was intercepted by the new Duke of Buckingham, the effects of whose displeasure soon began to fall heavy on him. As no man kept a better watch upon the Court, so he was presently acquainted with the Duke's threats, and immediately apprehended the consequence. When the King's coronation drew near, he received orders from his Majesty not to appear in his office as Dean of Westminster at that solemnity, and his place was then supplied by Bishop Laud, a person for whom he had not the least affection. He was likewise denied to do his homage to the King with the rest of the spiritual Lords on that oc-

casion. Before the opening of the second Parliament in this reign, which was four days after the coronation, the Lord Coventry was put into the Keeper's office, and the Bishop had now no parliamentary summons sent to him; and when upon a motion in Parliament, where his friends were numerous, he did receive it, he received likewise a particular charge from the new Keeper not to appear in person, and had even some difficulty to obtain that his proxy might be left with the Bishop of Winchester. He struggled hard to secure his reputation before he parted with the savings of the Great Seal, and at last, on the surrendry, made a sort of a capitulation for that and his other preferments before he delivered it up, which was on the 25th of Oct. 1626, at Foxley, a seat of the Lord Sandys, near Windsor, after which he removed to Bugden. When the writ was sent to him for the meeting of the third Parliament, he had the like intimation, as before, of his Majesty's pleasure that he should forbear being present in it; but he now refused to submit to his Majesty's directions, resolved to stand upon his privilege, and sat in the House of Lords himself, and not by proxy, as before: And, the petition of right being set on foot in this Parliament, the Bishop promoted it with great zeal, but at the same time proposed a clause to be added in favour of the Crown, and moved likewise for an act to explain the bill of rights, so as thereby his Majesty's claim to the duties of tonnage and poundage might be fully confirmed.

His behaviour at this time seems to have reconciled him to the Duke of Buckingham, and the King was so well satisfied with it, that he consulted him in a point of the utmost importance concerning his own conduct, and expressly approved of his advice. But the incautious use he afterwards made of the King's freedom in communicating his thoughts to him drew the royal displeasure upon him again; and in 1629 his name was actually struck out of the Council-books. And, though he obtained his Majesty's pardon for that offence, yet the next year upon the christening of Prince Charles, when all the rest of the Lords, both spiritual and temporal, were invited, the Bishop of Lincoln was excepted. This year he fell under the examination of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into exacted fees, which terminated greatly to the advantage of his reputation. About this time being told that the King was offended with his magnificent way of living at Bugden, and with his holding the deanery of

of Westminster, he refused to comply with his Majesty's pleasure in either of these propositions. He afterwards disputed the Metropolitan's right to visit his diocese. In 1636, a complaint was lodged against him by the High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire for refusing to pay the ship-money, and presently after, upon some informations being brought against him in the Star-Chamber for scandalous words spoken of the King and his Ministers, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000*l.* and to suffer imprisonment during his Majesty's pleasure, and to be suspended by the High Commission-court from all his dignities, offices, and functions. Accordingly, he was sent to the Tower of London, where some hard terms of accommodation being offered him, he absolutely refused to submit to them, and thereupon seizure was made of his goods at Bugden and Lincoln, to the value of that fine.

When the Parliament met in Nov. 1640, he petitioned the King for his enlargement, and to have his writ of summons to Parliament; but notwithstanding he procured the mediation of the Queen, who had always preserved a kindness for him, yet the Lord Keeper Finch and Archbishop Laud opposing, brought the King to refuse it; so that about a fortnight after, viz. about the 16th of November, the House of Lords sent the Usher of the Black Rod to demand him of the Lieutenant of the Tower; upon which he was brought to the Parliament-House, and took his place among his brethren. Hereupon his Majesty was pleased to be reconciled to him, so far as to command that all orders kept in any court or registry upon the former hearings and informations against him should be taken off, razed, and cancelled, that nothing might stand upon record to his disadvantage. However, in the House of Lords he seconded the Lord Say's famous speech against Archbishop Laud, but at the same time applied himself to the King, and made the greatest professions of duty to his Majesty, and zeal to the church. And shortly after, in a sermon preached before the King, as Dean of Westminster, mentioned the Presbyterian discipline with great contempt, and, in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, he defended the right of the Bishops to vote in cases of blood in a very pertinent learned speech, but declared his opinion at the same time, that they ought not to be present at that trial, and offered, not only in his own name, but for the rest of his brethren, to withdraw always when that business was entered upon. However,

when the bill of attainder had passed both Houses, he persuaded his Majesty against his private conscience to give the royal assent to it. In May 1641, he defended in a long speech, very considerable for the learning and strength of argument it contained, the right of the Bishops to sit in the House of Peers, which had this effect, that the bill for depriving them of that right was then thrown out by the House. He was advanced to the see of York, December 4th following, and when upon the revival of the lately rejected bill the mob being gathered about the Parliament-House to prevent the Bishops from entering therein, insolently tore his gown from his back, he returned to the Deanery, and convened hither all his brethren that were in town, and proposed to them as absolutely necessary that they should unanimously and presently prepare a protestation to send to the House against the force that was used upon them, and against all the acts which were or should be done during that time that they should be kept by force from doing their duties in the House, and immediately having pen and ink ready, he prepared a protestation, which, being read to them, they all approved, and, being engrossed, they set their hands to it Dec. 27, when the Archbishop went to Whitehall, and presenting it to his Majesty, to whom it was directed, humbly desired that he would send it to the House of Peers, since they could not present it themselves, and command that it should be entered in the journal of the House: He obtained his suit, but the consequence was the commitment of himself with the rest of the petitioners by the Parliament, on an accusation of high treason to the Tower, where they all remained till the bill for putting them out of the House was passed, when on May 5th, 1642, they were released, and, June 27 following, our Archbishop in person was inthronised in his own cathedral at York, where the King then was, but his Majesty left it in July, and the Archbishop was forced away soon after. Being at Cawood one night very late, Dr. Ferne, whom he had formerly made Archdeacon of Leicester, came in with a sollicitous countenance, and begged him to leave the house and the country immediately, for that the younger Hotham was coming with his forces to seize and kill him, having solemnly vowed it in revenge for some opprobrious words the Archbishop had given him for his base usage of the King at Hull, and that he would be there by 5 o'clock in the morning. Upon this warning, the Archbishop made his escape, and

and from that time never came into Yorkshire, the wars then breaking out all over England. After this he retired into Wales, to his estate at Aber Conway, where he repaired and fortified Conway castle for the King, which so much pleased his Majesty, that by a letter dated from Oxford, August 1, 1643, "He heartily desires him to go on with that work; assuring him, that whatever money he should lay out upon the fortifications of the said castle, should be repaid unto him, before the custody thereof should be put into any other hands than his own, or such as he should recommend." By virtue of this warrant, the Archbishop, on the 2d of January this year, deputed his nephew William Hook, to have the custody of the castle, and gave the country people leave to lay up their plate, jewels, money, writings, and other valuable goods in it, each person having an inventory of his own share. Some time after, being sent for to attend the King at Oxford, he gave his Majesty the best advice that his knowledge and experience furnished him with; and among other things declared, that Cromwell, taken into the rebels army, by his cousin Hampden, was the most dangerous enemy that his Majesty had: For, though he were at that time of mean rank and use among them, yet he would climb higher. And then proceeding to give Cromwell his true character, he concludes, "In short, every beast hath some evil properties, but Cromwell hath the properties of all evil beasts." My humble motion is, either that you would win him to you by promises of fair treatment, or catch him by some stratagem, and cut him off.

After some stay at Oxford, the Archbishop returned to his own country, having received a fresh charge from his Majesty to take care of all North Wales, but especially of Conway castle. But, being dispossessed of it about a year afterwards by the King's party, he assisted a Colonel of the Parliament to retake it, who possessed himself of it. Dr. Hacket gives the particulars of this fact: That Sir John Owen, a Colonel of the King's, coming that way after a defeat in 1645, obtained of Prince Rupert to be under him Commander of the castle; and so, surprising it by force, entered it, notwithstanding the King's promise, and the expence laid out not being refunded. Thereupon the Archbishop, after several remonstrances made to the Court without any success, he being joined by the country people, whose properties were detained in the castle; and assisted by one Colonel Milton,

who was really a violent man against the King; they forced open the gates, and entered the castle, which Colonel Milton possessed himself of; but that was only agreed to by the Archbishop on condition that every proprietor might obtain his own, which the Colonel saw performed.

After this time he lived in a very private manner at Llandegay in that neighbourhood till the King's death, whom he did not survive much above a year, which time he spent in sorrow, and study, and devotions, rising constantly every night out of his bed at midnight, and praying for a quarter of an hour on his bare knees, having nothing upon him but his shirt and waistcoat. At last he was seized with a quinsy, which put an end to his life on the 25th of March, 1650, on his birth-day, being exactly 68 years of age. He was interred in Landegay church, where, some years after, his nephew and heir Sir Grif-fyth Williams erected on the north wall a very handsome monument, with the effigies of the Archbishop kneeling, in white marble; and under it an inscription, composed by Dr. Hacket his chaplain, who describes him as an eminent pattern of munificent hospitality and charity, which in another place he explains to point to his generosity, especially to Gentlemen of narrow fortunes, and poor scholars in both Universities; his disbursements this way every year amounting to a thousand, and sometimes to twelve hundred pounds. His epitaph likewise informs us, that he laid out no less than 20,000*l.* in great benefactions.

It is universally agreed, that his person was handsome, and his presence stately, his gesture magnificent, and his looks generous, the whole exterior being animated with a great mind and a high spirit, which raised him to aim at great things, and effect them. His temper was hot and hasty in resenting, and as ready in forgiving, the characteristic of his country. He entertained a favourable opinion of the Puritans, but was against shewing them any indulgence, which did not perfectly consist with the legal establishment of the church. To this he firmly adhered, and continued to the last to testify his dislike of any alterations or innovations whatsoever therein, either to enlarge or contract the settled forms. He was possessed of a good share of learning, had a ready wit and strong memory, but in his writings fell into the exploded pedantry, which was the vice of his time. Besides other sermons, he published one under the title of '*Perseverantia Sanctorum, &c.*' He had resolved

ved upon publishing the works of his predecessor in Lincoln diocese, the famous Robert Grossthead, which were scattered in several libraries at home and abroad; and he digested what he could procure of them, and wrote arguments upon diverse parts of them. He likewise undertook a Latin commentary upon the Bible, and the notes, collected from all good authors by his own hand, were once in the custody of

Mr. Gowland, Keeper of Westminster-college library. His Lordship, knowing well that to perform such a task completely was above the abilities of any one man, intended to leave it to be finished by twelve or more of the best scholars in the nation, whom he had in his eye, and was willing to give them 20,000*l.* rather than it should be unfinished.

WAX of remedying the Accidents caused by AQUA-FORTIS, when it has been swallowed.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

A Servant-maid having found at hand a bottle of aqua-fortis, which she took to be brandy, swallowed a little of it; and, having felt at the same time great pains in the bowels, she drank cold water, which preserved her from the fatal symptoms that would have soon ensued; so that this person's indiscretion was attended with no other accident. A farmer, having some business with a goldsmith at Lunenburg, and having likewise drank aqua-fortis for brandy, was cured by swallowing a quantity of the oil of sweet almonds. Oils and mucilages are, in fact, the remedies which are usually prescribed in such cases. The celebrated Cornelius Stalpart Vander Wiel, Physician at the Hague, Cent. Oppido Rar. Observat. Obs.

44, relates, on this subject, several very curious particulars. His method, in cases of this nature, was first to prescribe oil; and, when the patient had thrown it up in vomiting, he made him take syrup of violets, with a mucilage of quince-seeds: And thus he succeeded in calming all the accidents which aqua-fortis does not fail to occasion. He also quotes Baldus Rousæus, Epist. Medic. 9. who recommends oil of radishes, and an electuary made with the mucilage of quince-seeds, marshmallows, and gum adragant; to which he joins rose-water, honey of roses, and syrup of violets. Van Helmont observes, Lib. de Febr. cap. 9, that the distillers of strong waters are subject to palpitations of the heart:

Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, continued from Page 292, of our last.

On the 9th [February, 1768] it was further resolved, in regard to the lottery and other particulars: viz.

On the Lottery for 600,000 *l.*

Twenty five pounds per cent. on or before the 17th day of May next; thirty pounds per cent. on or before the 28th day of June next; forty pounds per cent. on or before the 8th day of September next. And that all the monies so received by the said cashiers be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this House, in this session of Parliament; and that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the said sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds, at any time, on or before the 17th day of October next, or towards the said lottery, on or before the 25th day of June next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of three pounds per cent. per annum, on the sums so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same, to the 25th day of November next,

in respect of the sum paid on account of the said 1,300,000 *l.* and to the 8th day of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

That, from and after the 5th day of April next, the annuities after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. attending the remainder of the capital stock, established by an act made in the 3d year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, 'an act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000 *l.* by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties;' be charged upon, and made payable out of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the Fund commonly called the Sinking Fund, until the redemption of the said capital stock, which is to be completed on the 5th day of January, 1769.

That the duties, revenues, and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said annuities, be continued and be, from and after the said 5th day of April, carried to, and made part of, the

said fund, commonly called the Sinking Fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities, and of the annuities after the rate of 3 l. per centum, intended to be granted in respect of the said 1,900,000l.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 1,800,000l. be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of Parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1769, to be exchanged, and received in payment, in such manner as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged, and received in payment.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there be applied the sum of 2,250,000l. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the Sinking Fund.

That a sum not exceeding 70,000l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 2d day of February, 1768, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1769, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of Parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of Parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1768.

That such of the monies, as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 2d day of February, 1768, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1769, of the produce of the duties charged, by an act of Parliament made in the 5th year of his present Majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum Senega and gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty.

That the sum of 400,000l. which is to be paid, within the present year, into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000l. for a limited

time, by the East India Company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East Indies, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1768, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1768.

The House was moved, that the first of the resolutions, which, upon Tuesday, the 15th day of December last, were reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, and were then agreed to by the House, might be read.

And the same was, as agreed to by the House, read accordingly; and is as followeth, viz.

' That one third part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum, established by an act, made in the third year of his Majesty's reign,' intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties," which shall remain after the 5th day of January next, be redeemed, and paid off, on the 5th day of July next, after discharging the interest then payable, in respect of the same.

The House was also moved, that the fifth of the resolutions which were yesterday reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, and were then agreed to by the House, might be read.

And the same was, as agreed to by the House, read accordingly; and is as followeth, viz.

' Resolved,

' That such part of the capital stock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum, established by an act, made in the third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties," as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, be redeemed, and paid off, in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remain-

remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next; and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January, 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock, which is then to be redeemed and paid off.'

A bill or bills were ordered to be brought in upon the said resolutions, and also upon the resolutions this day reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, and which have been agreed to by the House.

Afterwards a petition of Philip Ward, John Treacher, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, Sir Thomas Munday, John Philips, Isaac Lawrance, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are now prisoners in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, by virtue of an order of the House, for an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of the House, tending to subvert the freedom and independence of Parliament, by subscribing and sending to the Honourable Robert Lee, and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Baronet, the two Members for the City of Oxford, a letter, dated from thence the 12th of May, 1766; and that the petitioners are truly sensible of the enormity of their offence, and unfeignedly sorry for the same; and beg leave most humbly to represent to the House, that the continuance of their confinement will be of the utmost ill consequence to themselves and their respective families; and that some of the petitioners lives will be imminently endangered thereby; the petitioners Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, Sir Thomas Munday, and John Philips, being in a very bad state of health; and the rest of the petitioners are engaged in very extensive business, which must be greatly neglected, or totally stopped, by their absence; and therefore praying the House to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration, and give orders that they may be released from their confinement.—Hereupon it was ordered, That the said petitioners be brought to the bar of this House to-morrow morning, in order to their being discharged; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrants accordingly.

The several orders of the day, for the attendance of Charles Say, and the person who keeps Baker's Coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, being read, the said Charles

Say was called in; and an advertisement in the printed news-paper, intitled 'The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, Thursday, February 4, 1768, printed for Charles Say, in Newgate-street,' being shewn to him at the bar, he said that Robert Withy, a stock-broker in Exchange-alley, delivered a written copy of the said advertisement, the day before, to Hugh Jones, clerk to the said Charles Say, and desired it might be inserted in the said news-paper. And then he was directed to withdraw. Then Samuel Purney, who keeps Baker's Coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, was called in to the bar; and, being shewn the said advertisement, said that the said Robert Withy gave him orders to send the letters which should come to his house, in consequence of the said advertisement, to him the said Robert Withy; and that he delivered to the said Robert Withy several such letters accordingly. And then he was directed to withdraw: And it was ordered, that the said Mr. Robert Withy do attend this House upon Thursday morning next, and bring with him the letters which he received in consequence of an advertisement published in The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser of Thursday last, directing to inquire for C. D. at Baker's Coffee-house, in Exchange-alley.

It was also ordered, that the said Samuel Purney and Hugh Jones do attend this House at the same time.

The several orders of the day, for the attendance of J. Wilkie, and the person who keeps the Admiralty Coffee-house, at Charing-cross, being likewise read, the said J. Wilkie was called in; and an advertisement in the printed news-paper, intitled 'The London Chronicle, from Saturday, December 26, to Tuesday, December 29, 1767, sold by J. Wilkie,' being shewn to him at the bar, he said, that the advertisement was taken in by William Taylor, his clerk, in his absence, and printed by John Whitworth, his servant; and he delivered in a paper, which, he said, was the original advertisement; and declared he did not know who brought it; but that he had a book, in which were contained copies of advertisements or memorandums inserted in his said news-paper. And then he was directed to withdraw.

Then Maximilian Slaincir, who keeps the Admiralty Coffee-house, at Charing-Cross, was called in; and the said advertisement, printed in The London Chronicle, which directed that letters sent in consequence of the advertisement might be left for J. S. at the Admiralty Coffee-house, being shewn to him at the bar,

bar, he informed the House, that his wife keeps the bar of the Coffee-house; and that he does not know any thing of the said direction, nor whether any letters had come to his house in consequence of the said advertisement, nor whether any person had inquired for such letters. And then he was directed to withdraw.

Then the said J. Wilkie was again called in, and further examined. And then he was again directed to withdraw. But it was ordered, that the said J. Wilkie do attend this House upon Thursday morning next, and bring with him the book in which are contained copies or memorandums of advertisements inserted in the said news-paper, intitled *The London Chronicle*; and that William Taylor, John Whitworth, and Elisabeth Slaincir do attend this House at the same time.

On the 10th, Philip Ward, Esq; late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Thomas Wise, Sir Thomas Munday, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrance, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, were (according to order) brought to the bar; where they, upon their knees, received a reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and were ordered to be discharged, paying their fees; and it was ordered, *nem. con.* That Mr. Speaker be desired to print the speech by him made upon reprimanding them.—This speech our readers may see, in our Magazine for March last.

On the 11th, four bills passed the House: The first, for dividing and inclosing several stinted pastures, within the township of Litton, in the parish of Arncliffe, in the county of York: The second, for repairing and widening the road, from Buckland-Dinham to the end of the parish of Timbury, and also the road from Midsummer-Norton to the end of the parish of Norton St. Philips, and also the road from Tucker's Grave to the road leading from Wel-low to a place known by the name of the Red Post, in the county of Somerset: The third, for dividing and inclosing the common and heath, called Navestock Common and Heath, within the manors of Navestock and Lofthall, in the county of Essex: And the fourth, to continue and render more effectual several acts passed for repairing the road leading from the Stonesend, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, to the furthestmost part of the Northern road, in the parish of Enfield, in the same county, next to the parish of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford; and for amending the road, from the Watch-house in Ed-

monton to the market-place in Enfield.

The order of the day being read, for taking into further consideration the report which was made from the Committee, to whom the petition of the Gentlemen, graziers; and others, feeders of cattle, of the eastern part of the county of Somerset, at a numerous meeting held at Yeovill, in the said county, the 8th day of January, 1768; and also the petition of the Gentlemen, graziers, and others, feeders of cattle, in the county of Dorset, at a very numerous meeting held at Sturminster Newton Castle, in the said county, the 13th day of January, 1768; and also the petition of the Justices of the Peace, assembled at their general quarter session for the county of Somerset, and of the Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, and of other Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the said county; were severally referred: It was ordered, That the said report be taken into further consideration, upon Monday morning next.

Mr. Robert Withy attending (according to order) he was called in; and, at the bar, examined, in relation to an advertisement in the printed news-paper, intitled '*The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, February 4, 1768, printed for Charles Say, in Newgate-street;' and confessed that he put in the said advertisement; but said he had received no letters in consequence thereof.

Then Samuel Purney, who was also attending (according to order) was called in; and, at the bar, confronted with the said Robert Withy; and said that Mr. Withy had frequently ordered letters directed to C. D. to be sent to him, all which he had sent to Mr. Withy; and that the last letter he sent was about ten days ago; and that he had sent letters to Mr. Withy with that direction three months ago. And, Mr. Withy being asked if he had brought any letters, as required by the order of the House, he said he had not, as he understood the order to refer only to letters received in consequence of the advertisement of Thursday last. Then Samuel Purney, being further examined, informed the House, that he had received letters since the 4th instant, directed to C. D. which he delivered to Mr. Withy. Then the said Samuel Purney was directed to withdraw. And the said Mr. Withy, being further examined, said he had received letters from John Reynolds, with relation to the borough of Milborne-Port; and that he received instructions from the said John Reynolds to put in the said advertisement, and to refer

every one, who applied in consequence thereof to the said Mr. Reynolds; that he apprehended the meaning of the said advertisement was an interest in some borough; that he was applied to verbally from Mr. Hickey, Attorney in St. Alban's-street; Mr. Seagrave, Attorney in Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Coulthurst, an Attorney in Chancery-lane; all of whom he referred to the said Mr. Reynolds; that he was present at a conversation between the said Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Hickey, when Mr. Reynolds said there were some boroughs which would come reasonable; and that he named Milborne-Port, Reading, and Honiton. And the said Robert Withy further said, that a deposit was made for the borough of Reading; that he heard the said Mr. Hickey say it was agreed on, and named Mr. Nightingale as his principal. Hereupon it was ordered, that John Reynolds, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Seagrave, and Mr. Coulthurst do attend this House to-morrow morning. And it was ordered, That Robert Withy be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, in order to his being brought up to-morrow morning, to be further examined; and that no person be admitted to speak to him, but in the presence of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, or his deputy, and giving to the said Serjeant, or his deputy, their names and places of abode; and that no letters be delivered to, or sent from, the said Robert Withy, during the time he shall so remain in custody; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

The other orders of the day being read, it was ordered, That J. Wilkie, William Taylor, John Whitworth, and Elisabeth Slaincir do attend this House to-morrow morning.

On the 12th, three bills passed the House: The first, for repealing an act, made in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II, intituled 'An act for the better regulating the nightly watch and headles, and cleansing, inlightening, and paving the streets, squares, lanes, and other passages, and repairing the highways and causeways, and regulating the poor, within the parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the county of Middlesex;' and for making more effectual provision for those purposes: The second, to explain and amend so much of an act, made in the 10th year of the reign of King Will. III, intituled 'An act for granting an aid to his Majesty, for disbanding the army, and other necessary occasions,' as relates

to the number of troops to be kept upon the Irish establishment: And the third, for providing proper accommodations for his Majesty's Justices of the Great Session in Wales, during the time of holding such sessions.

The several orders of the day being read, for the attendance of Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Seagrave, and Mr. Coulthurst; and the House being informed, that the said Hickey, Seagrave, and Coulthurst, were attending according to order; and the Serjeant at Arms attending the House being called upon, to give an account of what had been done, in relation to the service of the order of the House of yesterday, upon the said John Reynolds; he informed the House, that one of his Messengers had been at the said John Reynolds's lodgings, but did not see him. Then Mr. Williams, one of the Messengers of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, being called in, informed the House, that he had been at the lodgings of the said Mr. Reynolds, in Scotland-yard; and that he was told by a servant maid, that he went out of town upon Saturday last, and was expected in town this day; but that his return was uncertain.

Then Robert Withy (in custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House) was brought to the bar, and further examined in relation to the subject-matter of the advertisement published in The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser of Thursday, the 4th day of this instant February; and then he was directed to be taken from the bar.

Then the said Mr. Coulthurst was called in to the bar; and, so much of the evidence given by the said Robert Withy yesterday and this day, as related to the said Mr. Coulthurst, being read to him, Mr. Coulthurst was heard in relation thereto, and referred to his clerk, Mr. Farrer; and then Mr. Coulthurst was directed to withdraw.

And, the House being informed that the said Mr. Farrer attended at the door, he was called in; and, at the bar, was examined as to the conduct of the said Mr. Coulthurst, with respect to the said advertisement; and then he was directed to withdraw.

Then the said Mr. Hickey was called in to the bar; and so much of the evidence given yesterday by the said Mr. Withy, as related to the said Mr. Hickey, was read to him, and he was heard in relation thereto; and then he was directed to withdraw. He was again called in, and further

ther heard; and referred to his son Joseph Hickey, and to his clerk James Weir; and then he was again directed to withdraw.

Then the said Robert Withy was again brought to the bar; where he informed the House, that, in giving his evidence to this House yesterday, he did not mean to say that Mr. Hickey was present when Mr. Reynolds named the boroughs of Milborne-Port, Reading, and Honiton; and that it was Mr. Reynolds, and not Mr. Hickey (as he yesterday informed the House) who said it was agreed on, with respect to Reading; and that the said Reynolds named Mr. Nightingale as his principal; and the said Mr. Withy was further examined; and then he was again directed to be taken from the bar. He was again brought to the bar, and further examined; and he was again directed to be taken from the bar. Then Joseph Hickey, son to the said Mr. Hickey, and James Weir, his clerk, who, the House was informed, were attending at the door, were severally called in, and, at the bar, examined, as to the conduct of the said Mr. Hickey with respect to the said advertisement: And they were severally directed to withdraw. Then the said Mr. Withy was again brought to the bar; and the said Mr. Hickey was again called in; and so much of the evidence given by the said Robert Withy, as relates to the said Mr.

Hickey, was read to him; and the said Mr. Hickey was confronted with Mr. Withy, and was further heard, with respect to Mr. Withy's evidence; and then he was again directed to withdraw; and the said Mr. Withy was again directed to be taken from the bar. Whereupon it was ordered, That the further consideration of the evidence given by the said Mr. Withy, with respect to the said Mr. Hickey, be adjourned till Monday morning next; and the said Mr. Hickey was ordered to attend this House upon Monday morning next.

And, the said John Reynolds having, in the course of the examination of several persons, been charged with being guilty of corrupt practices relating to several boroughs, it was ordered, That the said John Reynolds be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, in order to his being brought up, upon Monday morning next, to answer the said charge. And that the said Robert Withy be continued in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, in order to his being brought up, upon Monday morning next, to be further examined. And Mr. Irwin, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. J. Wilkie, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. John Whitworth, and Mrs. Elisabeth Slaincir, were ordered to attend this House at the same time.

[To be continued.]

Dr. SWIFT to Dr. SHERIDAN.—From LETTERS, lately published.

S I R,

I SUPPOSE you are now angle *ling* with your tack *ling* in a purr *ling* stream, or pad *ling* and lay *ling* in a boat, or sad *ling* your stum *ling* horse with a sap *ling* in your hands, and snare *ling* at your groom, or set *ling* your affairs, or tick *ling* your cat, or tat *ling* with your neighbour Price; not always Toy *ling* in your school. This Dryes *ling* weather we in Dub *ling* are glad of a Dump *ling*, and Bab *ling* is our dare *ling*. Pray do not look as cow *ling* at me when I come, but get a fat *ling* for my dinner, or go a fowl *ling* for fill *ling* my belly. I hope none of your Townsfolks are Bub *ling* you: Have you a Bow *ling* Green at Cavan? I have been ill of my old Ay *ling*, and yet you see I am now as crib *ling*. Can you buy me an am *ling* Nag? I am bat *ling* for health,

June, 1735.

and just craw *ling* out. My breakfast is cut *ling*, and sugar to cure the Curd *ling* of my blood. My new Summer coat is cock *ling* already, and I am call *ling* for my old one. I am cob *ling* my riding shoes*, and cur *ling* my riding periwig. My maids hens keep such a Cack *ling* and Chuck *ling*, that I scarce know what I write. My mare is just foe *ling*, for which my Groom is grumm *ling* and grow *ling*, while the other servants are gob *ling* and gut *ling*, and the maids Gigg *ling*, and the dogs how *ling*. My Bung *ling* Taylor was tip *ling* from morning to night. Do you know Drive *ling* Doll with her Drab *ling* tail, and drag *ling* petticoat, and gog *ling* eyes; always gag *ling* like a goose, and hob *ling* to the ale-house, hand *ling* a Mug and quarry *ling* and squab *ling* with Porters, or

* As Dr. Swift was, on all occasions, fond of walking, he always wore strong jack spatterdashes, which he could slip off as soon as he alighted from his horse; and, to match these spatterdashes, he had shoes strong in proportion, to bear the dirt and weather; but he never wore boots.

or row *ling* in the kennel? I bought her a muzzle *ling* Pinner. Mr. Wall walks the streets with his strip *ling* boy, in his sham *ling* gait, as cuff *ling* for the wall, and just *ling* all he meets. I saw his wife with her pop *ling* gown, Pill *ling* oranges, and pick *ling* cucumbers. Her eyes are no longer Spark *ling*, you may find her twat *ling* with the neighbours, her nose trick *ling*, and spawl *ling* the floor, and then smug *ling* her husband.

A Lady whose understanding was sing *ling* me out as a Wit *ling* or rather a suck *ling*, as if she were tick *ling* my fancy, tang *ling* me with questions, tell *ling* me many stories, her tongue toe *ling* like a clapper; says she, an old man's dare *ling* is better than a young man's War *ling*. I liked her dad *ling* and plain deal *ling*: She was as wise as a goes *ling* or duck *ling*, yet she counted upon gull *ling* and grave *ling* me. Her maid was hack *ling* flax and humm *ling* her mistress, and how *ling* in the Irish manner: I was fool *ling* and fiddle *ling* and fade *ling* an hour with them. We hear Tisdall is pufs *ling* the Curates, or mud *ling* in an ale-house, or muff *ling* his chops, or rump *ling* his Band, or mum *ling* songs, though he be but a mid *ling* verfiyer at best, while his wife in her Mac *ling* lace is mull *ling* claret, to make her husband Maud *ling*, or mill *ling* chocolate for her breakfast, or rust *ling* in her silks, or net *ling* her spouse, or nurse *ling* and swill *ling* her grandchildren and a year *ling* calf, or oyl *ling* her pimple *ling* face, or set *ling* her head dress, or stif *ling* a f— to a fizz *ling*, or boy *ling* sowins for supper, or pew *ling* for the death of her Kit *ling*, or over rue *ling* the poor Doctor. As to Madame votre femme, I find she has been coup *ling* her daughters; I wish she were to live upon a Cod *ling* or a Chit or *ling*. She has as mile *ling* countenance, which is yet better than as well *ling* belly: I wish she were to go a bull *ling* and begin with

a bill *ling*, and then go to hick *ling*. She hath been long as cram *ling* for power, and would fain be a fond *ling*, and delights in a Fop *ling*, when she should be fur *ling* her sails, and fill *ling* her belly, or game *ling* about Cavan, or Gall *ling* her company. Why do not you set her a truck *ling* with a vengeance, and use her like an under *ling*, and stop her ray *ling*, rat *ling* rang *ling* behaviour? I would cure her ram *ling* and rum *ling*; but you are spy *ling* all, by rig *ling* into her favour, and are afraid of ruff *ling* her. I hear you are fell *ling* your timber at Quilca: You love to have a fee *ling* of money, which is a grove *ling* temper in you, and you are for shove *ling* it up like a Lord *ling*, or rather like a Star *ling*. I suppose you now are vail *ling* your bonnet to every Squire. I wish you would grow a world *ling*, and not be strow *ling* abroad, nor always shake *ling* yourself at home. Can I have stable *ling* with you for my horse? Pray keep plain wholesome table *ling* for your boys, and employ your maids in teaz *ling* cloth and reel *ling* yarn, and unravle *ling* thread without stay *ling* it. Set the boys a race *ling* for diversion; set the scullion a rid *ling* the cinders without rife *ling* them. Get some scrub to teach the young boys their spell *ling*, and the cow-boy to draw small beer without spill *ling* or pall *ling* it: Have no more pifs to *ling* lads: Employ yourself in nail *ling* your broken stools. Whip all the libel *ling* rogues who are loll *ling* out their tongues, and kind *ling* quarrels, and rave eye *ling* their school-fellows, and stick *ling* with their seniors, and snuff *ling* in a Jeer, and scraw *ling* on the school walls, and scut *ling* to the pye-house, and yawl *ling* and yell *ling* to frighten little children, and fowl *ling* the house for mischief sake, and grape *ling* with the girls. Pray take care of spy *ling* your younger daughters, or sty *ling* them Pets*.

* The term Pet, which is a contraction of the French Petite, signifies a favourite. It is here marked with a note of reprobation.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 299 of our last.

THUS ended the campaign with great success, many places having been taken with little resistance, and an inconsiderable loss either of time or of men. The Earl of Marlborough's conduct gained him the hearts of the army, and the States-general were highly satisfied with every thing he did; and the Earl of Athlone did him the justice to own, that he had differed in opinion from him in every thing that was done, and that, therefore, the honour of their success was intirely owing to him.

Upon the breaking up of the army, in November [1702] an accident happened, that had like to have lost all the advantages and honour gained in this glorious campaign. The Earl of Marlborough, the day the army separated, went to Maestricht; and he thought the easiest and quickest, as well as safest, way of returning to the Hague was by some of those great boats that pass on the Maese. He had twenty-five soldiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, in the boat with him, to serve

as a guard. The next morning he came to Ruremond, where he joined Monsieur Cohorn; and, having dined with the Prince of Holstein-Beck, Governor of that place, they continued their voyage together, having sixty men in a larger boat, which was to be before them. There were likewise fifty horse ordered to ride along the banks of the river. About seven that evening they came to Venlo, where the party of horse being relieved by a like number out of that garrison, they pursued their way down the river. The great boat, in which General Cohorn was, out-failed the other, and the troopers on shore mistook their way in the night. The French had yet the town of Guelders in their hands, which was, indeed, the only place they had left in Spanish Guelderland. A party of five-and-thirty men from thence was lurking on the banks of the river near three leagues below Venlo, waiting for an adventure; and, the company being all asleep, they seized by surprise, between eleven and twelve at night, the rope by which the boat was drawn, and hauled it on shore. They immediately made a discharge of their small-arms, and threw several grenadoes into the boat, by which some of the soldiers were wounded.

This done, they entered and seized the boat, with all who were in it, before they could get in any order to make opposition. With the Earl were Monsieur Opdam, one of the Dutch Generals, and Monsieur Gueldermalsen, one of the Deputies of the States. They did not know the Earl; but they knew the other two, who both had passes, according to a civility usually practised by the Generals on both sides. The Earl of Marlborough's brother had one, but, his ill state of health having made him leave the campaign, it remained in the hands of his Secretary, and now was made use of by the Earl. The date indeed was out; but the presence of mind, with which he produced it, and their hurry in the night, prevented that from being considered. They therefore only rifled the boat, searched the trunks and baggage, emptied them of what plate and things of value they found, and took presents from those, whom they believed to be protected by their passes; and then, after having stopped them several hours, and taken the Earl's guard of foot prisoners, they let them go. The Governor of Venlo, having notice that the Earl was taken, but not being informed of the circumstances which followed, presumed that he was carried prisoner to Guelders, and therefore marched out immediately with his whole

garrison to invest that place. The news of it likewise coming to the Hague, in the same imperfect manner, put the States under no small consternation. They immediately assembled, and resolved to send orders to all their forces to march immediately to Guelders, to threaten the garrison with the utmost extremities, unless they should deliver the prisoners, and never leave the place, till either they had taken it, or the Generals were set free. But, before these orders could be dispatched, the Earl of Marlborough came to the Hague, where he was received with inexpressible joy, not only by the States, but by all the inhabitants, for he was beloved there to a high degree. He was complimented upon his escape by Pensionary Heinsius, in the name of the States.

The necessity of the French King's affairs had forced him, before the loss of Landau, to grant the Elector of Bavaria all his demands; but he had not agreed to what the Elector asked, till that city was given for lost; and then, seeing that the Prince of Baden might over-run all the Hondruck, and carry his winter-quarters into the neighbourhood of France, it was necessary to gain this Elector on any terms. If this agreement had been made sooner, probably the siege of Landau, how far soever it was advanced, must have been raised. The Elector made his declaration in favour of France, when he possessed himself of Ulm, a rich free town of the Empire, in the circle of Swabia. It was taken, on the 8th of September, by a stratagem, that, however successful it proved to the Elector, was fatal to him who conducted it; for he was killed by an accident, after he was possessed of the town.

The Dyet of the Empire was so incensed at the treachery of the Elector of Bavaria in seizing of Ulm, that, after a warm debate, it was resolved by a plurality of voices to declare war against the French King and the Duke of Anjou; and a memorial was ordered to be drawn up, requesting his Imperial Majesty to proceed against the Elector, according to the constitutions of the Empire. The Ministers of the Elector of Bavaria and Cologne were forbid to appear any more in the general Dyet; notwithstanding which, the Elector of Bavaria protested against these proceedings, and particularly against the declaration of war, alledging, 'That an offensive war, like this, ought to be resolved on by common consent, and not by plurality of voices.' To which it was answered, 'That the King of France had attacked the Empire, by invading not only in his own name, but

but in the name of the Duke of Anjou, his grandson, several fiefs of the Empire in Italy, the Archbishopric of Cologne, and the diocese of Liege; as also by disturbing the trade of the Rhine, and committing several other hostilities, which rendered this war defensive and not offensive, on the side of the Empire.' But no regard was had to his protest; and the Empire's declaration of war was published and notified to the Cardinal of Lamberg, the Emperor's Commissioner, on the 30th of September, N. S. by the Elector of Mentz, in the name of the Dyet of Ratisbon.

The taking of Ulm had given so great an alarm to the neighbouring circles and Princes, that they called away their troops from the Prince of Baden to their own defence; by which means his army was much diminished; but, with the troops, that were left him, he studied to cut off the communication between Strasburgh and Ulm. After the taking of Ulm, the French made themselves masters of the little town of Newburg, on the Rhine, and in the circle of Swabia. This gave great uneasiness to Prince Lewis of Baden, who made a motion with part of his army, to retake it, and to cover Brisac; but he was so much weakened by the detachments, that had been sent to Swabia, in order to hinder the conjunction of the Bavarians and French, that he had not above eight thousand men in his camp near Fridlinguen. The enemy, having intelligence of this, thought there could not be a more seasonable opportunity to attack him; for which purpose, the French, who were divided in two bodies (one commanded by the Marquis de Villars, and the other by Count de Guiscard) passed the Rhine with the infantry, which, the next day, were followed by the cavalry. The Prince of Baden, upon this, decamped from Fridlinguen, for fear of being inclosed by the two bodies of the French; and, whilst he was upon the march, Count Merci, who brought up the rear with four hundred horse, sent him word, that Villars was advancing towards him with thirty battalions and forty squadrons, in order of battle. Hereupon the Prince caused his army to face about, which being not above fifteen hundred paces from the enemy, both sides made a halt, and the Prince began the engagement, by cannonading the French. The Imperialists, being then attacked, pushed the enemy with great vigour; and, coming down into the plain, charged so briskly the right wing of the French army, that there was scarce ever seen a more obstinate and bloody battle, which continued for near two hours. But, the

Imperialists being much weaker than the French, and the Count de Guiscard coming up with succours, the second line of the Imperial cavalry was, on a sudden, put into such disorder, that all the horse quitted the field in great confusion. The Prince now thought it high time to make the best retreat he could with his infantry; but they, contrary to his expectation, fell in with the French foot with such undaunted bravery, that they broke their ranks, and drove them from their ground into a wood adjoining, through which they pursued them almost to Hunningen. The French horse all this while stood still, and seemed to be only spectators of the defeat of their infantry; but, observing their foot to be intirely routed, they likewise made their retreat.

The Prince, having thus obtained the victory, continued about five hours in the field of battle, and then directed his march towards Staffen. Notwithstanding these disadvantages of the enemy, the French King ordered Te Deum to be sung, as if his troops had been victorious; and, to support the reputation of it, asserted they took Fridlinguen the next day, and, upon this occasion, raised the Marquis de Villars to the dignity of Marshal of France. Father Daniel affirms, that Marshal Villars defeated the imperial army in this battle; and that the latter left three thousand dead upon the place; and that nine hundred were taken prisoners, besides eleven pieces of cannon, thirty-five standards, four pair of kettle-drums, and five hundred waggons laden with ammunition; whereas the French lost only one thousand or eleven hundred men. The Marquis de Fuquieres's account of this battle is as follows: "The action, says he, at Fridlinguen has been dignified with the name of a battle, though it was properly no more than a great engagement of foot and horse, since both those bodies fought separately. The particulars are these: Marshal de Villars, having been detached with a body of troops from the King's main army in Alsatia, to defend a work raised for the security of the bridge of Hunningen, which the enemy seemed disposed to attack, formed his camp on this side of Hunningen, and near enough to protect the outworks, and with a view to improve the enemy's decampment to the best advantage in his power, should that incident happen. The enemy's forces were incamped in a plain, that extended between the Rhine and a mountain opposite to the work, that covered the bridge. Their left was near the territory of Basil, and their right was stretched out towards the village of Fridlinguen, in the front of which

which was a large redoubt built since the war began, to secure the country against the excursions of the garrison of Hunningen. In this disposition of our troops and those of the enemy, M. de Villars was attentive to the manner in which the latter would decamp, when they should be preparing for their winter-quarters. The enemy neglected the necessary precautions, when they decamped, through a persuasion, that they might form that motion, without any apprehensions of being pursued in their retreat; and that they should soon be at a secure distance from an army, which must pass the Rhine on a single bridge, in order to be vigilant enough to incommode their rear-guard. They likewise proposed to march their foot on the rising ground behind their camp, and the horse were to advance on their right, and pass through the defile of Fridlinguen, which was fronted by the redoubt abovementioned. When the enemy began to form their motion in the view of M. de Villars, this General gave orders for his army to pass the Rhine; which they accordingly did with all possible expedition: After which he divided them in the same manner as he had seen the enemy's forces disposed, when they began their retreat. The foot marched under the command of M. Desbordes to the eminence, on which the enemy's foot were in motion; and, as these did not wheel about to oppose our forces, who ascended the rising ground with great difficulty, they soon beheld their rear-guard approached by our foot, who marched with such immoderate vivacity, that they were obliged to halt, till they could recover breath. Had the enemy advanced to our battalions, while they were thus incapable of defending themselves, they, in all probability, would have been victorious. But M. de Villars, who had entertained just apprehensions of this inconvenience, marched thither in person, and gave the foot sufficient time to form themselves in order. The two bodies, however, did not charge in a line: Our foot advanced very near those of the enemy in their retreat, but could not bring them to engage in front; and therefore it cannot be said, that 'they were defeated.' The engagement between the horse was much more decisive, partly through the neglect of the Officer, who commanded the enemy's troops, and, partly through the prudence and capacity of M. de Magnac, who commanded the King's forces in this action. As the conduct of this General Officer appears to me to have been very judicious and well concerted on this occasion, I shall be as exact as possible in relating

the particulars. I have already declared, that the plain, where the enemy had incamped, extended to the village of Fridlinguen, the avenue to which formed a considerable defile fronted by a redoubt, where the enemy had planted cannon, and posted a body of foot. The General Officer, who commanded the enemy's horse, imagined, when he began his march, that his troops would have sufficient time to pass the defile, before they could be overtaken by ours, who at that time had not completed their passage over the Rhine. But he was deceived in his expectation by the vigour of our march, which was so extraordinary, that the enemy was obliged to recall those of their troops, who had entered the defile, and to form themselves in order of battle, to receive our horse, who were advancing to charge them. This body of the enemy's horse might have been disposed in such a manner, as to have had their right covered by the redoubt, and their left might have been supported by an inclosed country, that was impracticable for the horse, who were at the bottom of the eminence, on which the enemy's foot pursued their march. The enemy, by this disposition, might have formed three or four lines of battle, and have sustained the charge of our horse, whose left would have been exposed to the fire of the foot and cannon of the redoubt, before they could be capable of engaging. M. de Magnac, by a motion peculiar to the genius of an experienced Officer, effectually disconcerted the disposition, into which the enemy might have formed themselves, and made them lose all the advantages, that would have resulted from it. When the troops were on the point of action, he discovered a seeming fear to engage, and caused the first line to file off beyond the second, as if he intended to retreat with the greatest precaution. The enemy, elated at their superior force, were persuaded that this motion of M. de Magnac proceeded from his fear to begin an engagement with an army, whom he only intended to incommode in their retreat, when he found their front engaged in the defile; and upon this presumption they lost the advantage of their disposition. Our General then advanced, and at the same time formed an opening, to give his troops an opportunity of doubling the first and second line. This motion could not be accomplished without considerable danger so near an enemy, who discovered such impatience to engage. But M. de Magnac very judiciously improved this warmth of theirs to his own advantage. The moment the enemy had disconcerted their order

of battle, and by extending their right, lost the advantage of being protected by the fire from the redoubt, he charged them so opportunely, that he pushed their first line upon the others, that were not intirely formed, and drove them into the defile in the utmost confusion, without any apprehensions of the fire from the redoubt, which could not then be directed against us, because it would have been equally fatal to their own troops, who were intermixed with ours.

Notwithstanding these accounts, Prince Lewis of Baden, being willing to let all the world know that this action had no ways disconcerted his measures, made three detachments from his army; one towards the Black-forest, to block up the passage into Bavaria; another to attack Newburg; and a third to reinforce the Prince of Saxe Meiningen, who was observing the motions of Count Tallard and the Marquis de Lomaria. But, before this, he assembled all his troops, and being reinforced by General Thungen with fifteen hundred men, he formed so considerable an army, that he desired nothing more than a second engagement with Villars; and for that purpose advanced with his army, intending to attack him. But the Marshal not thinking fit to wait his approach, repassed the Rhine, and so was disappointed by this action of joining the Elector of Bavaria.

The latter end of October Count Tallard and the Marquis de Lomaria, with a body of eighteen thousand men, made themselves masters of Treves; and, there advancing towards Traerbach, they took that place after a very stout resistance. On the other side, the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, marching from the grand army at Liege with nine thousand Hessians, and finding that the French had possessed themselves of Zinch, Lintz, Brisac, and Andernach, retook those places. The garrison of Zinch surrendered themselves pri-

soners of war; those of Brisac quitted the place upon the Prince's approach. But Andernach, being defended by a garrison of four hundred men, a good wall, rampart, and mole, made a longer resistance. However, the Hessians having raised a battery, and possessed themselves in the night of an advantageous post near one of the gates, in order to storm the place the next morning, the enemy beat a parley, and the Prince gave them leave to march out with their arms and baggage, but refused them the honour of any articles. He then marched away with two thousand men to attack Lintz, but the French immediately quitted the place, and retired to Bonne.

In Italy, the Duke of Vendosme began with the relief of Mantua, which was reduced to great extremities by the long blockade, which Prince Eugene had kept about it, who had so fortified the Oglio, that the Duke, apprehending the difficulty of forcing his posts, marched through the Venetian territories, notwithstanding the protestations of the republic against it, and came to Goito with a great convoy for Mantua. Prince Eugene drew his army all along the Mantuan Fossa, down to Borgofortes. He was forced to abandon a great many places; but, apprehending that Bersello might be besieged, and considering the importance of that place, he put a strong garrison into it. He complained much, that the Court of Vienna seemed to forget him, and did not send him the reinforcements they had promised. And it was thought, that his enemies at that Court, under colour of supporting the King of the Romans in his first campaign, were willing to neglect every thing, that related to him; by which means, the best army that the Emperor ever had was left to moulder away to nothing.

[To be continued.]

CONJUGAL LOVE.

SINORIX and Sinatus, as Plutarch relates, were two of the most powerful Lords of the country of Galatia. Camma, the wife of the latter, was not less recommendable by her virtue than beauty. Sinorix became enamoured of her. He well knew the severity of her morals, and could not flatter himself with a return. He had recourse to a crime; he assassinates Sinatus. The baseness of the transaction could not escape the penetration of Camma. Some time after he demands her in marriage, and he gains upon her relations

to persuade her to consent. The unfortunate widow does not intirely reject the proposal, but only makes some difficulty. But, at length, the day is agreed on for celebrating the nuptial rites. Camma repairs to the altar of Diana, whose priestess she was. Then having, according to custom, spilt before the Goddess a small quantity of the beverage she had prepared, she drank of it, and gave the rest to Sinorix. As soon as he had swallowed it, I call thee to witness, said she, addressing herself to the goddess, that, if I have survived my husband,

husband, it was only to revenge his death. As to thee, Sinorix, the most wicked of all men, give orders to thy friends to prepare

a grave for thee instead of the nuptial bed. He died the same day, and Camma the next.

We here lay before our Readers (from Mr. Wildman's Treatise on Bees), as a Matter worthy of Attention, the Choice of a Situation favourable for the Labours of BEES, not only as to the Air, but also as to the Quality and Quantity of Food, and Ease and Safety of coming at it.

REFERENCES to the annexed P L A T E.

Fig. 1. Is the queen bee.

2. Is the drone.

3. Is the working bee.

4. Represents the bees hanging to each other by their feet, which is their method of taking their repose.

5. The proboscis or trunk, which is one of the principal organs of the bees, wherewith they gather the honey and take their nourishment.

6. One of the hind legs of a working bee, loaded with wax.

7. A comb in which the working bees are bred.

The cells are the smallest of any. Two of them have the young bees inclosed.

A royal cell is suspended on one side.

8 A comb in which the drones are bred, being larger than the former; the young drones being included in several of them; with two royal cells, suspended on the side.

9. A similar comb, in which the royal cell is fixed in the middle of the comb; and several common cells are sacrificed to serve as a basis and support to it. In general the royal cells are suspended on the side of a comb, as in fig. 7, 8. To the side of fig. 9. two royal cells are begun, when they resemble pretty much the cup in which an acorn lies. The other cells have the young queens included in them.

THE apiary should face between the south and west, in a place neither too hot, nor too much exposed to the cold; it should be so situate as that the bees returning home from their labours may descend to their hives; it should be near the mansion-house, on account of the convenience of watching them. I have ever found it best to place the mouth of the hives to the west in spring, care being taken that they enjoy the afternoon sun; the morning sun is extremely dangerous during the colder months, when its glare often tempts these industrious insects out to their ruin; whereas the mouth of the hive being then in the shade, the bees remain at home, and, as clouds generally obscure the afternoon's sun at that season, the bees escape the temptation of going out. When food is to be obtained, the warmth of the air round the hive continues in the afternoon, which strengthens the bees, and enables them to pursue their labours.

The hives should not be placed where the water from the eaves of houses, from trees or hedges, drop on them. A small stream of clear water running near them is thought to be of advantage, especially in hot countries, or in dry seasons, with

gently declining banks, in order that the bees may have safe access to it. It appears from Columella, that they found it necessary in Italy, when there was no stream near, to have the water brought near them in troughs, with pebbles or small stones in the water, or rather pieces of wood, for the bees to rest on, whilst they drink; for water is so necessary for insects, that if flies are confined in a close room during a very few days in the summer, in which they have no access to moisture, they will all die: Water may, besides, be of particular use to bees in working up their several materials, such as combs, honey, &c. However much these precautions are necessary in other countries, the natural moisture of our atmosphere, and of all our vegetable productions, on which our bees feed, renders them very little necessary here. The near neighbourhood of large rivers or basins of water, with high banks, should be avoided; because winds may whirl the bees into them; and they cannot easily get on shore from thence to dry themselves.

The garden in which the apiary stands should be furnished with such plants as afford the bees plenty of good pasture; and the trees in it should be of the dwarf kind,

Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 1.

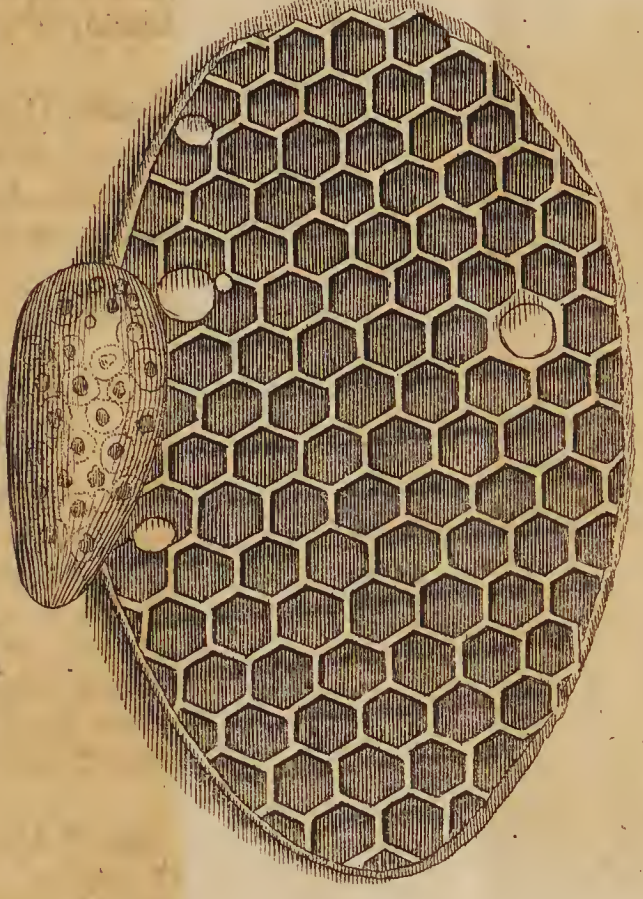


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.

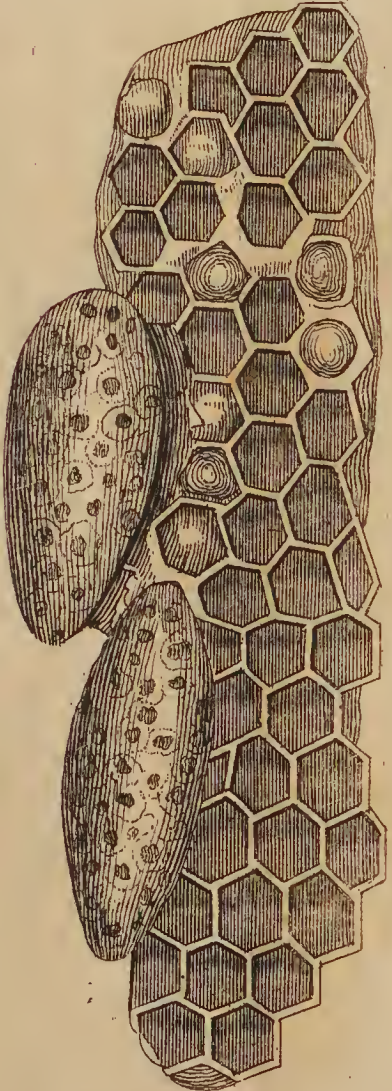


Fig. 9.



Fig. 5.



kind, with bushy heads, in order that the swarms which settle on them may be more easily hived.

The proprietor should be particularly attentive that the bees have also in their neighbourhood such plants as yield them plenty of food. Columella enumerates many of these fitted to a warm climate; among them he mentions thyme, the oak, the pine, the sweet-smelling cedar, and all fruit-trees. Experience has taught us, that broom, mustard, clover, heath, &c. are excellent for this purpose. Pliny recommends broom, in particular, as a plant exceedingly grateful and very profitable to bees; and Mr. Bradley speaks highly of the advantages which arise from the planting of it for the food of these useful insects.

‘Of the broom, says he, we have two sorts which will grow freely in England, viz. the common sort of the fields, and the Spanish broom, which, till very late, has been propagated and cultivated only in the gardens; but, at present, some Gentlemen have raised it in their fields, by my advice; and, though they could never before have any profit by bees, they are now masters of weighty stocks; and also have begun to find the good effect of these plants for binding and working of baskets, for they produce long and tough withs, not to be worn or broken like withs of willows or osiers. The bloom or flower of this sort is also very beautiful and sweet, perfuming the air like orange-flowers in May, which invite the bees and enrich them very greatly, so that their hives are full betimes in the summer. And, considering the profit of honey and wax, when bees prosper, I think that, whatever ground happens to be planted with such flowering plants as give them a large share of nourishment, and afford them plenty of wax and honey, may be said to be valuable; for, from the observations I have made of bees, and the manner of gathering their honey, one may reasonably conjecture, that an acre of ground, which is cultivated with so rich a flower-shrub, will bring such a return as will pay the rent; provided the neighbouring parts do not keep many bees, to rob our own stocks; for, by a calculation which one may justly enough make on the bees account, one may conclude, that an acre of Spanish broom will afford wax and honey enough for ten good stocks of bees; for this broom brings a vast quantity of flowers fertile both in honey and wax, and continues blowing a long time. And, when a stock of bees have flowers to their liking, of which this is one of the

chief, and have a large quantity of them, they will fill their hive, both with wax and honey, in five or six weeks time, if the weather will permit them to go abroad: But this hazard is no more than other crops are subject to, the weather having the management of all crops, either for their well or ill fare. The common broom is no way comparable to the Spanish broom, either for its flowers, or its withs.

The Abbe Boissier de Sauvages having discovered a substance not before attended to, which the bees collect and turn to honey; the author here gives the purport of what he says in a memoir read before the Society of Sciences at Montpellier, on the 16th of December, 1762, on the origin of honey.

He begins with declaring it to be his opinion, that the bees have no other share in the making of honey, than simply collecting it. Other writers believe that, when the liquor which the bees collect has been for some time in their stomachs, it comes from thence changed into true honey, the liquor having been there properly digested, and rendered thicker than when it entered. The Abbe Boissier’s opinion is supported by the honey’s being still a body subject to vinous fermentation, when properly diluted, which does not obtain in any animal substance the author knows of.

Besides the liquor obtained from the flowers of plants, the Abbe acquaints us, that he has seen two kinds of honey-dews, which the bees are equally fond of; both derive their origin from vegetables, though in different ways.

The first kind, the only one known to husbandmen, and which passes for a dew that falls on trees, is no other than a mild sweet juice, which, having circulated thro’ the vessels of vegetables, is separated in proper reservoirs in the flowers, or on the leaves, where it is properly called the honey-dew: Sometimes it is deposited in the pith, as in the sugar cane; and at other times in the juice of pulpy summer-fruits, when ripe. Such is the origin of the manna which is collected on the ash and maple of Calabria and Briancon, where it flows in great plenty from the leaves and trunks of these trees, and thickens into the form in which it is usually seen,

‘Chance, says the Abbe Boissier, afforded me an opportunity of seeing this juice in its primitive form on the leaves of the holm-oak: These leaves were covered with thousands of small round globules or drops, which, without touching one another, seemed to point out the pore from whence each

each of them had proceeded. My taste informed me that they were as sweet as honey: The honey-dew on a neighbouring bramble did not resemble the former, the drops having run together; owing either to the moisture of the air, which had diluted them, or to the heat, which had expanded them. The dew was become more viscous, and lay in larger drops, or, plaster-wise, covering the leaves. This is the form that it is usually seen in.

‘The oak had, at this time, two kinds of leaves; the old, which were strong and firm; and the new, which were tender and lately come forth. The honey-dew was found only on the old leaves; though these were covered by the new ones, and by that means sheltered from any moisture that could fall from above. I observed the same on the old leaves of the bramble, while the new leaves were quite free of it. Another proof that this dew proceeds from the leaves is, that other neighbouring trees, which do not afford a juice of this kind, had no moisture on them; and particularly the mulberry, which is a very happy circumstance, for this juice is a deadly poison to silk-worms. If this juice fell in the form of a dew, mist, or fog, it would wet all the leaves without distinction, and every part of the leaves, under as well as upper. Heat may have some share in its production; for, though the common heat promotes only the transpiration of the more volatile and fluid juices, a sultry heat, especially if reflected by clouds, may so far dilate the vessels, as to bring forth a thicker and more viscous juice, such as the honey-dew.

‘The second kind of honey-dew, which is the chief resource of bees, after the spring flowers and dew by transpiration on leaves are past, owes its origin to a small mean insect, the excrement thrown out by which makes a part of the most delicious honey we ever taste*.

These vine-fretters rest during several months on the bark of particular trees, and extract their food by piercing that bark, without hurting the tree, or bringing upon it any deformity; as do those insects which make the leaves of some trees curl up, or cause galls to grow upon others. They settle upon branches which are a year old. The juice, at first perhaps hard and crabbed, becomes, in the bowels of this insect, equal in sweetness to the honey obtained from the flowers and leaves of vegetables; excepting that the flowers may communicate some of their essential oil to the honey, and that this may give it a peculiar flavour; as happened to myself, by

planting a hedge of rosemary near my bees at Sauvages, the honey has tasted of it ever since, that shrub continuing long in flower.

‘The buzzing of bees in a tuft ofholm oak made me suspect that some very interested view brought so many of them thither. I knew that it was not the season for expecting honey-dew, nor such the place where it usually is, and was surprized to find the centre of the tuft leaves and branches covered with drops which the bees collected with a humming noise. The form of the drops drew my attention, and led to the following discovery. Instead of being round, like drops which had fallen, each of these formed a little longish oval. I soon perceived from whence they proceeded. The honeyed leaves were situated beneath a swarm of the larger black vine-fretters; and, on observing these insects, I saw them from time to time raise their bellies, at the extremity of which there then appeared a transparent amber-coloured drop, which they instantly darted from them to the distance of some inches. I found, on tasting some which I had caught on my hand, that it had the same flavour with what had before fallen on the leaves. I afterwards saw the smaller kind dart their drops in the same manner.

‘This darting, to which the drop owes its oval form, is not a matter of indifference to these insects themselves, but seems to have been wisely instituted, in order to preserve cleanliness in each individual as well as among the whole swarm; for, pressing as they do one upon another, they would otherwise soon be glued together, and rendered incapable of stirring.

‘The drops thus spurted out fall upon the ground, if leaves or branches do not intervene; and the spots which they make on stones remain long, unless they are washed off by rain. This is the only honey-dew that falls; and this never falls from a greater height than a branch on which these insects can cluster.

‘It is now easy to account for a phenomenon which formerly puzzled me much. Walking under a lime-tree in the King’s garden at Paris, I felt my hands wetted with little drops, which I at first took for small rain. The tree should have sheltered me from rain, but I escaped it by going from under the tree. A seat placed by the tree shone with these drops. Being then unacquainted with any thing of this kind, except the honey-dew which is found upon leaves, I was at a loss to conceive how so glutinous a substance could fall from the leaves in such small drops; for I knew that

* The French call this insect a puceron. It is a kind of vine-fretter.

that rain could not overcome its natural adherence to the leaves, till it became pretty large drops: But I have since found, that the lime-tree is very subject to these insects. Bees are not the only insects which feast on this honey. Ants are equally fond of it. The vine-fretters, finding the greatest plenty of juice in trees in the middle of the summer, afford also at that time the greatest quantity of honey; and this lessens as the season advances, so that, in the autumn, the bees prefer it to the flowers then in season.

‘ Though these insects pierce the trees to the sap, in a thousand places, yet the trees do not seem to suffer at all from them, nor do the leaves lose the least of their verdure. The husbandman acts therefore injudiciously when he destroys them.’

In Kempen-land in Germany, I have seen says, Worlidge, about forty great bee-hives, which contain, when they are full, about seventy pound weight in honey, placed near a great field, sown with buck-wheat; and it was related to me of a truth by the inhabitants, that the bees did suck such plenty of honey out of it, that in a fortnight’s time the said hives were filled therewith.

All the willows which bear an early bloom, gooseberries, &c. are of great use to bees, for closing the combs in which their young brood is laid on the first approach of spring. Turneps in bloom and other early plants come in very seasonably both for food and wax, at a time when their winter stock may have been nearly exhausted. Mustard is attended with this advantage, that by sowing the seed at different times, the bloom may be continued during some weeks.

Though bees collect good honey from most herbs and flowers, yet, as by the following fact it is evident, that they may

collect, from poisonous plants, honey which may be noxious in its effects, equal care should be taken in removing the plants which afford such juices, as is taken to collect plants of a contrary quality.

Xenophon mentions in the famous retreat of the ten thousand, ‘ that the soldiers sucked some honey-combs in a place near Trebizonde where there was a great number of bee-hives; that all who sucked them became intoxicated, vomited, and purged; not one was able to stand upon his legs, those, who had taken but little, were like men drunk, but those, who had taken a good deal, were like men mad, and some lay like men dead: The next day about the same hour they recovered their senses, but it was three or four days before they were intirely restored, as if they had taken a poison.’ This fact cannot be a romance from so grave a writer, who was present and for a considerable time had the principal command. Mr. Tournefort in his travels through this country was particularly attentive to this account of Xenophon, and observes that the *chamærhododendros pontica*, *maxima*, *mespili folio*, *flore luteo*, which grows commonly in the neighbourhood of Trebizonde, hath these effects, and that even its smell affects the head; he judges therefore that the honey had been extracted by the bees from the *chamærhododendros*, and adds, that father Lamberti, a Missionary, observes, that the honey which bees gather from a certain shrub of Colchis or Mingrelia, is dangerous, and causes vomiting; from the description Mr. Lamberti hath given of the shrub, Mr. Tournefort pronounces it to be the *chamærhododendros*, *mespili folio*; its smell very much resembles the honey-suckle’s, but is much stronger.

The Hon. Commodore BYRON’S Narrative, concluded from Page 87 of our last.

WE began to grow extremely impatient to leave the island, as the days were now nearly at their longest, and about Midsummer in these parts; but, as to the weather, there seems to be little difference in a difference of seasons. Accordingly, on the 15th of December, the day being tolerable, we told Capt. Cheap we thought it a fine opportunity to run across the bay. But he first desired two or three of us to accompany him to our place of observation, the top of Mount Misery; when looking through his perspective, he observed to us that the sea ran very high without. However, this had no weight with the people, who were desirous, at all

events, to be gone. I should here observe, that Capt. Cheap’s plan was, if possible, to get to the island of Chiloe; and, if we found any vessel there, to board her immediately, and cut her out. This he might certainly have done with ease, had it been his good fortune to get round with the boats. We now launched both boats, and got every thing on board of them as quick as possible. Capt. Cheap, the surgeon, and myself, were in the barge with nine men; and Lieutenant Hamilton, and Mr. Campbell in the yawl with six.

Upon this expedition they had been out, by their account, just two months; in which they had rounded, backwards and forwards,

forwards, the great bay formed to the northward by that high land they had observed from Mount Misery. The weather was extremely tempestuous, the seas ran exceeding high; they suffered greatly from hunger, cold, and fatigue, lost their yawl, and were therefore obliged to part with four marines, whom they left to shift for themselves near a bay called, from them, Marine Bay, before they found themselves obliged to return to Wager Island, there to linger out a miserable life, as, through their ill success, they had not the least prospect of returning home.

The first thing, says our honourable Author, we did upon our arrival, was to secure the barge, as this was our sole dependence for any relief that might offer by sea; which done, we repaired to our huts. Among these, there was one which we observed with some surprise to be nailed up. We broke it open, and found some iron work, picked out with much pains from those pieces of the wreck which were driven ashore. We concluded from hence, that the Indians who had been here in our absence, were not of that tribe with which we had some commerce before, who seemed to set no value upon iron, but from some other quarter; and must have had communication with the Spaniards, from whom they had learned the value and use of that commodity. Thieving from strangers is a commendable talent among savages in general, and bespeaks an address which they much admire; though the strictest honesty, with regard to the property of each other is observed among them. There is no doubt but they ransacked all our houses; but the men had taken care, before they went off in the long-boat, to strip them of their most valuable furniture, that is, the bales of cloth used for lining, and converted them into trowsers and watchcoats. Upon farther search, we found, thrown aside in the bushes, at the back of one of the huts, some pieces of seal, in a very putrid condition; which, however, our stomachs were far from loathing. The next business which the people set about very seriously, was to proceed to Mount Misery, and bury the corpse of the murdered person, mentioned to have been discovered there some little time after our being cast away; for, to the neglect of this necessary tribute to that unfortunate person, the men assigned all their ill success upon the late expedition.

That common people are addicted to superstitious conceits, is an observation founded on experience; and the reason is

evident: But I cannot allow that common seamen are more so than others of the lower class. In the most enlightened ages of antiquity, we find it to have been the popular opinion, that the spirits of the dead were not at rest till their bodies were interred; and that they did not cease to haunt and trouble those who had neglected this duty to the departed. This is still believed by the vulgar, in most countries; and in our men this persuasion was much heightened by the melancholy condition they were reduced to; and was farther confirmed by an occurrence which happened some little time before we went upon our last expedition. One night we were alarmed with a strange cry, which resembled that of a man drowning. Many of us ran out of our huts towards the place from whence the noise proceeded, which was not far off shore; where we could perceive, but not distinctly (for it was then moon-light), an appearance like that of a man swimming half out of water. The noise that this creature uttered was so unlike that of any animal they had heard before, that it made a great impression upon the men; and they frequently recalled this apparition at the time of their distresses, with reflections on the neglect of the office they were now fulfilling.

We were soon driven again to the greatest straits for want of something to subsist upon, by the extreme bad weather that now set in upon us. That dreadful and last resource of men in not much worse circumstances than ours, of consigning one man to death for support of the rest, began to be mentioned in whispers. But fortunately for us, and opportunely to prevent this horrid proceeding, Mr. Hamilton, at this time, found some rotten pieces of beef, cast up by the sea at some miles distance from the huts, which he, though a temptation which few would have resisted in parallel circumstances, scorned to conceal from the rest; but generously distributed among us.

A few days after, the mystery of the nailing up of the hut, and what had been doing by the Indians upon the island in our absence, was partly explained to us; for, about the 15th day after our return, there came a party of Indians to the island in two canoes, who were not a little surprised to find us here again. Among these was an Indian of the tribe of the Chonos, who live in the neighbourhood of Chiloe. He talked the Spanish language; and was likewise a Cacique, or leading man of his tribe; which authority was confirmed to him by the Spaniards; for he carried the usual

usual badge and mark of distinction by which the Spaniards, and their dependents, hold their military and civil employments; which is a stick with a silver head. This report of our shipwreck (as we supposed) having reached the Chonos, by means of the intermediate tribes, which handed it to one another, from those Indians who first visited us; this Cacique was either sent to learn the truth of the rumour, or having first got the intelligence, set out with a view of making some advantage of the wreck, and appropriating such iron-work as he could gather from it to his own use; for that metal is become very valuable to those savages, since their commerce with the Spaniards has taught them to apply it to several purposes. But as the secreting any thing from a rapacious Spanish Rey, or Governor (even an old rusty nail), by any of their Indian dependents, is a very dangerous offence, he was careful to conceal the little prize he had made till he could conveniently carry it away; for, in order to make friends of these savages, we had left their hoard untouched.

Our Surgeon, Mr. Elliot, being master of a few Spanish words, made himself so far understood by the Cacique as to let him know, that our intention was to reach some of the Spanish settlements if we could; that we were unacquainted with the best and safest way, and what track was most likely to afford us subsistence in our journey; promising, if he would undertake to conduct us in the barge, he should have it, and every thing in it, for his trouble, as soon as it had served our present occasions. To these conditions the Cacique, after much persuasion, at length agreed. Accordingly, having made the best preparation we could, we embarked on board the barge to the number of fifteen, including the Cacique, whose name was Martin, and his servant Emanuel. We were, indeed, sixteen, when we returned from our last fruitless attempt to get off the island; but we had buried two since that, who perished with hunger; and a marine, having committed theft, ran away to avoid the punishment his crime deserved, and hid himself in the woods; since which he was never heard of. We now put off accompanied with the two Indian canoes; in one of which was a savage, with his two wives, who had an air of dignity superior to the rest, and was handsome in his person. He had his hut, during his stay with us, separate from the other Indians, who seemed to pay him extraordinary respect; but, in two or three

nights, these Indians, being independent of the Spaniards, and living somewhere to the southward of our Chono guide, left us to proceed on our journey by ourselves.

The third day brought us to the bottom of a great bay, where the Indian guide had left his family, a wife and two children, in a hut. Here we staid two or three days, during which we were constantly employed in ranging along shore in quest of shell-fish.

We now again proceeded on our voyage, having received on board the family of our guide, who conducted us to a river, the stream of which was so rapid, that, after our utmost efforts from morning to evening, we gained little upon the current; and at last were obliged to desist from our attempt, and return. I had hitherto steered the boat; but one of our men, sinking under the fatigue, expired soon after, which obliged me to take the oar in his room, and row against this heart-breaking stream. Whilst I was thus employed, one of our men whose name was John Bosman, though hitherto the stoutest man among us, fell from his seat under the thwarts, complaining that his strength was quite exhausted for want of food, and that he should die very shortly. As he lay in this condition, he would every now and then break out in the most pathetic wishes for some little sustenance; that two or three mouthfuls might be the means of saving his life. The Captain, at this time, had a large piece of boiled seal by him, and was the only one that was provided with any thing like a meal; but we were become so hardened against the impressions of others sufferings by our own; so familiarised to scenes of this, and every other kind of misery; that the poor man's dying intreaties were vain. I sat next to him when he dropped, and having a few dried shell-fish (about five or six) in my pocket, from time to time put one in his mouth, which served only to prolong his pains; from which, however, soon after my little supply failed, he was released by death.

It would have redounded greatly to the tenderness and humanity of Capt. Cheap, if at this time he had remitted somewhat of that attention he shewed to self-preservation; which is hardly allowable but where the consequence of relieving others must be immediately and manifestly fatal to ourselves. The Captain had better opportunities of recruiting his stock than any of us; for his rank was considered by the Indian as a reason for supplying him when he would not find a bit for us. Upon the

evening of the day in which these disasters happened, the Captain, producing a large piece of boiled seal, suffered no one to partake with him but the Surgeon, who was the only man in favour at this time. We did not expect, indeed, any relief from him in our present condition; for we had a few small muscles and herbs to eat; but the men could not help expressing the greatest indignation at his neglect of the deceased; saying that he deserved to be deserted by the rest for his savage behaviour.

The endeavouring to pass up this river was for us, who had so long struggled with hunger, a most unseasonable attempt; by which we were harrassed to a degree that threatened to be fatal to more of us; but our guide, without any respect to the condition our hardships had reduced us to, was very solicitous for us to go that way, which possibly he had gone before in light canoes; but for such a boat as ours was impracticable. We conceived, therefore, at that time, that this was some short cut, which was to bring us forward in our voyage; but we had reason to think afterwards, that the greater probability there was of his getting the barge, which was the wages of his undertaking, safe to his settlement by this, rather than another course, was his motive for preferring it to the way we took afterwards, where there was a carrying-place of considerable length, over which it would have been impossible to have carried our boat.

The country hereabouts wears the most uncouth, desolate, and rugged aspect imaginable, and with this unpromising scene before us we were now setting out in search of food, which nothing but the most pressing instances of hunger could induce us to do: We had, indeed, the young Indian servant to our Cacique for our conductor, who was left by him to shew us where the shell-fish was most plenty. The Cacique was gone with the rest of his family, in the canoe, with a view of getting some seal, upon a trip which would detain him from us three or four days.

After searching the coast some time with very little success, we began to think of returning to the barge; but six of the men, with the Indian, having advanced some few paces before the Officers, got into the boat first; which they had no sooner done than they put off, and left us, to return no more. And now all the difficulties we had hitherto endured seemed light in comparison of what we expected to suffer from this treachery of our men,

who, with the boat, had taken away every thing that might be the means of preserving our lives. The little cloaths we had saved from the wreck, our muskets and ammunition, were gone, except a little powder which must be preserved for kindling-fires, and one gun, which I had, and was now become useless for want of ammunition; and all these wants were now come upon us at a time when we could not be worse situated for supplying them. Yet under these dismal and forlorn appearances was our delivery now preparing; and from these hopeless circumstances were we to draw hereafter an instance scarce to be paralleled, of the unsearchable ways of Providence. As I strolled along shore from the rest, casting my eyes towards the sea, I thought I saw something now and then upon the top of a sea that looked black, which, upon observing still more intently, I imagined at last to be a canoe. Its nearer approach convinced me, beyond all doubt, of its being one. I ran back as fast as I could to my companions, and acquainted them with what I had seen. The despondency they were in would not allow them to give credit to it at first; but afterwards, being convinced that it was as I reported it, we were all in the greatest hurry to strip off some of our rags to make a signal withal, which we fixed upon a long pole. This had the desired effect: The people in the canoe, seeing the signal, made towards the land at about two miles distance from us; for no boat could approach the land where we were: There they put into a small cove, sheltered by a large ledge of rocks without, which broke the violence of the sea. Capt. Cheap and I walked along shore, and got to the cove about the time they landed. Here we found the persons arrived in this canoe to be our Indian guide and his wife, who had left us some days before. He would have asked us many questions; but, neither Capt. Cheap nor I understanding Spanish at that time, we took him along with us to the Surgeon, whom we had left so ill that he could hardly raise himself from the ground. When the Indian began to confer with the Surgeon, the first question was, What was become of the barge and his companion? And, as he could give him no satisfactory answer to this question, the Indian took it for granted that Emanuel was murdered by us, and that he and his family ran the same risk; upon which he was preparing to provide for his security, by leaving us directly. The Surgeon, seeing this, did all in his power to pacify him, and convince

viace him of the unreasonableness of his apprehensions; which he at length found means to do, by assuring him that the Indian would come to no harm, but that he would soon see him return safe; which providentially, and beyond our expectation, happened accordingly; for in a few days after Emanuel, having contrived to make his escape from the people in the barge, returned by ways that were impassable to any creature but an Indian. All that we could learn from Emanuel relative to his escape was, that he took the first opportunity of leaving them; which was upon their putting into a bay somewhere to the westward.

We had but one gun among us, and that was a small fowling-piece of mine; no ammunition but a few charges of powder I had about me; and, as the Indian was very desirous of returning to the place where he had left his wife and canoe, Capt. Cheap desired I would go with him, and watch over him all night, to prevent his getting away. Accordingly I set out with him; and, when he and his family betook themselves to rest in the little wigwam they had made for that purpose, I kept my station as sentinel over them all night.

The next morning Capt. Cheap, Mr. Hamilton, and the Surgeon joined us: The latter, by illness, being reduced to the most feeble condition, was supported by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Campbell. After holding some consultation together, as to the best manner of proceeding in our journey, it was agreed, that the Indian should haul his canoe, with our assistance, over land, quite across the island we were then upon, and put her into a bay on the other side, from whence he was to go in quest of some other Indians, by whom he expected to be joined: But, as his canoe was too small to carry more than three or four persons, he thought it advisable to take only Capt. Cheap and myself with him, and to leave his wife and children as pledges with our companions till his return.

As it was matter of uncertainty whether we should ever recover the barge or not, which was stipulated, on our side, to become the property of the Cacique, upon his fulfilling his engagements with us; the inducements we now made use of to prevail upon him to proceed with us in our journey were, that he should have my fowling-piece, some little matters in the possession of Capt. Cheap, and that we would use our interest to procure him some small pecuniary reward.

We were now to set off in the canoe, in which I was to assist him in rowing. Accordingly, putting from this island, we rowed hard all this day and the next, without any thing to eat but a scrap of seal, a very small portion of which fell to my share. About two hours after the close of the day, we put ashore, where we discovered six or seven wigwams. For my part, my strength was so exhausted with fatigue and hunger, that it would have been impossible for me to have held out another day at this toilsome work. As soon as we landed, the Indian conducted Capt. Cheap with him into a wigwam; but I was left to shift for myself.

Thus left, I was for some time at a loss what I had best do; for, knowing that in the variety of dispositions observable among the Indians, the surly and savage temper is the most prevalent, I had good reason to conclude, that, if I obtruded myself upon them, my reception would be but indifferent. Necessity, however, put me upon the risk; I accordingly pushed into the next wigwam upon my hands and knees; for the entrance into these kind of buildings is too low to admit of any other manner of getting into them. To give a short description of these temporary houses, called Wigwams, may not be improper here, for the satisfaction of those who never saw any; especially as they differ somewhat from those of North America, which are more generally known from the numerous accounts of that country.

When the Indians of this part of the world have occasion to stop any where in their rambles, if it be only for a night or two, the men, who take this business upon them, while the women are employed in much more laborious offices, such as diving in the sea for Sea-eggs, and searching the rocks for shell-fish, getting fuel, &c. repair to the woods, and cutting a sufficient number of tall, straight branches, fix them in an irregular kind of circle, of uncertain dimensions; which having done, they bend the extremities of these branches so as to meet in a centre at top, where they bind them by a kind of woodbine, called supple-jack, which they split by holding it in their teeth. This frame, or skeleton of a hut, is made tight against the weather with a covering of boughs and bark; but, as the bark is not got without some trouble, they generally take it with them when they remove, putting it at the bottom of their canoes: The rest of the wigwam they leave standing. The fire is made in the middle of the wigwam, round which they sit upon boughs; and as there is no vent

for the smoke, besides the door-way, which is very low, except through some crevices, which cannot easily be stopped, they are not a little incommoded on that account; and the eyes of some of them are much affected by it.

But to return: In this wigwam, into which I took the liberty to introduce myself, I found only two women, who, upon first seeing a figure they were not accustomed to, and such a figure too as I then made, were struck with astonishment. They were sitting by a fire, to which I approached without any apology. However inclined I might have been to make one, my ignorance of their language made it impossible to attempt it. One of these women appeared to be young, and very handsome for an Indian; the other old, and as frightful as it is possible to conceive any thing in human shape to be. Having stared at me some little time, they both went out; and I, without farther ceremony, sat me down by the fire to warm myself, and dry the rags I wore. Yet I cannot say my situation was very easy, as I expected every instant to see two or three men come in and thrust me out, if they did not deal with me in a rougher manner.

Soon after the two women came in again, having, as I supposed, conferred with the Indian, our conductor; and, appearing to be in great good humour, began to chatter and laugh immoderately. Perceiving the wet and cold condition I was in, they seemed to have compassion on me, and the old woman went out and brought some wood, with which she made a good fire; but, my hunger being impatient, I could not forbear expressing my desire that they would extend their hospitality a little further, and bring me something to eat. They soon comprehended my meaning, and the younger, beginning to rummage under some pieces of bark that lay in the corner of the wigwam, produced a fine large fish: This they presently put upon the fire to broil; and, when it was just warm through, they made a sign for me to eat. They had no need to repeat the invitation; I fell to, and dispatched it in so short a time, that I was in hopes they would comprehend, without further tokens, that I was ready for another; but it was of no consequence, for their stock of eatables was intirely exhausted.

After sitting some time in conference together, in which conversation I could bear no part, the woman made some signs to me to lie down and go to sleep, first having strewed some dry boughs upon the ground. I laid myself down, and soon fell asleep;

and about three or four hours after awaking, I found myself covered with a bit of blanket, made of the down of birds, which the women usually wear about their waist. The young woman, who had carefully covered me, whilst sleeping, with her own blanket, was lying close by me: The old woman lay on the other side of her. The fire was low, and almost burnt out; but as soon as they found me awake they renewed it, by putting on more fuel. What I had hitherto eat served only to sharpen my appetite; I could not help, therefore, being earnest with them to get me some more victuals. Having understood my necessities, they talked together some little time; after which getting up, they both went out, taking with them a couple of dogs, which they train to assist them in fishing. After an hour's absence, they came in trembling with cold, and their hair streaming with water, and brought two fish; which having broiled, they gave me the largest share; and then we all laid down, as before, to rest.

In the morning, my curiosity led me to visit the neighbouring wigwams, in which were only one or two men; the rest of the inhabitants were all women and children. I then proceeded to inquire after Capt. Cheap and our Indian guide, whom I found in the wigwam they at first occupied: The authority of the Cacique had procured the Captain no despicable entertainment. We could not learn what business the men, whose wives and children were here left behind, were gone out upon; but as they seldom or never go upon fishing-parties (for they have no hunting here) without their wives, who take the most laborious part of this pursuit upon themselves, it is probable they were gone upon some warlike expedition, in which they use bows and arrows sometimes, but always the lance. This weapon they throw with great dexterity and force, and never stir abroad without it. About this time their return was looked for, a hearing by no means pleasant to me; I was, therefore, determined to enjoy myself as long as they were absent, and make the most of the good fare I was possessed of, to the pleasure of which I thought a little cleanliness might in some measure contribute; I therefore went to a brook, and taking off my shirt, which might be said to be alive with vermin, set myself about to wash it; which having done as well as I could, and hung on a bush to dry, I heard a bustle about the wigwams; and soon perceived that the women were preparing to depart, having stripped their wigwams of their bark covering,

covering, and carried it into their canoes. Putting on, therefore, my shirt just as it was, I hastened to join them, having a great desire of being present at one of their fishing parties.

It was my lot to be put into the canoe with my two patronesses, and some others who assisted in rowing: We were in all four canoes. After rowing some time, they gained such an offing as they required, where the water here was about eight or ten fathom deep, and there lay upon their oars. And now the youngest of the two women, taking a basket in her mouth, jumped overboard, and, diving to the bottom, continued under water an amazing time: When she had filled the basket with sea-eggs, she came up to the boat-side; and, delivering it so filled to the other women in the boat, they took out the contents, and returned it to her. The diver then, after having taken a short time to breathe, went down and up again with the same success; and so several times for the space of half an hour. It seems as if Providence had endued this people with a kind of amphibious nature, as the sea is the only source from whence almost all their subsistence is derived. This element too being here very boisterous and falling with a most heavy surf upon a rugged coast, very little, except some seal, is to be got any where but in the quiet bosom of the deep.

This sea-egg is a shell-fish, from which several prickles project in all directions, by means whereof it removes itself from place to place. In it are found four or five yokes, resembling the inner divisions of an orange, which are of a very nutritive quality, and excellent flavour.

The divers having returned to their boats, we continued to row till towards evening, when we landed upon a low point. As soon as the canoes were hauled up, they employed themselves in erecting their wigwams, which they dispatch with great address and quickness. I still enjoyed the protection of my two good Indian women, who made me their guest here as before; they first regaled me with sea-eggs, and then went out upon another kind of fishery by the means of dogs and nets. These dogs are a cur-like looking animal; but very sagacious and easily trained to this business. Though in appearance an uncomfortable sort of sport, yet they engage in it readily, seem to enjoy it much, and express their eagerness by barking every time they raise their heads above the water to breathe. The net is held by two Indians, who get into the water; then

the dogs, taking a large compass, dive after the fish, and drive them into the net; but it is only in particular places that the fish are taken in this manner. At the close of the evening, the women brought in two fish, which served us for supper; and then we reposed ourselves as before. Here we remained all the next day; and the morning after embarked again, and rowed till noon; then landing, we described the canoes of the Indian men, who had been some time expected from an expedition they had been upon. This was soon to make a great alteration in the situation of my affairs, a presage of which I could read in the melancholy countenance of my young hostess. She endeavoured to express herself in very earnest terms to me; but I had not yet acquired a competent knowledge of the Indian language to understand her.

As soon as the men were landed, she and the old Indian woman went up, not without some marks of dread upon them, to an elderly Indian man, whose remarkable surly and stern countenance was well calculated to raise such sensations in his dependents. He seemed to be a Cacique, or chief among them, by the airs of importance he assumed himself; and the deference paid him by the rest. After some little conference passed between these Indians and our Cacique conductor, of which, most probably, the circumstances of our history, and the occasion of our coming here, might be the chief subject; for they fixed their eyes constantly upon us; they applied themselves to building their wigwams. I now understood that the two Indian women with whom I had sojourned were wives to this Chieftain, though one was young enough to be his daughter; and, as far as I could learn, did really stand in the different relations to him both of daughter and wife. It was easy to be perceived that all did not go well between them at this time; either that he was not satisfied with the answers that they returned him to his questions, or that he suspected some misconduct on their side; for presently after, breaking out into savage fury, he took the young one up in his arms, and threw her with violence against the stones; but his brutal resentment did not stop here, he beat her afterwards in a cruel manner. I could not see this treatment of my benefactress without the highest concern for her, and rage against the author of it; especially as the natural jealousy of these people gave occasion to think that it was on my account she suffered. I could hardly suppress the first emotions of my resentment,

ment, which prompted me to return him his barbarity in his own kind; but, besides that this might have drawn upon her fresh marks of his severity, it was neither politic, nor indeed in my power, to have done it to any good purpose at this time.

Our Cacique now made us understand that we must embark directly, in the same canoe which brought us, and return to our companions; and that the Indians we

were about to leave would join us in a few days, when we should all set out in a body, in order to proceed to the northward. Which our author says they did accordingly, not without meeting with a variety of difficulties and distresses, till they were conducted to the habitations of the Spaniards, where they were used tolerably well, and after some time sent back to their country.

Inquiry into the Nature and Destination of BRUTES.

AN understanding no doubt brutes have, of such a kind and degree as is sufficient, at least, for their state and rank in the universal system, and the several duties and offices, for which they were intended by their Creator. Some of them discover almost more reason and understanding than some that carry about the human form. Upon this principle, we treat our domestic animals; we correct them, when they do amiss, and caress them, when they do well.

They are sensible of pain and pleasure; which they discover, by gestures, looks, and sounds; and are endued with every perfection, that their rank in the scale of beings required. What absurdity or heresy then is there in supposing, that the same infinite power, that could form the body of the most minute insect, with such exquisite proportion and beauty, could, at the same time, with the same ease, provide a proper inhabitant to animate and govern it, and answer all the purposes of its creation? Is it impossible? Does revelation forbid it? I am sure that it is so far therefrom, that the Scriptures plainly declare the contrary. And it will appear, upon the strictest and closest inquiry we can make into all the brute creation, that they act by some principle, equivalent or analogous to what we call understanding in ourselves. If then, by the strength of their understanding, they think, reason, project, contrive, and perform the offices, within their proper sphere, in a just and due proportion to what we do in ours; they must be allowed to have some immaterial principle within them. For the same uniform effect must be produced by the same uniform cause in both; and what is the terrible consequence of all this?

As beasts have understanding, so they have a language, or method of communicating their knowledge, advice, and assistance to each other. If they could not understand or be understood by each other, they could neither give nor receive any comfort, assistance, or help from so-

ciety; and, without such a communication, it would be absolutely impossible for such a society to subsist. In a word, no more communication, no more society. It is impossible that the turtle, that is fond of his mate, should be at a loss for proper expressions to discover the tenderness, the jealousy, the anger, the fears he entertains for her, in the several incidents of life that must arise between the most loving couple, in the course of a long co-habitation. He must scold her, when she plays the coquet; he must bully the sparks that make attempts upon her virtue; he must be able to understand, when she calls to him, &c. Enter into a wood, where there are a parcel of jays, the first that sees you gives the alarm to the whole company. Let a cat shew herself in a garden, the very first sparrow, or swallow, that perceives her, warns all his companions. Many thousand examples might be produced to prove that brutes have a power of expressing their ideas and sentiments to each other. Is it not offering violence to reason, nature, and common sense? Is it not making a mock of God's creatures to say that they are either animated by evil spirits, or that they are mere machines? Sure I am the Scriptures and most ancient philosophy treat this subject in a very different manner. Moses declares that they have living souls, Gen. i. 29, 30. On this account it is, that the Scriptures every-where represent them, as objects of divine care and compassion, as depending upon him for the support and sustenance of that life which he has given them, Job xxxiii. 41.—Psal. civ. cxlvii. ver. 9. Mat. vi. 26. Man, in his state of innocence and glory, stood in the place of God to the world below him, clothed with all the beauties and blessings of Paradise. Through him were derived all the blessings of that happy state to all the different species, tribes, and families of the animal creation. But man, by his fall, forfeited both for himself and them all the blessed privileges of Paradise;

Paradise; and, upon the transgression, an universal sentence of condemnation went out against the whole system. The whole universe suffered, in every article of its nature, in such a manner as one would think nothing but some universal guilt, and intire corruption and degeneracy, could possibly deserve such a judgment.

But when man, by his fall, had interrupted all the sources and channels of divine communications; he had no blessing to receive, therefore none to bestow. No wonder therefore that the whole system of creatures below him, who were his subjects, domestics, and dependents, are deeply affected by his fall, and share in his punishments. The whole system of the visible creation sympathises, and suffers with their rebellious Lord; so the Epistle to the Romans telis, chap. viii.

The state of the brute creation, therefore, has, ever since the fall of man, been very different from what it was at first. They are guiltless of our transgressions, and should be the unhappy objects of our care and compassion. And it is a breach of natural justice, an indication of a cruel and unnatural temper, to abuse and oppress them; to increase their miseries; aggravate the sufferings of these innocent and unhappy creatures; and to add, by our barbarity, to the weight of the bondage, to which they are made subject by our disobedience. The Scriptures declare it a mark of our duty to be merciful to the cattle, Prov. xii. 10. And God himself guards against the cruel oppression of cattle, by the Sabbath-day's rest, Exod. xxiii. 12. and in the 4th and 5th verses mentions particular acts of mercy that he requires us to perform to them. And our blessed Lord mentions it as an act of humanity and natural justice, Matt. xii. 10. Luke xiv. 5. And God makes a particular law in favour of the ox that treadeth out the corn. The King of Nineveh, upon the prophet Jonah's denunciation of destruction upon it, proclaimed a fast of three days, for the cattle as well as the people: And God declares his compassion for the cattle, as well as for the people.

But if the souls of brutes are immaterial, as before mentioned, then the unavoidable consequence is they must be immortal; which indeed to some will have the appearance of philosophical heresy. But, let the appearance be what it will, no truth should be stifled for fear of consequences (which is too much the case with those that would be thought the guardians and tutelar angels of true religion; but their fast and loose game let them answer for to

God, and justify it, if they can.) I dare pronounce the souls of brutes immortal, from Scripture, evidence, reason, and argument. Pray be pleased to tell me, what was their original state and condition in Paradise, when all the works of God were pronounced very good? Were they mortal then? Could any creature be mortal, before death came into the world? But death was the consequence of transgression, Rom. v. 12. If death then was the consequence of sin, it is absurd to suppose that the effect could precede the cause; that the execution should both anticipate the sentence of condemnation, and the transgression. Therefore we are led to believe, that, in the intention of their Creator, by their original frame, and their relation to the universal system, they were to be partakers of that bliss and immortality which was the privilege of the whole creation, till man, by his disobedience, forfeited it for himself, and in consequence for them. Infinite wisdom created nothing in vain. In the infinite variety of creatures, there was none either superfluous or useless.—Did not God Almighty intend even the minutest portion of the creation to be a monument of his infinite wisdom and goodness, by contributing to the beauty, order, and harmony of the whole? Then the preservation of the species was necessary to perpetuate the harmony of the whole. What probable or possible reasons then can be assigned for the destruction of the individuals? Gods mercies are over all his works. He made them all to be happy, as exquisitely happy, as infinite goodness, wisdom, and power could make them, and their rank and state in nature was capable of receiving. And it is not owing to any mutability in the counsels of God, to any fault of their own, that they have lost any degree of that happiness they were created to enjoy. But it is the fatal and necessary consequence of the relation they stood in to their unhappy rebellious Lord, and the dreadful confusion his disobedience has brought upon the whole visible creation.

Can we think that Infinite Mercy, who made them to be happy in the primary intention of their nature, could deprive them of that happiness by an utter extinction of their being? To build up and pull down, to create in order to destroy, to do and undo, without any apparent necessity, is a reflection upon common sense. And shall we dare to accule infinite wisdom, goodness, and power, of an infirmity, which a man of common sense would blush to be guilty of? If we were the owners and creators of these animals, would

we not be anxious to preserve them? And can we have more regard for our own works than God has for his? If then we could not wantonly torment and destroy any of God's creatures, neither will he put an end to the being of any creature, whom he hath created, capable of eternal happiness.

Some say, their lives were designed to be temporary and short. But pray who told any body so? Where did they learn this philosophy? What reason or religion taught this doctrine? Sure I am it is a contradiction to both. The wise Preacher and the royal Psalmist teach us other philosophy, Eccles. iii. 14. Psal. 104.

If therefore all the works of God are the effect of infinite wisdom; if every, even the meanest, the smallest, the most contemptible creature, was formed and established in its proper rank and order, by the unerring counsel and wisdom of the Almighty; is it not a bold presumption to impute to that wisdom unworthy and contradictory counsels, inconstancy, and mutability? But the Psalmist says, that the original purposes of God in their creation shall stand for ever and ever. And whatsoever changes and revolutions, they may undergo; yet, they shall in due time appear again, in their proper place and order, Psal. civ. 30.

If they were intended not only to fill up the several ranks and orders they stand in the universal scale of beings, and complete the harmony of the universe; but also to have their share in the general bliss, and such a degree and portion of happiness as they were capable of enjoying: Will any one say, that it would be no punishment to them to be totally deprived of that happiness by an extinction of their being? You need not tell me, God may do this or that, by his almighty power, without injustice; and, as he created, so he may destroy. This is weak, foolish, and ignorant arguing. God's works are founded upon the immutable principles of infinite wisdom, goodness, and truth, Jam. v. 17. Heb. xiii. 8. Therefore, the omnipotent and omniscient Creator, who, from eternity, saw through all the possibilities of being, could not see reason for creating at one time, and destroying at another time, the works of his own hands.

All the effects of infinite wisdom were designed to answer some end, to serve some purpose; or they were not. They contributed something to the beauty and harmony of the whole; or they did not. They were either useful and necessary in their several ranks and orders, or superfluous and useless. If you say they were

made for some end, to answer some purpose; that they contributed to the beauty and harmony of the whole; it will necessarily follow, that they do so still. Unless you will venture to say, that the system is altered; that what was once necessary is not so now; which is absurd and blasphemous. It therefore follows, that whatever uses and purposes were intended in their creation, can only be supplied and answered, by still preserving them in being. If you say they were not the effects of infinite wisdom; that they were not made to serve any end, or answer any purpose; that they contributed nothing to the harmony of the system; is not this both blasphemy and nonsense? If therefore the poor brutes have no sin to answer for; and would never have known either pain or sorrow, suffering or death, had our first parents continued as innocent as they; what then should hinder their continuance in being, after the dissolution of their bodies? Why may not the immaterial form be disposed of in its proper state, waiting for the time of the restitution of all things, Acts iii. 21. When the whole suffering creation shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of God, Rom. viii. 21.

Some are at a loss how to dispose of them after death. The infinite power, which formed them, can effect this without our advice or assistance. What would have become of the numerous descendants of the several species of beings, if Adam had not sinned, and if death had not entered into the world? Can we suppose that he who made them, to increase and multiply, has not made a proper provision for their reception? And will not the same wisdom and power continue the same provision? When we observe such a wonderful gradation of beauty, form, perfection, and proportion, in the several parts of matter, through the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; through all the species of fossils, plants, and animals, up to the human body; it must appear to a rational and attentive mind to be a wide and an unnatural chasm in the nature of things, if there were nothing between dead matter and the human soul. Let us not then embarrass ourselves with doubts and inquiries about the purposes and counsels of infinite wisdom, in the creation of such a wonderful and beautiful variety; but let us satisfy ourselves, that, as nothing less than infinite power could produce the least and most contemptible creature into being, so nothing less than infinite wisdom has formed and directed them to

answer the several purposes of their creation, and fill their different ranks and states in the scale of beings; and that the same infinite wisdom will not fail to dispose of them hereafter, in the most proper manner, to answer the original purposes of their creation.

The wonderful gradation in the scale of beings is not only the object of daily experience and admiration, but also a noble key, to open to us the more remote and invisible scenes of nature and providence, and to raise, upon the foundation of a just and proper analogy, a rational superstructure, little inferior, in evidence and strength, to a mathematical demonstration.

As we observe, in all parts of the creation, a gradual connection of one with another, without any great or discernible gaps between; for the great variety of things we see in the world are all so closely linked together, that it is not easy to discover the bounds between them; so we have all the reason imaginable to believe, that, by such gentle steps, and imperceptible degrees, beings ascend, in the universal system, from the lowest to the highest point of perfection. The difference between man and man is inconceivably great. There are some that have very little besides their shape, to distinguish them from brutes; and one would be almost tempted to think them of a different species. For there is almost as great a difference among individuals of the same species, as between two out of different species.

An Account of the very tall Men, seen near the Streights of Magellan, in the Year 1764, by the Equipage of the Dolphin Man of War, under the Command of the Hon. Commodore Byron; in a Letter from Mr. Charles Clarke, Officer on board the said Ship, to M. Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

S I R,

Read Feb. 12, 1767. **I** HAD the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. M— a few days ago, when he made me acquainted with your desire of a particular account of the Patagonians, which I most readily undertake to give, as it will make me extremely happy if I can render it in the least amusing or agreeable to you. I wish I could embellish it with language more worthy your perusal; however, I will give it the embellishment of truth, and rely on your goodness to excuse a tar's dialect.

We had not got above ten or twelve leagues into the streights of Magellan, from the Atlantic ocean, before we saw several people, some on horseback and some

That there shall be an universal restitution of all that fell by Adam's transgression, when all that was lost in the first shall be renewed in the second: That there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, which shall be the habitation of righteousness, God hath abundantly and plainly promised, by the mouth of all his prophets, since the world began, Acts iii. 19, 20, 21.—Isa. lxxv. 17.—lxxvi. 22.—2 Pet. iii. 15.—1 Cor. xv. 21, 22.—Rev. xxi. 1.

And if the whole material world shall be restored to its primitive perfection, if there shall be a renovation of the face of the earth, there must, of consequence, be a renovation of all the seminal powers of all the various productions of fruits, flowers, animals, and all the different inhabitants of several regions of nature, and all the discord of elements, with all the malignity of creatures, shall intirely cease and be done away. All nature shall put off the corruption, deformity, darkness, and confusion of its present state, and be restored to the purity, splendor, and beauty of their first creation. As the whole system of nature, and every part of the vegetable and animal world, were partakers of the original happiness; so they shall with man in due time recover their lost happiness, and return to their primitive perfection. The certainty of this grand event is evident from many places of Scripture, as Rom. viii. 19, 20, 21, 22. Then Is. xi. 6, 7, 8, 9. shall be fulfilled, and lxxv. 25. And the prophet Hosea foretells the same, chap. ii. 18.

Weathersfield, Nov. 3, 1766.

on foot, upon the north shore (continent), and with the help of our glasses could perceive them beckoning to us to come on shore, and at the same time observed to each other that they seemed of an extraordinary size; however we continued to stand on, and should have passed without taking the least farther notice of them, could we have proceeded, but, our breeze dying away, and the tide making against us, we were obliged to anchor, when the Commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six to be hoisted out, manned and armed. In the first went the Commodore, in the other Mr. Cummings our first Lieutenant and myself.

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At our first leaving the ship, their number did not exceed forty; but as we approached the shore, we perceived them pouring down from all quarters, some galloping, others running, all making use of their utmost expedition. They collected themselves in a body, just at the place we steered for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach, we found it a disagreeable flat shore with very large stones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; so looked at two or three different places, to find the most convenient for landing. They supposed we deferred coming on shore, through apprehensions of danger from them, upon which they all threw open the skins which were over their shoulders, which was the only cloathing they had, and consequently the only thing they could secrete any kind of arms with, and many of them laid down close to the water's edge. The Commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately complied with, and withdrew thirty or forty yards; we then landed, and formed each man with his musquet, in case any violence should be offered. As soon as we were formed, the Commodore went from us to them, then at about twenty yards distance; they seemed vastly happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him, and made a rude kind of noise, which I believe was their method of singing, as their countenances bespoke it by a species of jollity. The Commodore then made a motion to them to sit down, which they did in a circle with him in the middle, when Mr. Byron took some beads and ribbons, which he had brought for that purpose, and tied about the women's necks, &c. with which they seemed infinitely pleased. We were struck with the greatest astonishment at the sight of people of such a gigantic stature, notwithstanding our previous notice with our glasses from the ship; their number was increased by the time we got on shore to about five hundred men, women, and children. The men and women both rid in the same manner; the women had a kind of belt to close their skin round the waist, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their shoulders, and tied with two little slips (cut from the skin) round the neck. At the time of the Commodore's motion for them to retire farther up the beach, they all dismounted, and turned their horses loose, which were gentle and stood very quietly. The Commodore, having disposed of all his presents and

satisfied his curiosity, thought proper to retire, but they were vastly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them; (that they wanted him to go with them to eat, we could very well understand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us.) There was a very great smoke to which they pointed, about a mile from us, where they must have been several fires; but some intervening hills prevented our seeing any thing but the smoke. The Commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ship, but they would not favour him with their company, so we embarked and returned to the ship. We were with them near two hours at noon-day, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of shaking hands but Mr. Byron and Mr. Cummings; however, we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our senses so far as not to be caviled out of the very existence of those senses at that time, which some of our countrymen and friends would absolutely attempt to do. They are of a copper colour, with long black hair, and some of them are certainly nine feet, if they don't exceed it. The Commodore, who is very near six feet, could but just reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted, on tip toes, and there were several taller than him on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious stout, and as well and proportionally made as I ever saw people in my life. That they have some kind of arms among them is, I think, indisputable, from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the same proportion to the men as our Europeans do; there was hardly a man there less than eight feet, most of them considerably more; the women, I believe, run from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8. Their horses were stout and bony, but not remarkably tall; they are in my opinion from 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ hands. They had a great number of dogs, about the size of a middling pointer, with a fox nose. They continued upon the beach till we got under way, which was two hours after we got on board; I believe, they had some expectations of our returning again; but, as soon as they saw us getting off, they betook themselves to the country.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably so. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no very high ones. We lay some time at Port Desire, which is not a great way to the northward of the straits, where we tra-

versed

versed the country many miles round ; we found firebrands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we suppose them to have been the Patagians. The soil is sandy, produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir John Narborough remarked, he could not find one of size enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which observation we found very just. It was some time in December we made this visit to our gigantic friends. I am debarred being so particular as I could wish, from the loss of my journals, which were

demandd by their Lordships of the Admiralty, immediately upon our return ; but, if any article is omitted which you are desirous of being acquainted with, I beg you will take some means of letting me know it, for I will most readily communicate every circumstance of the matter, that fell under my observation, as it is with the greatest pleasure and respect that I subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES CLARKE.

The following is handed about as the SPEECH of a certain GREAT LAWYER and ORATOR, in a Court of Judicature, at the Time of the Reversal of an OUTLAWRY ; the Perusal of which will undoubtedly afford Pleasure to our Readers.

I HAVE now gone through the several errors assigned by the defendant, and which have been ingeniously argued, and confidently relied on, by his Counsel at the bar : I have given my sentiments upon them, and if upon the whole, after the closest attention to what has been said, and with the strongest inclination in favour of the defendant, no arguments which have been urged, no cases which have been cited, no reasons that occur to me, are sufficient to satisfy me in my conscience and judgment, that this outlawry should be reversed, I am bound to affirm it—and here let me make a pause.

Many arguments have been suggested, both in and out of Court, upon the consequences of establishing this outlawry, either as they may affect the defendant as an individual, or the public in general : As to the first, whatever they may be, the defendant has brought them upon himself ; they are inevitable consequences of law arising from his own act ; if the penalty, to which he is thereby subjected, is more than a punishment adequate to the crime he has committed, he should not have brought himself into this unfortunate predicament, by flying from the justice of his country ; he thought proper to do so, and he must taste the fruits of his own conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be ; and although we may be heartily sorry for any person who has brought himself into this situation, it is not in our power, God forbid it should ever be in our power, to deliver him from it ; we cannot prevent the judgment of the law by creating irregularity in the proceedings ; we can't prevent the consequences of that judgment by pardoning the crime ; if the defendant has any pretensions to mercy,

those pretensions must be urged, and that power excited in another place, where the constitution has wisely and necessarily vested it : The Crown will judge for itself ; it does not belong to us to interfere with punishment ; we have only to declare the law ; none of us had any concern in the prosecution of this business, nor any wishes upon the event of it ; it was not our fault that the defendant was prosecuted for the libels upon which he has been convicted ; I took no share in another place, in the measures which were taken to prosecute him for one of them ; it was not our fault that he was convicted ; it was not our fault that he fled ; it was not our fault that he was outlawed ; it was not our fault that he rendered himself up to justice ; none of us revived the prosecution against him, nor could any one of us stop that prosecution when it was revived ; it is not our fault if there are not any errors upon the record, nor is it in our power to create any if there are none ; we are bound by our oath, and in our consciences, to give such a judgment as the law will warrant, and as our reason can approve ; such a judgment as we must stand or fall by, in the opinion of the present times, and of posterity ; in doing it, therefore, we must have regard to our reputation as honest men, and men of skill and knowledge competent to the stations we hold ; no considerations whatsoever should mislead us from this great object, to which we ever ought, and, I trust, ever shall direct our attention. But consequences of a public nature, reasons of State, political ones, have been strongly urged, (private anonymous letters sent to me I shall pass over) open avowed publications which have been judicially noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured

voured to influence or intimidate the Court, and so prevail upon us to trifle and prevaricate with God, our consciences, and the public: It has been intimated that consequences of a frightful nature will flow from the establishment of this outlawry; it is said the people expect the reversal, that the temper of the times demands it, that the multitude will have it so, that the continuation of the outlawry in full force will not be endured, that the execution of the law upon the defendant will be resisted; these are arguments which will not weigh a feather with me. If insurrection and rebellion are to follow our determination, we have not to answer for the consequences, though we should be the innocent cause—we can only say, ‘Fiat justitia, ruat cælum;’ we shall discharge our duty without expectations of approbation, or the apprehensions of censure; if we are subjected to the latter unjustly, we must submit to it; we can’t prevent it; we will take care not to deserve it. He must be a weak man indeed who can be staggered by such a consideration.

The misapprehension, or the misrepresentation of the ignorant or the wicked, the ‘mendax infamia’, which is the consequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the attention of, and incapable of making any impression on men of firmness and intrepidity.—Those who imagine Judges are capable of being influenced by such unworthy, indirect means, most grossly deceive themselves; and, for my own part, I trust that my temper, and the colour and conduct of my life, have clothed me with a suit of armour to shield me from such arrows. If I have ever supported the King’s measures, if I have ever afforded any assistance to Government, if I have discharged my duty as a public or private character, by endeavouring to preserve pure and perfect the principles of the constitution, maintaining unfulfilled the honour of the Courts of Justice, and, by an upright administration of, to give a due effect to the laws, I have hitherto done it without any other gift or reward than that most pleasing and most honourable one, the conscientious conviction

of doing what was right. I do not affect to scorn the opinion of mankind; I wish earnestly for popularity, I will seek and will have popularity: But I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. It is not the applause of a day, it is not the huzzas of thousands, that can give a moment’s satisfaction to a rational being; that man’s mind must indeed be a weak one, and his ambition of a most depraved sort, who can be captivated by such wretched allurements, or satisfied with such momentary gratifications. I say with the Roman orator, and can say it with as much truth as he did, “Ego hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam, gloriam non infamiam, putarem:” But the threats have been carried further, personal violence has been denounced, unless public humour be complied with; I do not fear such threats, I do not believe there is any reason to fear them: It is the genius of the worst of men in the worst of times to proceed to such shocking extremities: But, if such an event should happen, let it be so, even such an event might be productive of wholesome effects; such a stroke might rouse the better part of the nation from their lethargic condition to a state of activity, to assert and execute the law, and punish the daring and impious hands which had violated it; and those who now supinely behold the danger which threatens all liberty, from the most abandoned licentiousness, might, by such an event, be awakened to a sense of their situation, as drunken men are sometimes stunned into sobriety. If the security of our persons and our property, of all we hold dear and valuable, are to depend upon the caprice of a giddy multitude, or be at the disposal of a giddy mob; if, in compliance with the humours, and to appease the clamours of those, all civil and political institutions are to be disregarded or overthrown, a life somewhat more than sixty is not worth preserving at such a price, and he can never die too soon, who lays down his life in support and vindication of the policy, the government, and the constitution of his country.

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The TWO ANTS. A FABLE,

A Cart-wheel, with a cumb’rous load,
Crush’d flat an ant-hill in its road.
Close press’d the num’rous insects lay;
O’erwhelm’d, whole cities now gave way:
Down sunk inhabitants and town;
Ten thousand dwellings were beat down.

Two ants only had power to creep
From out the dismal slaughter’d heap;
From diff’rent turns of mind these two,
With diff’rent eyes, their suff’rings view:
One, swell’d with hope, saw ant-hills rise,
By Fancy’s aid, with fresh supplies;
In some new state had fix’d herself,
And mingled in their commonwealth.

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The other grief had more depress'd,
Sorrow sat heavier on her breast;
She griev'd she'd sunk not with the state,
And only wish'd she had shar'd their fate;
That Fortune only held her up
To dash more bitters in her cup;
That Chance had miseries still in store,
And knew she was reserv'd for more.
The ant, who bore affliction best,
Now spoke, and thus her friend address'd:
"I grieve to see how ill you bear
The nat'ral evils all must share:
Earthquakes and famines, shipwrecks, storms,
The happiness of man deform;
And evils are they can't prevent,
By Providence to mortals sent.
But weak imaginary fears,
Unjust suspicion, froward tears,
Aversion to the good that's left,
As if of ev'ry thing bereft,
Are evils of a diff'rent kind,
And may be rooted from the mind.
And this I heard a wise man say,
Who blew me from his hand away;
From whence I reach'd my hill once more,
Which I despair'd of quite before;
From him I learn'd, that danger's near
When we perhaps see least to fear;
And, when we seem o'erwhelm'd with woe,
The torrent stops, and pleasures flow.
Thus, those who bear, with steady mind,
The evils to their state assign'd,
Don't suffer more than those who moan,
At trivial suff'rings of their own."

SIMKIN, a FAIRY TALE.

IN days of yore, when elves were seen,
By moon-light, dancing on the green,
Leading in mystic steps their train,
O'er marshy mead or flow'ry plain;
A maiden, with her milking pail,
Tripp'd morn and eve across the vale;
Patty, the sweetest-temper'd lass
That e'er beat dew-drop from the grass:
But Nature, half unkind, had shed
Ill-natur'd influence on her head;
For Oh! the cause of many a care!
Deep-tinted red the virgin's hair.
For sister nymphs she liv'd a jest,
And ne'er was kiss'd amongst the rest.
Now so it chanc'd that by the mead
Where Patty's cows were us'd to feed,
There stood a mount, on verdant ground,
With daisies strew'd, and violets crown'd;
Round which had many a tim'rous swain
Seen fairies sporting on the plain:
For under, as the story's told,
They dwelt in palaces of gold.
By these the nymph was often seen,
With clear-starch'd coif so neat and clean,
Devoid of all that negligence,
That give the fairies just offence;
Who trace the house with critic eye,
Nor pass an unwash'd trencher by;
But pinch severe the careless maid,
For room unswept, or spoon mislaid,

They view in pity Patty's hair,
And take the virgin to their care.

Now as at dusky eve the maid
Sat milking Mully in the shade,
Simkin, a sprite of neither sex,
That us'd old peevish maids to vex
In flowing azure loosely dress'd,
A thin transparent gauze its vest;
Astride a vapour dancing came;
A Will o'th'Wisp its mortal name.

Now over hill and dale the maid
The well designing Simkin led;
'Till twelve o'clock, a solemn sound,
Rung, from a neighbouring village, round;
What time the nimble fairies tread
The maiden daisies of the mead,
Which scarcely bend beneath their weight,
So lightly trip their nimble feet.
To this fair spot, enchanted mead!
The sprightly elfe doth Patty lead;
Now from his bounding steed alights,
And mixes 'mong his fellow sprites;
His bounding steed no more his care,
Directly vanish'd into air.

Now gentle Patty, in surprise,
Around her turns her wand'ring eyes.
Here some she saw, with mighty care,
New moulding fancies for the fair;
Here rose a head, and there was seen
Improvements on a capuchin;
(For all the milliner imparts
Is the result of fairy arts.)
Others, to greater deeds inclin'd,
Were drawing morals for the mind.
A number more, at different toil,
Patty with terror view'd a-while;
When now a train approach'd the maid,
With sprightly Simkin at their head;
Who, smiling, tripp'd before the rest,
And thus the trembling fair address'd:
"Fear not, sweetest maid, but see
What the gift we bring to thee.
"This the Queen of fairies sent,
"In a phial nicely pent,
"Drops, by moon-ey'd elves distill'd
"From the wild buds of the field;
"Mix'd with liquids nicely caught;
"Which in acorn cups are brought;
"Fill'd before the peep of morn,
"From the prickly point of thorn,
"Or the furz-bush in the dell,
"Or the yellow cowslip bell,
"(Suck'd from thence with slender pipe)
"Or the hip, at Christmas ripe;
"Join'd with these, a chemic rare,
"Earth extract from purest air.
"Nymph, with this bedew thine head,
"No more shall glow thy locks with red;
"Of lovely brown shall be thy hair,
"And thou the brightest of the fair."

This said, the ken of rising day
Summon'd each spright in haste away.
Now Patty to the phial flies,
And straight the remedy applies.

She sighs, neglected, now no more,
The swains admire that jeer'd before ;

The nymphs from former pity turn,
And now with hate and envy burn.

HANNAH AND WILL. *Sung by Mr. Vernon, at Vauxhall.*

With-out a ny en-vy, with-out a ny foes, with-out a ny pride, or with-

out a ny ill, without aught to a larm, or dis-turb their re-pose,

in a pret-ty neat cottage live Hannah and Will, without aught to alarm,

or dis-turb their re-pose, in a pret-ty neat cot-tage

live Han-nah and Will.

2.

Without heavy labour of heart or of hand,
Without any noise but the neighbouring mill ;
Without a dependence on any's command ;
Such is the life of Hannah and Will.

3.

Without any music but that of the grove,
Without any murmur but that of the rill ;
Without any passion but that of the dove ;
Such is the life of Hannah and Will.

4.

Without food or raiment, but of their own
growth ;
Without any art, though of competent skill ;
Without any dirt, or appearance of sloth ;
Such is the life of Hannah and Will.

5.

Without any tutors, but nature and truth ;
Without any physic but from their own skill :
Thus have they liv'd from the days of their
youth :
Ye great ones, what think ye of Hannah and
Will ?

Present, by a Lady, of a Moss ROSE-BUD.

I.

THE slightest of favours bestow'd by the fair
With rapture we take, and with transport we wear ;
But a moss-woven rose-bud, Eliza, from thee,
A well-pleasing gift to a Monarch would be :
—Ah ! that illness, too cruel, forbidding should stand,
And refuse me the gift from thine own lovely hand !

II.

With joy I receive it, with pleasure will view,
Reminded of thee by its odour and hue ;
“ Sweet rose ! let me tell thee, tho’ charming thy bloom,
“ Tho’ thy fragrance exceeds Saba’s richest perfume ;
“ Thy breath to Eliza’s hath no fragrance in’t ;
“ And thy bloom is but dull to her cheek’s blushing tint.

III.

“ Yet alas ! my fair flower, that bloom will decay,
“ And all thy fine beauties soon wither away ;
“ Though pluck’d by HER hand, to whose touch thou must own,
“ Harsh and rough is the cygnet’s most delicate down :
“ Thou too, snowy hand ;—nay, I mean not to preach ;
“ But the rose, lovely moralist ! suffer to teach.”

IV.

“ Extol not, fond maiden, thy beauties o’er mine,
“ They too are short-liv’d, and they too must decline ;
“ And small, in conclusion, the difference appears
“ In the bloom of few days, or the bloom of few years !
“ But remember a virtue, the rose hath to boast,
“ —Its fragrance remains, when its beauties are lost.”

The TWO PIGEONS: A TALE.

A HE and she, of Pigeon race,
Last Thursday left their former place,
But whether they’d been used to roam,
Or sought some other surer home ;
Or weary of the crowd were grown,
And chose to live and bill alone,
And be at ease, like country elves,
And care for nothing but themselves ;
It matters not to me nor you—
Howe’er, the little wanderers flew,
Into a parlour, quite unseen,
And settled on an Indian screen.

Two female friends, an hour before,
“ How old ?” Twice ten and somewhat more,
To taste the sweets of Hampstead air,
Had left behind them hyp and care ;
And prais’d the change of London town,
For health and spirits, now their own.
As to the Room they tripp’d along,
To sip their Tea, and humm’d a song,

The feather’d pair they both espied,
In all the bloom of Pigeon pride,
Bless me ! says one, what sight is this ?
An emblem sure of joy and peace !
We’ll not disturb the happy pair—
Why let them coo and fondle there ;
They fled for shelter and shall find
To strangers we are not unkind.
At the request, the younger fair
Attends with due and hourly care :
They flutt’ring, eager, grateful stand,
And take their food from either hand ;
They let her stroke her glossy frame,
“ No creatures sure were half so tame !”
She hears them coo, and sees them blest,
And make but one soft downy nest ;
Their vows are ardent, full of flame,
Their souls are constant and the same ;
No wishes to defile the bed,
Where faithful love the couple led.—

But may not this inamour’d pair
Affect the gentle-leading fair ?
And make her wish to have a swain,
To breathe his vows and tell his pain ?
Make her confess she bears a part,
In what can touch his manly heart ?
Make her find out, her present state,
Less happy than her bird and mate ?

ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin, on the Day appointed for celebrating the Birth-Day of his Majesty. The Music by Richard Hay, Esq; Chief Composer and Master of Music.

RECITATIVE.

A WAKE the soul to harmony !
And strike th’ Hibernian lyre !
Your Monarch’s worth will every note inspire,
With sweeter music, and sublimer fire !
‘Till, won to virtue by persuasive lays,
All practise what all now consent to praise.

SONG.

While thus the Throne these gifts impart,
Each moral beauty of the heart,
By studious ways refin’d :
It’s wealth, the smiles of sweet content ;
It’s power, the amplest, best extent,
An empire o’er the mind.

RECITATIVE.

Britons of late, with emulation fir’d !
And by their great forefathers deeds inspir’d,
Have bravely fought lost honours to regain !
And Minden equall’d Cressy’s glorious plain !

ACCOMPANIED.

O may the fam’d historic page
Animate the rising age !
Read Agincourt’s amazing scene !
And view what Britons there have been !

SONG.

Hail, generous race ! by worth transmissive known !
Who made hereditary praise their own !
In their brave breasts their father’s spirit glow’d !
In their pure veins their mother’s virtue flow’d !
The matron train’d their spotless youth,
In honour, sanctity, and truth !
The Sire his emulous offspring led,
The rougher paths of fame to tread !

RECITATIVE

RECITATIVE.

Thus form'd, by their united parents care,
The sons, tho' bold, were wise—The daughters
chaste, tho' fair!

DUET and CHORUS.

So shall our rising youth be found,
And Britain be again renown'd!

RECITATIVE.

To your lov'd King renew the strain;
Be these the blessings of his reign.

SONG.

On his lov'd isle, behold your Monarch pour
Distinguish'd favours on this loyal land!
His choicest Peers! with delegated power!
Who foremost in the list of virtue stand!
See native worth resplendent shine,
In Townshend's long distinguish'd line!

CHORUS.

To your lov'd King repeat the strain,
These are the blessings of his reign.

GOODNESS REWARDED: A TALE.

UNKNOWING and unknown to Fame,
A simple clown, Dorus his name,
With fraudulent line, and baited hook,
Near the sea shore his station took,
In hopes the cravings to supply
Of a large, helpless family:—
But Fortune, who her favour sheds
But seldom on deserving heads,
On Dorus glanc'd with scornful spite;
No prize,—not ev'n a single bite:
Tir'd with ill-luck he now despairs,
And for a hungry home prepares;
When, to his joy and great surprize,

He feels a fish of monstrous size,
(So flatters smiling hope)—when, lo!
Fortune again appears his foe;
He drags on shore, with cautious pull,—
A fish? Ah no, a human skull;
A ghastly and forbidding treat,
Improper food for him to eat.——
What can he do?—Shall he again
Commit his capture to the main?——
But here humanity prevails,
And piety his heart affails:

“Who knows, cries Dorus, with a sigh,
“ (A heart-spring tear in either eye)
“ But this might once a portion be
“ Of a poor spouse or sire like me;
“ On whose endeavours a large brood
“ Of little ones might hang for food;
“ Shipwreck'd perhaps in sight of land,
“ Or murder'd by some villain's hand?—
“ My duty and my feelings too
“ Strongly evince what I should do.
“ The kindness which to him I show
“ Perhaps to others I may owe.”

So said, away the skull he bears,
And in the woods a grave prepares;
He digs;—his heart dilates with pleasure,
To find a Heav'n-sent golden treasure;
A treasure to his utmost wishes,
Superior to ten thousand fishes;
With which he joyous marches home,
The skull bequeathing in its room.

Those hearts that with humanity distend,
In Providence are sure to meet a friend;——
And the same love we to our brethren shew
Our heav'nly Father will on us bestow.

A SKETCH of the TRIAL of SAMUEL GILLAM, Esq; for MURDER.

ON the morning of July 11, about ten o'clock, Samuel Gillam, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surry, was tried at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey, for the murder of one Redburn, a weaver, in St. George's Fields, on Tuesday, the tenth of last May, by giving orders to a party of the third regiment of guards to fire upon the populace; which order being complied with, Redburn unfortunately lost his life.

The prosecution, on this trial, was conducted in the name of Redburn's widow; and, in the course of the evidence against the prisoner, it appeared, that a prodigious concourse of disorderly people had assembled, on Monday, the 9th of May, in St. George's Fields, where, after they had continued a considerable time, exclaiming ‘Wilkes and Liberty,’ they made an attack upon the King's-bench prison, threw stones into the Marshal's house, and at length burst open the outward gate of the prison, to the inexpressible terror of the Keepers, who not only apprehended that the prisoners would, in this confusion,

make their escape, but imagined that their own lives must be inevitably endangered, if they resisted the ungovernable fury of the rioters. Notwithstanding these apprehensions, however, the Keepers guarded the inner doors of the prison so successfully, that the mob dispersed without effecting their purpose. But the Marshal, dreading their return the next day, and fearing still greater outrages from their turbulence, applied to the Magistrates for assistance; and a party, both of horse and foot guards, was ordered to be in constant readiness to give every necessary support to the Civil Authority.

Next day, as the Marshal suspected, the mob came, increased greatly in number, to St. George's Fields, exclaiming as before ‘Wilkes and Liberty,’ and appearing, not only from the circumstance of their increase, but from the tenor of their exclamation, to be determined upon a repetition of their outrages; the Magistrates, attended by the guards, judged it absolutely necessary to stand forth for the preservation of the peace, the honour of the laws,

laws, and the security of government. Among the Magistrates thus discharging their duty, Mr. Gillam was very much distinguished.—He expostulated in the gentlest terms with the populace, on the dangers which were likely to arise from such an illegal assembly; and made use of every argument to disperse them, which could be offered by reason, or urged by humanity.—Unhappily, however, his expostulations, as well as those of the other Justices, were wholly disregarded;—they preached to the winds,—and were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of reading the proclamation:—But, though the consequences were fully explained to the inconsiderate rioters; though they were informed that all, who remained an hour after the proclamation was read, would be guilty of felony, without benefit of the Clergy, they were as insensible to threats as to exhortations, and not only hissed, hooted, and reviled the soldiers, who endeavoured to scatter them, but actually threw stones at the Magistrates.—They were then told, that the guards would certainly be ordered to fire, unless they desisted from such wanton, such scandalous outrages; but this information had no effect whatsoever; and Mr. Gillam, immediately after, receiving a violent blow from a stone, the order for their firing was accordingly given, in which the unfortunate Redburn lost his life.—Such was the general substance of the evidence given against Mr. Gillam: Though one or two of the witnesses put the most unfavourable construction on his conduct, and declared, that, to the best of their judgments, there was no absolute necessity for firing.

As Mr. Gillam neither called a single witness in his favour, nor made the minutest defence, either by himself or his Council, the moment the evidence for the prosecution was closed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gould stood up, and declared, That he thought Mr. Gillam perfectly justifiable in the whole of his proceedings; his Lordship quoted several established authorities, which proved, beyond a doubt, that a Magistrate, when there is any occasion to support the laws, has a right to demand assistance from all his Majesty's subjects who are capable of bearing arms; that he is impowered to arm them with such weapons as are most likely to quell any riot; and that, consequently, if he has a right to give them arms, he has a right to direct the use of these arms, as he judges requisite for the preservation of the peace. His Lordship moreover observed, That a Magistrate, upon proper application to him,

was obliged to take every possible method to suppress riots, which are, of all other things, the most disgraceful as well as the most dangerous infractions upon the laws of the Community: Unless the peace was preserved, he judiciously added, That we had no security for our property, our lives, or, what was still more valuable, our liberty; and therefore, as the Magistrate was obliged to stand forth, in times of necessity, for the support of the laws, the laws had expressly declared, that he should be indemnified for any personal injuries, which, in the execution of his duty, should happen to the disturbers of the public tranquillity.—To this purport, but in arguments the most forcible, and in language the most correct, Sir Henry Gould delivered his opinion—and was immediately seconded by that great ornament of his profession, the Lord Chief Baron Parker.

The Lord Chief Baron, besides expressing the warmest approbation of the arguments made use of by the very learned Judge who spoke before him, said, That he was old enough to remember the occasion on which the riot-act was made, in the reign of George the First; and knew that it was drawn up by two Lawyers, perhaps, as able as any that ever appeared in this country. He remarked, That, if any mob continued together an hour after it was read, they had nobody but themselves to blame for disagreeable consequences; and added, That if, in cases of this nature, where the laws were resisted, an innocent person should even suffer, it was to be lamented as a misfortune, and not imputed to the Magistrate as a crime. To shew the propriety of this reasoning, his Lordship was pleased to put the following cases: Suppose, observed he, that a man should fire at a person to whom he bore some implacable hatred, and, missing this person, the ball should kill one, against whom he did not entertain the least resentment: In this case, remarked his Lordship, the very accident would be murder, because he acted with a mischievous intention. But suppose, continued he, that a man, attacked by a highwayman on the road, should draw a pistol to defend himself, and, in firing at the robber, should kill an innocent man, the act would neither be murder, nor manslaughter; it would only be a misadventure, pitiable as an unhappiness, but not punishable as a crime.

After the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Richard Aston, so eminent for his abilities, and so distinguished for his humanity, delivered his sentiments: He agreed, he said,

intirely with the two learned Judges who had spoken ; and gave several instances where, from a want of attention to suppress riots in their commencement, the constitution of this country was in danger of being totally subverted.—Particularly, in Richard the II'd's time, by Wat Tyler ; where, though the matter of dispute was originally no more than the payment of a groat, the issue threatened inevitable ruin to the kingdom.—His Lordship observed, that, if the assembly in St. George's Fields was not a riotous one, he knew not by what name to call it.—The populace there had attacked one of our principal prisons ; continued their unlawful assembly, after the time limited by the riot-act ; and not only insulted, but threw stones at the Magistrates, who were attempting to disperse them.—As to the introduction of the military in preference to the posse comitatus, he took notice, that the Justices were no way reprehensible.—The law made no difference between a red coat and white one ; soldiers were no more exempted, by their military character, from assisting the Magistrate in quelling riots, than any other Members of the Community.—The Law obliged all his Majesty's subjects, indiscriminately, to assist upon these occasions ; and, consequently, as there was a necessity for some assistance, none could be more proper than the military, who are always in readiness, more easily collected, more subject to command, and more capable of defence, than any other parts of the people.

Upon the whole, his Lordship was of opinion, that Mr. Gillam had not only behaved justifiably, but meritoriously.—He saw, that he took all the pains of a

good man to suppress the riot, without proceeding to rigour ;—but he also saw, that, when no intreaties could prevail upon the mob to disperse, Mr. Gillam then proceeded, like a good subject, to consult the welfare of the public.—This he was obliged to do, and was punishable if he did not do it ; and Sir Richard Aston concluded, by expressing his concern, that a Magistrate like Mr. Gillam should be brought to the bar of Justice as a criminal, for a conduct which intitled him to the universal approbation of his Country.—The Recorder spoke last, and agreed in every thing with the Judges ;—but politely observed, That there was no occasion for him to say much upon a subject which had been so very ably discussed by their Lordships. The Jury, upon hearing these opinions, without going out of Court, or hesitating a moment, pronounced Mr. Gillam ' Not Guilty ; ' and a copy of his indictment, upon the motion of the Attorney-general, was granted to him, after some very ingenious arguments between Sir Fletcher Norton, the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the part of Mr. Gillam ; and Mr. Serjeant Glyn and Mr. Lucas against granting the copy, on the part of the prosecution.

The Court was uncommonly full upon this occasion : Mr. Gillam bowed with great respect to the Bench and the Jury, on his entrance and on his acquittal. He was dressed in a suit of black full trimmed, and wore a tye-wig ; a chair was ordered for him close to the Council, but he fainted once, through the excessive heat of the place, as the crowd pressed very much about him, from motives of curiosity.

General CHARACTER and Way of LIVING of the Italian NUNS.—From BARETTI'S Account of the Manners and Customs of ITALY.

MANY Protestant Travel-writers have thought proper to affirm, that the Italians are so naturally cruel, as frequently to compel their unhappy daughters to take the veil. I allow, that the case will sometimes happen, and that parents will force a poor daughter into a nunnery ; but, far from clapping them forcibly, or even chearfully, into convents, they do every thing in their power to set their brains aright, whenever they discover them thus inclined. They are permitted all sorts of decent diversions to reconcile them with the world. If nothing will do, and girls stand it out stubbornly, then parents must submit, and they are made nuns, as the influence of the moon, a disappoint-

ment in a first love, a desire of shifting the scene of life, and some other such latent causes, are then construed by holy people into an evident call from Heaven. But still we must take notice, that they are not made nuns as soon as they enter the convent. They must undergo a state of probation, which is called *Il Noviziato*. This state, in some convents, continues a whole year, and, in some others, three years. Should the girls alter their mind within that time, they are presently sent back to their own homes.

Few are the Italian parents who do not go through all the above formality, before they give their consent in such cases ; yet it will sometimes happen, that a girl is compelled-

compelled, by designed ill-usage at home, to save herself in a nunnery. Instances of that kind are rare and striking : They excite indignation at the time, and serve as warnings afterwards. An adventure happened in my time at Milan, which, as long as it is remembered, will deter unnatural parents from treating their daughters in such a manner. The adventure was this :

The father and mother of a young Lady took it into their fancy to make a nun of her, whether she would, or not. With such an infernal scheme in their heads, it may easily be imagined, that they tried all arts of persuasion, and, when these failed, that they had recourse to rougher means. The unfortunate creature was at last overpowered by ill-treatment, and submitted herself to fall a victim to their barbarity. She performed her Noviziato; and, when the twelvemonth was elapsed, went thro' the hated ceremony; made her vows on the outside of the gate, as is usual; and jumped with a seeming alacrity on the fatal side of the threshold. The company that had assisted at the unhallowed sacrifice was preparing to retire, and the dismal gate ready to be shut for ever upon her, when she turned to her parents, and begged on her knees to speak one word to them in private. The request could not be denied. They were shewn into the parlatory, the poor lamb at the inside of the gate, and the two wolves at the outer. On her entering the room, the unhappy wretch locked the door behind herself with a double turn : Then, changing at once her countenance, and appearing no more humble and smiling, she began to expostulate with them in a resolute tone, reproaching them in the most forcible terms with their diabolical cruelty. From expostulation and reproach she proceeded to curses and execrations; and this with a tone of voice so loud and full of rage, that the nuns could hear her very plain from without. They hastened to knock at the door, and begged of her to pacify herself and open it. The father stood interdicted, and the mother trembled : Both had lost their powers of speech. The desperate young Lady, after having given vent to her just rage, tied hastily one of her garters to the outward bars of the grate, and strangled herself in a moment : Nor could the dismal act be hindered by the piercing cries of the father and mother, their wretched daughter being dead, before the door could be opened by the terrified nuns.

I leave the reader to imagine what peace and comfort the two black souls enjoyed

after the adventure, which rendered them universally detested; and what a remedy this must have proved against such sort of barbarity in parents.

Having now given an idea of our Italian nuns, I must tell the reader, that he is likewise grossly misled by the travel-writers when they inform him, that our nunneries are all very amply endowed, and superfluously rich. This is far from being true: There are scarcely 20 nunneries throughout Italy possessed of greater funds than what are necessary to maintain them. On the contrary, the greatest part of them are so slenderly provided, that their poor inhabitants would fare but very indifferently, if they did not endeavour to better their hard condition by means of their manual labour. Some of them therefore work with their needles, some knit stockings, some make ribbands, garters, buttons, flowers, cakes, and other little things for sale. Of whatever they earn, one part is for the community and the other for themselves. The life they lead is certainly not luxurious, and nothing but an early habit could make it endurable. They all go to bed early at night, and rise betimes in the morning, as they are never allowed more than seven hours sleep. Some orders practise discipline or scourging, and some not. Those that practise it are the most numerous; and the business is done before they lay themselves to rest, in such a manner as to be heard by their sisters in the next cells. However, the mother abbess excuses it, whenever they request it of her.

As soon as the morning appears, and in winter long before, they get up and go to sing their prayers in the choir. Then to breakfast, which takes no time, as it consists but of a bit of bread and a glass of water. Their dinners are likewise very frugal. A soup, a slice of bouilli, and a bit of cheese, with some fruit, is all they customarily have; and their suppers are still scantier. In Lent and Advent they fare still worse, for they have but one meagre dish in the morning with a salad, and only bread and fruit in the evening. Poor things! They scarcely ever get a belly-full but when they receive a new nun, at Easter, at Christmas, and on the yearly return of the day which is dedicated to their Patron saint. They fast likewise on Fridays and Saturdays throughout the year, and sing and pray in the choir three or four hours every day at different times.

If they have any little pension from their families, as is generally the case, or if they are ingenious and laborious, they are en-

abled to procure themselves some chocolate and coffee; and they are all very ambitious to have some provision of these two things that they may regale themselves and their visitors: Nor can their relations and friends make them a more acceptable present than chocolate and coffee; and snuff likewise, for they are all very fond of it. Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of parlatory, as they call it. There they receive their visitors and sit chatting with them through the iron-grate. This grate is double, and very narrow throughout Italy. At Venice only it is not so: Nay, the partitions there are so very large, that one may conveniently shake hands with them. But the largeness of the Venetian grates has ruined the reputation of the Venetian nuns.

An English Lady, when she reads this account, will be ready to think, that these unhappy creatures, closely confined, praying much, scourging often, working hard, and eating little, must all be very puny, very unhealthy, and quite out of humour with themselves and with the world. Yet, notwithstanding their austerities, they are subject to very few maladies, live in general long lives, and are all to appearance gay and lively. Though their trade be chiefly devotion, not many of them are truly devout. They look upon their numerous pious exercises as a piece of business, and chaunt or recite their Latin prayers in the choir by habit, without any farther view than that of consuming the time which must unavoidably be employed in it. Then not a few of them are in love with young Gentlemen, or with young Friars; and, when they are in love, they make it a point to be very faithful, and never coquet with other men. But few British Ladies would care to be in love after the unsubstantial manner of our nuns, as their silly loves must absolutely end in nothing else but sweet words, kind glances, and warm billet-doux. This my female readers will say is very comical; and so it is. Yet the number is not small of our Italians, who prefer being in love with a nun rather than with any secular Lady: and I still cannot help laughing at myself for having once carried my Platonic notions so far, as to be of that way of thinking.

It has sometimes happened, that a young nun has been seduced from her nunnery, and her lover has found means to run away with her. But this happens very seldom, as their gates are well watched; besides that the attempt is dangerous, as a

man would be imprisoned for life, if not condemned to death, were he to be overtaken in the flight. Then the poor things are so accustomed to their own ways, and know so little of the world, that it is next to impossible to induce any of them to make her escape, even when they are most sincerely inamoured. They know, if they run away, that they must go to Geneva, or to some other heretical country; and their ideas of heretics are most frightful. It is scarcely possible to make them believe that heretics have just such eyes and noses as we have, and that they are like us to all intents and purposes. I have sometimes brought an heretic to visit some of them, and they did not scruple to give him a dish of chocolate, and prattle with him with tolerable freedom. But, when he was gone, they would generally tell me, that there was something very odd in the creature; and few nuns can be brought to think that it is possible for women to be in love with heretics. However, they will certainly pray for any heretic they have once seen, and beg of God to make him a Christian. Most of the Venetian nuns know better; but in all other parts of Italy, especially in little towns, they are in general thus absurd.

Though they are not very devout, yet each has some favourite saint or angel, to whom she recommends herself, her lover, her friends, and her affairs, which, as I said, go little farther than making and selling some trifles.

Their love to their convents is astonishing. Many of them have assured me in the most solemn terms, that they should be miserable every-where else. Of this love a Venetian nun, not many years ago, has given an instance which I think pretty surprising. She was in love with a Gentleman, and had found means in mask-time to get out of the convent at night by the connivance of the nun-portress. Once on her return home, some hours before day-break, she found the gate shut, contrary to agreement with her friend. What to do in so sad a situation? The lover proposed an escape, which could easily have been effected, as Venice has no gates, and he a man of fortune. He saw no other means to save her and himself. But the courageous damsel could not be prevailed upon to do this. She bid him get instantly away, and leave her to herself. Then she directed the gondoliers to the Patriarch's palace, and insisted to speak with him immediately upon an affair of great importance. The Patriarch ordered her up to his bed side, heard her case, was

intreated to save her, and suggested what was to be done. The Patriarch got up in a moment; ordered some of his priests to be called instantly; crowded with her and them in her gondola; and went straight to the convent. There the mother-abbess was called to the gate. The Patriarch told her he had just heard, that she minded her office so little as to permit some of the nuns to go out of the convent at night: That he was informed of one actually out; and, to assure himself of the fact, was come to visit the cells himself; insisting at the same time on her retiring instantly to her own apartment, as he did not want her company in his short visit. He then went up-stairs, followed by his priests and by the nun habited like one of them. As she got by her cell, she slyly dropt in, and probably was undressed and a-bed in a moment. When she was safe, the Patriarch went back to the abbess, asked pardon for the trouble and the ill-grounded suspicion, and took his leave. A great presence of mind in the nun, and a laudable instance of prudence in the Patriarch!

The generosity and compassion of our nuns are very great; and they will stint themselves as much as they can in order to relieve the necessitous. They adhere to one another very closely, and never betray one another's secrets to the mother-abbess, the confessor, or any body else. Nay, their fidelity goes so far when en-

trusted with a secret, that even rivalry and jealousy cannot induce them to violate it. Their attachment to their beauty does not forsake them on their forsaking the world; and they are most scrupulously studious in the adjusting of their veils and dresses. Those, who pretend to know them thoroughly, affirm, that they fall often in love with one another; and happy she who gets a female adorer. The loving nun will then make her bed, sweep her cell, and adorn it with flowers: she will wash her small linen; help her in her work; furnish her with coffee, chocolate, and snuff if she can: She will even carve her beloved name in all the trees of the garden, and do any other thing in her power to get her heart. She will in fine push her complaisance so far as to assist her in the composing of her letters to a male rival, and stifle her jealousy, let it be ever so great and violent.

Such is the general character of those amongst our nuns, whose institutions do not debar them intirely from the conversation of men. Yet I must not omit to say, that amongst them there are some who avoid all these vanities and fooleries; some who employ much time in reading devotional books; some who attend solely to their works and the duties of their condition; and some who pant incessantly after their eternal salvation.

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